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VIEW IN THE CENTRAL VILLAGE, INCLUDING THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JUDGE CHAMPNEY NOW J. PRESTON ESQ

THE

HISTORY OF NEW IPSWICH,

New Hampshire

FROM ITS

FIRST GRANT IN MDCCXXXVI.

TO THE PRESENT TIME:

WITH

GENEALOGICAL NOTICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FAMILIES, AND ALSO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, SEPTEMBER 11, 1850.

Frederic Kidder

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TO

SAMUEL APPLETON, ESQ.

WHOSE PRIVATE WORTH AND PUBLIC BENEFACTIONS HAVE
ADDED NEW LUSTRE TO AN HONORABLE NAME;
WHOSE RECOLLECTIONS OF DISTANT EVENTS HAVE CONTRIBUTED
MUCH THAT IS INTERESTING IN THESE PAGES;
AND BY WHOSE ENCOURAGING PATRONAGE THEY HAVE
BEEN STIMULATED IN THEIR EFFORTS, AND
THUS ARE ENABLED TO PRESENT
IT IN AN ATTRACTIVE FORM,
THIS VOLUME IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

By THE AUTHORS.

Boston, Sept. 11, 1852.

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INTRODUCTION.

In the summer of 1849, one of the authors, (Frederic Kidder) visited his native town, to repair the tombstones of his ancestors, and collect such materials as he might, towards a family history. In wandering over the "old burying-ground," he was struck with the number of the great and good resting there, whose names and deeds were likely soon to be forgotten. On looking over the Town Records of the period of the Revolution, he could not but admire the firm and bold resolves of the citizens, their clear views of republican principles and constitutional liberty, and their self-sacrificing patriotism. He desired that some one should chronicle the history of the town, before the loss of records, or the death of the remaining few whose memory extended back to early times, should render it too late. After unavailing efforts to prevail on some one to undertake the task, he concluded to attempt it himself.

On inquiry of those best able to give information, he was told, that materials enough to make a dozen pages relative to the history of the town could not be found. He however persevered. His first step was to employ Mr. James Spaulding to copy the inscriptions upon the tombstones, and make some extracts from the Town Records. The Records of the Masonian Proprietors were soon after obtained, together with an almost obliterated plan of the town; and a series of inquiries was addressed to persons supposed to have some knowledge of important events in town, or who had access to old records and documents. The Archives of the State, at Portsmouth and Concord, were carefully consulted, as well as an immense mass of manuscripts at the State House in Boston. The Records of old Concord, Chelmsford and other towns, from which the earliest settlers came, were also put in requisition; and thus a considerable mass of materials relative to the Colonial and Masonian charters, the progress of the settlement, the names and origin of the first settlers, and the part taken in the Revolutionary war, and

the adoption of the New Hampshire Constitution, was obtained, at no small expenditure of time and money.

When it was decided to have a Centennial Jubilee, these papers were placed at the disposal of Dr. Augustus A. Gould, and formed the material basis of the historical part of his Address on that occasion. The Address was, for the most part, an abstract of the documents in hand; and instead of publishing it in that form, as requested, it was determined by the two gentlemen to unite their labors, and by amplifying it into a substantial history, give a permanent form to materials which had been obtained with great difficulty, and which it was by no means probable that any one would subsequently be either disposed or able to collect again.

To this object they have devoted much of their leisure during the last two years, together with much time stolen from hours which should have been given to repose. Of the number of letters written, and volumes consulted, of the family records, account books and loose papers culled over, and of the hours spent in settling dates and doubtful points, none can conceive except such as have been engaged in similar pursuits; and none but an antiquarian, or a real lover of his native town, would have undertaken the task.

The early history during the Colonial and Masonian charters, the Revolutionary and Political History, and the Biographical and Genealogical Sketches, with the exception of the Gould and Prichard families and a few others, were mainly written by Mr. Kidder. The Topography and Maps, the Physical History, the account of Meeting-Houses, the Ecclesiastical and Educational History, the List of Occupants of Farms, &c., were mainly prepared by Dr. Gould. In other portions they have labored jointly; and each has aided the other throughout.

Of individuals from whom they have derived essential aid, they would distinguish above others Mr. James Spaulding, who, though under the disability of entire deafness, had collected numerous documents relative to the town and its inhabitants, with the intention, at one time, of himself publishing them. Some of these he allowed to be used in the preparation of the Centennial Address; and that he might not interfere with them afterwards, generously tendered the whole collection to the authors of the present work, believing that such a course would best secure the object all had in view. Being a resident in town, he was able to elicit from aged persons many interesting particulars respecting early times, and to furnish genealogical data and other valuable facts, which would otherwise have been wanting.

From the venerable Isaac Appleton of Dublin, whose memory runs back through a period of eighty years, much curious information has been received; and to his brother, Samuel Appleton of Boston, they are almost equally indebted.

From Mr. Josiah Walton of Temple, have been received the invaluable Journals of his father, containing incidents relative to the Revolution, and subsequent times, and almost the only record extant of the Church and of the Deaths, for a period of forty years.

From Messrs. Samuel Holden, John Gould, Thaddeus Taylor and other aged persons, much of the previously unwritten history has been obtained.

Hon. Samuel Batchelder furnished a valuable account of the rise and progress of Manufactures in town.

Hon. Timothy Farrar has heartily co-operated, and has prepared the Family Histories of the Farrars, Prestons and their connections, as well as many facts throughout the work.

From Dea. N. D. Gould, who for forty years was conversant with all the transactions in town, much information has been obtained.

Mr. George M. Champney furnished the History of the Champney Family; and the Statistics of Manufactures at the present time.

To Benjamin Champney they are indebted for most of the sketches of landscapes, public buildings, and some private residences.

To Samuel G. Drake, Esq., the historian and antiquary, they are indebted for many indications of the sources of information, as well as for some materials.

Among numerous others we may finally mention Hon. John Preston, Rev. Samuel Lee, Rev. Addison Brown, Dr. T. H. Cochran, George Fox, and others, as having taken a special interest in forwarding the work. Many ladies also, have contributed information of much interest.

The heads of individuals, as well as the wood cuts of private buildings, have been furnished by the families interested, and at their expense.

The general Map of the town has been made from inspection and recollection, and not from actual survey; the course of the streams being in a great measure laid down from the recollections of juvenile fishing excursions. The plan of the Central Village is also delineated by calculation only. Dr. Cochran has greatly aided in these endeavors.

The subject of local history is becoming every day of more importance, and although these pages may have but an unimportant

bearing on general history, it is mainly composed of facts before unpublished, and is so much added to New England history. Few, besides those who have spent some portion of their lives in the town, can be supposed to be interested in all the details; but to the citizens, for whom it was designed, we presume that all facts which tend to exhibit the progress of the town in its settlement, its inhabitants, its enterprises and institutions, its social manners and customs, &c., however trivial they may seem to others, will prove interesting. Indeed, some things have been recorded, not for any importance which they may hold in the estimation of any one at the present moment, but for the interest that may attach to them when another century shall have rolled away.

That they shall give entire satisfaction to their townsmen, they by no means flatter themselves. Errors will doubtless be found. It will be felt that too much has been said of some and too little of others. But they have endeavored to make the best use of the facts in their possession; and had persons been as faithful in giving information as the authors have been in soliciting it, many errors would have been avoided, and more completeness gained. In their estimate of individual character or acts, they may have unwittingly given offence. They know how sensitive one is, and should be, to the peculiarities of his ancestors; and, therefore, anecdotes which to the general reader would appear harmless, might prove offensive to relatives. To "say nothing of the dead except what is good," is an ancient and most charitable maxim; but it is by no means one which can be admitted in impartial history. So, too, in regard to points which have been matters of controversy, it is very difficult to avoid seeming to be a partizan, however carefully language may be chosen. They do not expect or wish to escape criticism; and whether censured or praised, they cannot be deprived of the satisfaction, in their own minds, at having been the diligent and well-meaning chroniclers of their native town.

Boston, September, 1852.



MAP
OF
NEW IPSWICH,
Based upon the original plot of the town,
BY
AUGUSTUS A. GOULD.
1851.

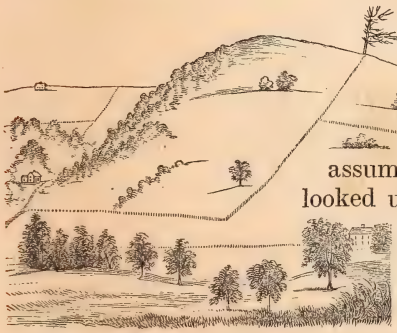
Bufford's Lith. Boston

NEW IPSWICH.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL HISTORY.

LOCATION; BOUNDARIES; FACE OF THE COUNTRY; MOUNTAINS AND HILLS; STREAMS; GEOLOGY; CLIMATE; WILD ANIMALS; FOREST TREES AND WILD FRUITS; SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS; CAPABILITIES FOR FARMING.



EW and uninteresting as may be the local features of any place to the stranger's eye, they assume the highest interest when looked upon as the familiar landmarks of our birth-place or our home. Around them cluster the most hallowed associations; and no delineations, whether of the pencil or the pen, are contemplated with more delight, than those which represent the scenes most familiar to our eyes, with which our own earliest acts are identified, or where our revered ancestors lived and toiled.

The town of New Ipswich is situated in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, in latitude 42° 44′ north, and longitude 71° 50′ west. It is on the southern margin of the State, adjoining Massachusetts; is 50 miles from Concord, 70

miles from Portsmouth, and 50 miles northwestwardly from Boston. It has on the south, the towns of Ashby and Ashburnham; on the west, Rindge; on the north, Sharon and Temple; on the east, Mason.

By a survey made in 1804, its boundaries are described as follows:—"beginning at the northeast corner, running north, 70° 40′ west, on the line of Temple and Sharon, six miles, 60 rods; thence south 1° 30′ east on Rindge, 5 miles, 85 rods; thence east 8° south on the State line, and the towns of Ashburnham and Ashby, 6 miles, 93 rods; thence north 2° west on Mason, 5 miles, 93 rods, to the point first mentioned,"—being a mean of a little over five and a quarter miles from north to south, by six and a quarter from east to west, and containing an area of about 21,000 acres, of which about one hundred are covered with water.

Its present shape is a rhomboid, or oblique quadrangle, inclining to northwest and southeast. Since its first plotting, however, its territory has been subjected to various transpositions and curtailments, which will be fully detailed in subsequent pages. It is situated upon the first considerable rise of land above the seaboard in that direction; and as we approach it from the east, over the Turkey Hills, it would seem to be very considerably elevated. But a corresponding descent, as we enter the town, reduces the elevation of its principal water courses above the sea to about 150 feet. The average altitude of its territory, however, may be about 400 feet.

The surface is highly diversified with mountain, hill and dale; and there is no level area, many acres in extent, within its limits. The principal elevations consist of a spur from the Boundary Mountains, which range through Lyndeboro', Temple and Greenfield, running obliquely across the town, from near the middle of the northern boundary, in a southwesterly course, to near the southwest corner, thus separating the town into two divisions, one below and one beyond the mountains; the westerly or transmontane portion forming a steppe whose general level is much higher than the easterly portion. The range is broken by ravines into more or less isolated summits, which are designated by different names. The northernmost,

from its having been owned by Col. Reuben Kidder, is called the Kidder Mountain. It is of an unusually symmetrical form when seen from the east, and being more isolated than the rest, is also more conspicuous. It is about 1000 feet high. On the north it is separated from the mountains in Temple by a deep ravine through which the old "countrey road" towards Canada, laid out by the original proprietors, used to run. On the south, after descending somewhat, the summit expands into a sort of table-land, and is known as the "Flat Mountain." Separated from this, by another ravine through which the old turnpike passes, is a still less elevated mountain, usually known as the "Barrett Mountain" or "Barrett Pasture." This extends, in a continuous ridge, for three or four miles, gradually increasing in height, and at its southern portion is denominated "Pratt Mountain." Just over the boundary of the town, in Ashburnham, the range terminates abruptly in the Watatic Mountain, which has an altitude of about 1800 feet.* It is intermediate between Monadnock and Wachusett Mountains, and about equidistant from them. These three isolated mountains form three conspicuous landmarks in travelling from the seaboard towards the Connecticut River, and some one of them is almost always in sight.

Besides these elevations, which are dignified, and not improperly, by the name of mountains, the town is still farther hemmed in by elevations which receive the humbler appellation of hills. A low ridge between Pratt Mountain and Watatic is called Governor's Hill; though from what this appellation arose we have been unable to determine; as Governor Wentworth once owned a lot a little to the eastward of it, the name might have been applied from that fact. Along the eastern margin of the town, the western slope of the Tur-

* Watatic Mountain (sometimes spelled Watahook, Wettetook or Wateticks) must long have been a resort both for the Indian and White man for purposes of observation. On a rock at its summit are vestiges of the initials of three persons, with a date of 1642 or 1662, probably the latter, as the gnawing tooth of time for nearly 200 years has left them nearly illegible. They were probably made by some persons who were exploring the country, and had ascended this height for an extended view. On the summit is a large pile of stones, which has been accumulated in obedience to an Indian legend, that every one who visited the summit must add a stone, or become unlucky for life.

key Hills presents an unbroken barrier. In the early days of the settlement, this was denominated the "Town Hill" and indeed most of the earliest settlers at first resided upon it; but it has long been familiarly known as "Knights' Hill," and "Stratton's Hill." Closing up the southern border is the "Whittemore Hill," a very remarkable elevation of a somewhat semi-conical form, presenting a very abrupt face to the eastward, and sloping regularly and gently downwards on the three other sides, to the level of the Souhegan which bathes its western base. It was evidently produced, geologically speaking, by an upheaval from the east, the broken edges of the elevated strata presenting themselves on its abrupt face, while all the strata slope strongly to the west, like a pitched roof, the corresponding eastern pitch being wanting. Its summit affords by far the best prospect of any elevation in the town. Westwardly, just peeping over Pratt Mountain, though far beyond it, is seen the acute pinnacle of Monadnock; directly north lies the valley of the town itself, shut in by Temple and the Boundary Mountains; nearly every dwelling and the limits of every farm east of the mountains, with the meanderings of all the streams through the valleys, may be seen from this point. To the south are seen Ashby and Ashburnham, and all the region onward to the Watchusett Mountain; while to the eastward, a glorious landscape is spread out, extending for something like fifty miles in every direction, and including nearly the whole area between this point and the sea-coast. In full and distinct view are the towns of Groton and Townsend; and still farther in the distance the Merrimac, and the towns along its banks as far as, and even beyond, the remarkable twin mountains (the Uncanoonucks) in Goffstown; and then an undefined background, from which definite objects can be made out only when the light is favorable. As the greater part of Watatic Mountain may be seen, with the naked eye, from the summit of the Bunker Hill monument, at eight or nine o'clock in the morning, there is no doubt that the monument might be seen with the telescope from this hill, under favorable circumstances. Once we happened to be upon the spot just at sunset, when the whole region was marbled with patches of

snow, the atmosphere free of smoke, and thus every circumstance combined in the most favorable manner for a clear view. Every thing was distinct, and the outlines of the most distant objects, onward to the vicinity of the sea, were well defined. Never were we more forcibly impelled to fall in adoration, than at such a wonderful prospect of God's beautiful world. And yet, not one in twenty of the citizens ever thought of visiting this spot, such a spot as thousands are annually making long pilgrimages and spending large sums to reach, for the mere pleasure of the prospect.

Near the pinnacle of the Whittemore Hill, stands a solitary pine tree of peculiar shape, a landmark familiar to the eye of every citizen; it doubtless dates back as far as the settlement of the town, and seems to have been left when the land about it was cleared. In our youthful days it flourished in green old age; some years since, the bolt of heaven blasted it; and it now stands a leafless frame-work of its former comeliness. As one of the most notable objects in the town, for a long series of years, and somewhat emblematical of the century which has passed, and especially for the regard we privately hold for it, as one of the objects most intimately connected with the romance of our boyhood, we deem it worthy of perpetuation in this history, and have therefore given its "counterfeit presentment" in the sketch at the head of the chapter.

The hill west of the village is of a somewhat similar character; and from its summit beautiful prospects to the east and northeast, well worth the trouble of the ascent, may be obtained through some of the openings in the eastern hills. The Kidder Mountain presents a much more extended prospect, especially to the westward: but in proportion to its greater elevation does the view become indistinct.

Scattered here and there, especially at the northern portion of the town, are several rounded hills, of from two to three hundred feet elevation above the principal water courses, of the kind usually denominated *drift hills*, composed chiefly of gravel, and rounded boulders and pebbles of granite and quartz, many of them of great size, brought in by ice or floods from the northwest; the fixed rocks being all metamorphic schists and gneiss. The larger of the granite boulders are used for

foundations for buildings, and all other purposes requiring dressed stone. These hills were all well wooded, every part of them readily cultivated, and have afforded some of the best farms in the town. Of these we may mention the Beech Hill on the Kidder Farm, and those on what are known as the Boynton, Gould, Wilson and Richardson farms.

If we now regard the town as situated east of the mountains, which we may do without any great violation of reality, inasmuch as not over a dozen lots, out of a hundred or more on and over the mountains, have ever been occupied except for pasturage, and look at it as it first breaks on our view in passing up the turnpike, over the brim of Knights' Hill, or as we see it from the Whittemore Hill, we find it to be a deep, elongated basin, twice as long from north to south as from east to west, shut in on all sides by hills which may well bear the name of mountains, somewhat, indeed, like the fabled valley of Rasselas; so that the inhabitants within the valley can never look beyond their own precincts upon the neighboring towns, without ascending some of the heights which skirt it, except indeed towards the northeast, where the Temple and Lyndeboro' mountains soon shut off the view in that direction; and in like manner it is so hidden from other towns, that from whatever direction one approaches it, the location and features of the town burst suddenly upon him. Many sunny slopes are thus presented which favor cultivation, and the climate is no doubt decidedly meliorated in consequence of the protection afforded by the range of mountains on the north and west.

As might be at once inferred, from the mountainous walls which surround the township, it is well watered by numerous rivulets flowing down in every direction towards the principal stream, which occupies the lowest level of the basin. This stream is the Souhegan,* which has its source in Great

* This is found variously spelled—Soughagen, Souhegonack, Sowheage, Sohegen, Souhegan; it is of course the Indian name, and its signification has not been satisfactorily made out. Its proper orthography is said to be "Souheganash," derived from *souheke*, a plain, and *nash*, which is added to inanimate nouns to indicate the plural. "River of the Plains" might be an appropriate appellation when applied to its lower portions, though quite inapplicable to its bed in this town.—*Hon. C. E. Potter.*

and Little Watatic Ponds in Ashburnham, and soon entering this town at its southern border, pursues a nearly direct course east of north at first, under the name of South Branch, when it unites with the North Branch, originating in Pratt's Pond and the base of Barrett mountain. The united stream continues its course, inclining somewhat more eastwardly, and crosses the eastern line of the town just above Mason Village, falling at last into the Merrimack, in the town of Merrimack.

The principal tributaries to the Souhegan are as follows, viz.: the Adams Brook, arising in the gorge between the Flat Mountain and the Barrett Mountain, flowing southwardly along the base of the mountain range, and receiving also a stream from the north end of the Pond, when the water is high, enters the North Branch about a mile below its source.

Saw-Mill Brook arises about the base of the Kidder Mountain, and flowing through the Kidder and Appleton estates, arrives at the Starch Factory, then passes through the intervale to the north of the village onward to the Forge, and falls into the Souhegan half a mile below the High Bridge. It derives its name from the fact that in early times a saw-mill, probably the one erected by the Massachusetts Proprietors, was situated on it. The existence of such a mill has been warmly contested; and its position, if it ever existed, has been variously located. That there was such a mill, and that its location was either at the old Farrar's Mills, or at the dam a little above the Starch Factory, just on the borders of the Appleton lot, we think clearly established by the record of the laying out of a road in 1757.*

Patch's Brook has its sources about the Gould and Wilson Hills, and flowing in nearly an east direction somewhat south of the school-house, joins the Souhegan just before passing the town line.

* This road was laid out from the road to Mason, beginning "near the northeast corner of No. 29, running westerly on lot 30 to Benjamin King's lot (the Smith lot) south of King's house to lot 38 (late John Appleton's wood lot) to Oliver Procter's house lot (the Farrar lot) and to the Saw-Mill Brook *about ten pole above the mill;* then turning southerly on said lot to the south side of O. Procter's house (the old Academy) and so on to the main road." (P. R. 236)—the latter part evidently answering to the road as now travelled to the Starch Factory. This was many years before Mr. Farrar resided in town and erected the Grist-mill so well known. A Saw-mill of more recent origin is said to have been burnt, near the site of Farrar's Mill.

The brook flowing through the village was designated, in the early records, as "Jo. Kidder's Brook"; and the place where the road to Temple and Mason crosses the Saw-Mill Brook, was known as the "Fordway." *

Besides these tributaries of the Souhegan, there are, in the northwest, streamlets that flow into a large branch of the Contoocook, which passes from Sharon through "Tophet Swamp," to Jaffrey, and soon into Peterboro'.

From the western slope of the Barrett mountain numerous rivulets flow down, and form a considerable stream, which takes a southwesterly course, passing out of the town near the middle of its western boundary into Rindge, and discharging into Menomony (Monomnock, Wanomnock) Pond.

Along the road to Temple, arising in the Wilson farm, a small stream runs northwardly, and empties into a branch which joins the Souhegan in Wilton.

Near the southwest corner of the town, a little beyond the height of land at that part, is a small pond, usually called the Binney Pond, from which a stream flows south-westwardly into Ashburnham, and is one of the sources of Miller's River, emptying into the Connecticut.

Still another small pond, called Hoar's Pond, covering only five or six acres, quite unknown to a majority of the inhabitants, is situated in a little basin upon the height of land at the southern part of the Knights' Hill range, southwest of the Wheeler tavern. From this a stream issues which flows south-eastwardly, and is often sufficient to work a small saw-mill, soon after it enters Mason. When the pond is full, it has another outlet, whence flows another stream in a southerly direction passing into Ashby. This is one of the sources of the Squannicock, a branch of the Nashua, and with other small streams at the southeast corner of the town, finally enters that river in Townsend.

The fact, as above indicated, that the streams at the four corners of the town all flow away from the town, and become tributary to as many different trunks, arises from the generally

* In laying out the road from the village green, where Dr. Barr formerly resided, toward Temple, it reads, "and so on to the foard-way over the Saw-mill Brook, and on as marks direct," &c. (P. R. 216.)

elevated position of the town, and the peculiar bulwark of hills by which it is surrounded, as already explained.

Pratt's Pond is the only one of any considerable magnitude; and this has an area of not over fifty acres, enclosed between two of the Pratt Mountains.

The descent of the streams is so rapid, that water-power is afforded in an unusual degree for the size of the streams, and has been one of the chief sources of the enterprize and prosperity of the inhabitants. By the cutting off of the wood, however, evaporation takes place to so great an amount, that all the streams have greatly diminished in size within the last fifty years. On the Souhegan are three principal points peculiarly adapted by nature for the employment of water-power, where the river passes between high rocky walls, caused by the fracture of the rocks in its course. At the High Bridge, for instance, one of the most picturesque spots in the town, there is a narrow chasm something like eighty or ninety feet deep, through which the stream tumbles in cataracts, and where it is easily dammed and conveyed into any desired channel. This fissure is continued to the upper factories. It is also found at the Mill Village, and at Mason Village. By an examination of the map it will be seen that all these gorges lie in nearly a straight line, about northeast and southwest, and were all doubtless produced at the same time, by one great geological convulsion. Soon after leaving the Mill Village, however, the stream escapes to the southward and joins the south branch in the valley; but traces of the geological fissure, in its true direction, running between what used to be the Shattuck and Safford lots, are quite conspicuous. Before this disruption, the rocks at the High Bridge must have completely shut up the passage of the waters, which must then have tumbled over a lofty precipice of from eighty to one hundred feet, and have flowed back far into the meadows above; perhaps indeed, submerging all the low lands to the south, and forming no inconsiderable lake.

On account of the sudden elevation of the territory, the climate is somewhat more severe than in the towns in the immediate vicinity to the eastward. The peculiar conformation of the surface, however, renders it very different in different

parts of the town. On the slopes exposed to the north and west, the winters are very cold and the summers mild; while the eastern and southern slopes, protected by the mountains, are comparatively tolerable. It is believed that no notes of the state of the barometer or thermometer were ever kept in town. Among the memoranda of Judge Champney, were occasional allusions to remarkable states of the weather. For the only continuous journal we are indebted to Josiah Walton, who may be regarded as the annalist of the town; to whose private notes we are indebted for much of our revolutionary history, and almost entirely for all we know of the history of the church for forty or fifty years. We have a series of memoranda extending from 1777 to 1817, forty years, in which, without thermometer or barometer, he has contrived by certain significant rural phenomena to give a general idea of the climatal character of each year. We have prepared a classified abstract of his notes, presenting only the most remarkable seasons. Living, as he did, on the bleakest spot in town, due allowance must be made for an extreme of early winter and late summer, which would not apply to the more sheltered parts of the town.

Haying.—Usually commenced the first week in July and ended the last week in August. *Earliest commencement*, 1811, July 4; *latest*, the next year, 1812, July 20; *earliest termination*, 1798, Aug. 19; *latest*, 1807, Sept. 14, in which year it is noted, Sept. 12, "mowing in frost."

Frost.—*Early autumn.* 1808, Aug. 17, killed corn and "taters;" 1792, Aug. 27, small; 1813, Aug. 19; 1783, Sept. 3, frosty morning; 1814, Sept. 6, "corn and taters bit"; 1808, Sept. 22, ground frozen; 1790, Oct. 27, great freeze. *Late spring.* 1794, June 16; 1780, June 5, ground frozen; 1787, June 2, water frozen; 1794, May 17, great freeze, killed much flax and grain; 1808, May 2, hard freeze; 1801, June 6 and 7, corn and beans killed.

Snow.—*Early autumn.* 1792, Sept. 7, ground covered; 1783, Oct. 9, very snowy; 1786, Oct. 30, 4 inches; 1789, Oct. 26, 3 inches; 1797, Oct. 23 and 25, 5 inches; 1804, Oct. 9 and 10, and on 27th, 8 inches. *Late autumn*, (the first of the season) 1784, Dec. 18, 10 inches; 1791, Dec. 22, 14

inches; 1805, Dec. 24, 6 inches; 1811, Dec. 24, 15 inches; 1813, Dec. 30, 20 inches. *Late spring*, 1777, May 1, about 14 inches; 1781, May 1, great storm of wind and rain—river rose ten feet in twenty-four hours—snow at noon, over shoes—trees half-leaved out; 1785, May 20, snow; 1799, May 12, two inches; 1803, May 8, 3 inches; 1811, May 3 to 5, 9 inches.

In 1785, April 22, there was sledding over the fences; in 1804, it was said the snow had been five feet deep; 1809, very little snow before March; 1802, ground nearly bare till Jan. 21, and mud till Feb. 18.

Rain.—1787, Sept. 19, great flood; 1794, Jan. 23, great rain; 1807, very wet season; 1809, very wet—hay lay from July 8 to 24th; 1814, Aug. 28, very great rain.

Wind.—Great wind, very cold, June 24, 1814; great wind, Sept. 15, 1815.

Very dry year, 1782. Remarkably cold day, Feb. 14, 1817.

No ores or interesting minerals have been found here.

In consequence of this same elevation of the surface as we approach the town from the east, an equally sudden transition is seen in the vegetation, especially in the forest trees. After riding more than forty miles through oaks, pines, and maples, we come at once upon the hemlock, beech, spruce, sugar maple, yellow and black birch, none of which have been seen along the whole distance; while the chesnut, hickory, locust, and juniper entirely disappear, though all of them are found in some of the adjoining towns. Similar changes are also manifest in the shrubs and grasses.

The other prevailing forest trees are white, red and black oak, in the northern and western portions; white and red maple, bass-wood, ash, hornbeam, and black cherry, white birch, poplar. The two latter are regarded as a secondary growth, subsequent upon the removal of the original hemlock, maple and beech forests. West of the mountains are found pines, larches and firs, which are very rarely seen to the east. Indeed the inhabitants have been chiefly dependent on the towns of Sharon and Peterboro', for pine lumber of all kinds. The native elm and the sassafras are occasionally seen. The but-

ternut is cultivated in a few instances. Wild grapes and low blueberries are rare; whortleberries occur nowhere within the town. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and partridge-berries are abundant; and high blueberries occur in all the swamps.

Fine orchards formerly existed on almost every farm; but most of them have been suffered to go to decay, and some have been cut down altogether. Very little attention has been given to the cultivation of fruit, or to gardening.

Of the cereal grains, corn and rye succeed best. Wheat is cultivated on nearly every farm, but yields well on but a few; as is the case in all regions destitute of lime. Potatoes and beans thrive well, and the latter, in earlier times, was one of the chief articles of subsistence for the inhabitants.

The pioneer settlers found here the bear, the wolf and the deer, and it is only recently that they have entirely disappeared. They have all been seen within the memory of persons now living in town. In April, 1781, a great wolf hunt was held by the inhabitants of New Ipswich, Jaffrey and Sharon. According to a concerted plan, a large area was surrounded, including Tophet swamp; but it is said that the enterprise proved fruitless. A bounty on wolves was proposed as late as 1784; and a "deer reef," or deer-keeper, to take care that the deer were not destroyed at certain seasons of the year, was annually chosen, up to the year 1793. As lately as 1808, a bear weighing ten score was killed by Ephraim Heald, in Temple. Beavers were not rare, as is evidenced by the traces of beaver-dams still existing in some of the meadows. Otters were known to some of the inhabitants now living. Salmon, shad and alewives sometimes made their ascent up the Souhegan, until their access was cut off by dams built in the towns below. Wild turkeys were abundant, especially along the eastern border, on the slope of the hills where the chesnut is found, a circumstance which gave to the whole range, as far as Lunenburg, the title of Turkey Hills.

The following incident is related by an aged gentleman. "My grandmother Emerson, who lived at the southwest part of the town, was walking to a neighbor's, having on a bright scarlet cloak. The wild turkies on discovering the red dress,

came into the road to give battle. She retreated to the house, and my grandfather came to the rescue with his gun; but the flint being gone, his wife took a coal of fire, and when he had levelled the gun, she communicated the fire, killing two turkies at one shot." It is said on good authority that deacon Ephraim Adams, was once attending a coal-pit on the mountains, and threshing grain at the same time. The wild turkies came from the woods to search for grain among the chaff, among whom he made great havoc with his gun. Among them was a famous cock turkey which he had failed to obtain a shot at, until he had no shot left. At last a good chance presented, when he broke up a pewter spoon, loaded his gun with it, and made a successful shot, the turkey when stripped weighing eighteen pounds.

On the whole, New Ipswich may be considered a good farming town, not so much however for tillage as for the raising of cattle and other live stock. The portions adapted to cultivation are in patches of small extent, scattered here and there, while the pasturage is abundant and of the best quality. Each farmer, however, finds available soil enough to supply the wants of his family. Formerly, most of the accessible lots were occupied as farms, without much regard to their adaptation for the general purposes of a farm. But of late years many of them have been abandoned, and the farmer chooses rather to bestow his labor upon a smaller lot, more easy of cultivation, than to diffuse it over many broad acres, with no better reward. Hence, there is a tendency to concentrate in the vallies, and give up the old mountainous and rocky farms to pasturage. While at first thought this abandonment of old farms would seem to indicate that the occupation of the farmer was held in disrepute, instead of being held the noblest of all, as it should be, it is in truth the adoption of a wiser policy in farming, namely, to choose and cultivate more diligently those portions adapted to cultivation, and to appropriate the more intractable portions to their legitimate purposes, timber and grazing. Scientific farming has scarcely been thought of, as yet, in the town; but a few successful examples, now in progress, must soon force the conviction that this is not a mere theory.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF THE LAND TITLE.

GRANT OF KING JAMES TO MASON; MASSACHUSETTS GRANTS; TITLE BECOMES VOID; PETITION OF THE GRANTEES; MASONIAN GRANT; DIFFICULTIES RESPECTING THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY; ADJUSTMENT; ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

In the year 1621, King James granted to John Mason all the land embraced between the Piscataqua and Naumkeag, (that is, between Portsmouth and Salem,) and sixty miles back into the interior. Under this grant, he, with his associates, took possession, and made settlements at Portsmouth, Dover, and elsewhere, as early as 1623; and this was the germ of the Province of New Hampshire. Very slow progress in settlement was made; Mason died, the Revolution in England supervened, and the claim was neglected.

After the Restoration, the heirs of Mason attempted to revive their title; but the colonists resisted their claim, and a series of sales, lawsuits and petitions to the Crown ensued, until at last, in 1745, it was decided that John Tufton Mason, a native of Boston and great-grandson of the original grantee, held a rightful title to the Province of New Hampshire.

Meantime, the work of settlement had gone on, and many new positions in the interior were occupied; and as there were numerous disturbances from the Indians, the settlers had frequent occasion to call upon their neighbors, in the older and more powerful Province of Massachusetts, for aid and protection. Massachusetts promptly responded to these solicitations, partly, no doubt, from motives of humanity, but partly also, from the fact that a large tract of the southern portion of the Masonian territory was in dispute between the two Provinces; and Massachusetts was willing, by this means, to fortify her

claim to the domain, by thus laying the settlers under obligation, and securing their favor and adherence.*

Still further to strengthen its interests in this latter project, as we learn from a historian of the time,† "about the middle of the last century, the General Assembly of Massachusetts was in the humor of distributing the property of much vacant or Province land; perhaps in good policy and forethought,—to secure to the Massachusetts people, by *possession*, the property of part of some controverted lands." . . . "Our Assembly, at that time, were in such a hurry to appropriate vacant lands, that several old towns were encouraged to petition for an additional new township; and when they were satiated, the Assembly introduced others, by way of bounty to the descendants of the soldiers in the Indian War of King Philip, so called, (1675,) and these were called *Narragansett townships;* and others to the soldiers in Sir William Phipps' expedition into Canada, (1690,) which were called *Canada townships.*" Thus there were "Dorchester Canada," now Ashburnham—"Rowley Canada," now Rindge—"Ipswich Canada," now Winchendon, which, on account of its name, has generally been confounded with the town of New Ipswich.

These grants were made at the session of the General Court of Massachusetts for the year 1735–6; so that many towns refer the initial measures which resulted in their settlement, to this date. Among the number is the town of New Ipswich. It was among those granted to petitioners from the old towns, and in behalf of sundry inhabitants of Ipswich.‡ The follow-

* The following extract from the petition of John Rindge, in 1731, shows that the heirs of Mason were not blind to these schemes. "That your said Province of New Hampshire being inclosed (as it were) between the several parts of the province of Massachusetts, is daily encroached and usurped upon by its populous and powerful neighbors of the Massachusetts, both in matter of property and government; and without your Majesty's Gracious Interposition will soon be absorbed and lost, as well in disherison of your Majesty's Crown as to the utter ruin of your faithful subjects and tenants in New Hampshire, who hold immediately of and under your Majesty."

† Summary, Historical and Political, &c. of the British Settlements in America, by William Douglass, M. D. 8vo. 2 vols. 1755.

‡ The town of Ipswich, in England, is said by some antiquarians to have derived its name from Eba, a Saxon queen who resided there, and *wich*, a Saxon word meaning place, or home: hence *Ebaswich.* Others derive the name from the river Gippin; hence *Gippeswich*, the place of the Gippin, or winding river.

ing is a copy of the doings in answer to the petition, obtained from the State Archives:

"PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

"Jany 15th, 1735–36. In the House of Representatives.

In answer to the Petition of John Wainwright and John Choat Esqr Representatives of the town of Ipswich; In behalf of sundry inhabitants of sd town, Voted that the prayer be granted and that John Wainwright and John Choat Esqrs, with such as shall be joyned by the Honorable board be a committee at the charge of the Grantees and such of the Inhabitants as they shall think most proper, to lay out a township of six miles square in some of the unappropriated lands of the Province and that they return a plat thereof to this court within twelve months for confirmation, and that for the more effectual bringing forward the settlement of the sd new town; Ordered that the said town be laid out into sixty-three equal shares, one of which to be for the first settled minister, one for the ministry and one for the school, and that on each of the other sixty shares the Grantees do within three years after the confirmation of the plan settle one good family who shall have a house built on his home lot of eighteen feet square and seven feet stud at the least, and finished; that each rightor Grantee have six acres of Land brought to and plowed or brought to English Grass and fitted for mowing, that they Settle a learned and orthodox minister and build a convenient Meeting house for the public worship of God, and that said committee take bond of each Settler of forty pounds for his complying with the conditions of settlement, and that each settler that shall fail of performing the aforesaid conditions shall forfeit his share or right in the said new town to the Government and the same to be disposed of as they shall see cause.

"In Council read and concurred and Thomas Berry, Esqr. is joined with the committee in the said affair.

"Consented to, J. Belcher.

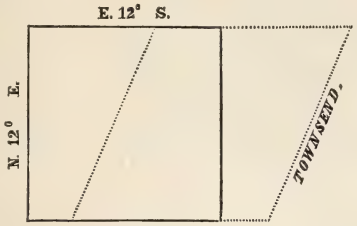
"In Council May 20, 1735–6. A plat of a tract of Land laid out by Jonas Houghton Surveyer and the chairman on oath to fulfill a grant for a township of six miles square of land for a township made by the General Court to the Inhabitants of the town of Ipswich, bordering Southerly on a township laid out to Tileston and others, Canada Soldiers, and adjoyning to the town of Townsend.

"In the House of Representatives, Read and ordered that the within plat be accepted as it is reformed by the pricked lines as within set forth so as it adjoyns to Townsend, and the lands within mentioned and so described are confirmed to the Grantees mentioned in the Grant of a township made by this court in their late setting to sundry Inhabitants of the town of Ipswich, on the prayer

of John Wainwright and John Choat Esqr and to their heirs and assigns forever, they performing the conditions of the Grant, provided the plat exceeds not the quantity of six miles square of land, and does not interfere with any former Grant.

"In council, read and concurred. Consented to,

J. BELCHER."



Laid out in answer to petition of John Wainwright and John Choate, Esq. for a township for some of the inhabitants of Ipswich.

Surveyed by Jonas Houghton for Ipswich.

The plat, as returned by Houghton, is still to be found in the State archives, and is a mere outline, no streams or natural features of the land being laid down. The township was first laid out of a rectangular form, two or three miles farther west, but was afterwards brought down, by running dotted lines "so as to adjoin to Townsend" which then comprehended a part of what is now Mason, "and to be bounded on the south by the township laid out to Tileston and others," Dorchester Canada, now Ashby and Ashburnham.

Unfortunately for our history, the Records of the Massachusetts Proprietors have been lost; so that all the details, as to the survey of the town and its first settlement, must be made out from gleanings among documents in the public offices and libraries. No continuous records are found previous to 1750. As the result of one of these researches, a most important paper for our purpose was discovered in Ipswich, by Rev. Joseph B. Felt, the able historian of that town. It is a petition of the legal representatives of the grantees of the town; and from it we learn the names of several of the original proprietors. Many of them were men well known for their standing, ability and energy, particularly well qualified for an enterprize of the kind. Their names appear in italics.

To his Excellency Francis Bernard Esqr. and to the Honorable his Majesty's Council and to the Honorable House of Representatives in General Court assembled, May, 1767.

The Petition of Sundry persons Grantees of the Town of New Ipswich lately so called, and the Legal representatives of the Grantees of s^{d} Town.

Humbly Sheweth, That the Great and General Court or Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, did, in the month of Jany Anno Domini 1735, grant unto sixty of the Inhabitants of the Town of Ipswich a Township of the contents of six miles square which was called New Ipswich; that afterwards the said Township fell within the province of New Hampshire: that your Petitioners after having been at a very great and long continued Expence lost their several rights in said township and become Very great Sufferers, they having built a Meeting House, a saw mill, Bridges, &c, besides Expending a great deal on their Several rights; wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency and Honours would be pleased to take the premises into your consideration and Grant unto them an Equivelant in some of the ungranted lands of this Province, or make them such other compensation as to your wisdom shall seem meet; and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c.

Signed,

Samuel Wigglesworth, of Ipswich. *
Nathaniel Rogers, for Rev. *John Rogers.*
Nathaniel Rogers, in his own right.
John Kinsman, for *Lieut. James Burnham.*
Nehemiah Choate for *Capt. Robert Choate.*
Abraham Knowlton for *Capt. Knowlton.*
Thomas Smith.
Daniel Eveleth.
John Berry for *Thomas Berry, Esq:* deceased.
Andrew Burley for the estate of *Andrew Burley.*
John Smith.
Richard Brown for the right of *Jeremiah Fitts.*
William Brown.
Daniel Rogers for *Richard Rogers*, Esq.
Thomas Dennis.
Isaac Appleton.

* The following notices of some of the proprietors may be interesting.

Rev. Samuel Wigglesworth, graduated at Harv. Coll. 1707, was a physician a few years, and then settled in the ministry at Ipswich Hamlet, died 1768, æt. 80.

Rev. John Rogers, H. C. 1684, died 1745, æt. 80.

Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, H. C. 1721, died 1775.

Thomas Berry, graduated at Harv. Coll. 1712, was a physician, died 1756.

Andrew Burley was a Justice of the Court of Sessions—a representative in 1741–2, died 1753. His estate is noted at £2599.

Andrew Burley, his son, graduated at Harv. Coll. 1742, died 1788.

William Brown, died 1801, aged 90.

Rev. Daniel Rogers, graduated Harv. Coll. 1725 and settled at Littleton, 1732.

Col. Thomas Dennis, died 1771. He left an estate of £1395.

Isaac Appleton, died 1794, aged 92.

William Dodge for the right of *Jos. Abbe.*
John Treadwell.
Jeremiah Perkins.
Thomas Norton.
Francis Choate Jr. for Capt. *Thomas Choate.*
Thomas Choate, Jr.
Francis Choate for himself.
Jonathan Cogswell for *William Cogswell.*

Elizabeth Appleton,
John Walley,
Elizabeth Walley,
Mary Appleton,
} Heirs of Daniel Appleton, who owned the five original shares of
Daniel Appleton,
John Appleton,
John Wainwright,
Thomas Cross,
Nathaniel Wells.

From this document we also learn something of the proceedings of the grantees towards the settlement of the town. Scarcely, however, could they have entered in earnest upon the work, before the event occurred which at length drew forth the above petition, and produced an almost entire suspension of the enterprise. The running of the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire in 1741, not only brought the township within the limits of the latter Province, but, according to Douglass' map, severed a triangular portion from the southeast section of the territory as located by the Massachusetts grant.* An extract from this map of Douglass, made in 1748, will show the position of the township in relation to the Province line and to the neighboring townships then laid out. It is evidently very defective in relative distances, but will serve to show all that was known of the territory at that date.

Thomas Norton, graduated Harv. Coll. 1725. He was a lawyer, and the proprietors' treasurer.

John Treadwell, innholder, Ipswich.

Capt. Thomas Choate lived in Chebacco parish, died 1745.

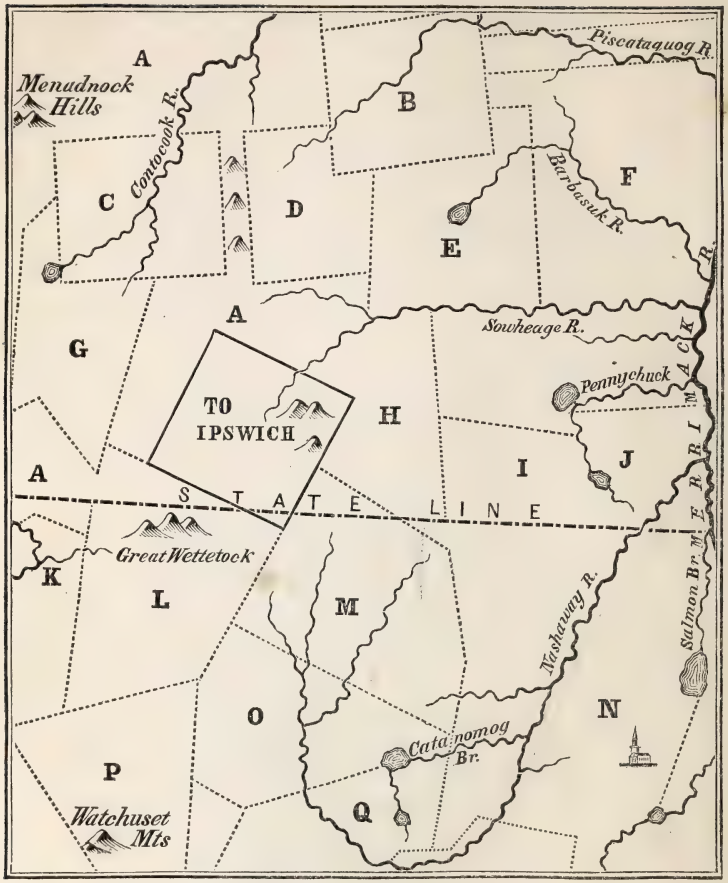
Thomas and Francis Choate were sons of Capt. Thomas. Francis was a ruling Elder in Chebacco parish and died 1777, in his 77th year.

Col. Daniel Appleton, died in 1762.

Elizabeth Appleton, married Rev. John Walley, who died 1784.

John Wainwright died 1739.

* The only basis for conjecture as to the extent of this dismemberment is the fact that the southern boundary is not now parallel with the centre line of the old township. The distance between them at the eastern end is about seventeen rods less than at the western boundary. Hence we may infer that about that number of rods was cut off at the southeast corner ; though according to Douglass' map, it would appear to have been much more.



A. Province Land, unappropriated.
B. Lane's New Boston.
C. To Concord, (Peterboro'.)
D. Canada to Salem, (Lyndeboro'.)
E. Narraganset, No. 3, (Mount Vernon.)
F. Narraganset, No. 5, (Bedford.)
G. Canada to Rowley, (Rindge.)
H. Groton Grant, (Mason and Wilton.)
I. Hollis.
J. Dunstable.
K. Canada to Ipswich, (Winchendon.)
L. Canada to Dorchester, (Ashburnham.)
M. Townshend.
N. Groton.
O. Lunenburg.
P. Narraganset, No. 2, (Westminster.)
Q. Leominster.
R. Harvard.

For the next four years every thing was in a state of uncertainty, as the rights of the parties were still contested, until the final decision in 1745 in favor of John Tufton Mason, when, of course, the old title from Massachusetts fell to the ground.

Mason immediately sold his claim to twelve persons resident at Portsmouth and vicinity who were subsequently associated with others and were styled the "Masonian Proprietors." * These Proprietors pursued a liberal and conciliatory policy, and with some unimportant reservations, confirmed the grants made by Massachusetts, when requested by the grantees so to do; and thus, though under different auspices, every thing went on as if no change had occured, every man retaining the lots claimed by him, and all the improvements which might have been made upon them. The Ipswich proprietors, however, do not appear to have made this request; on the contrary, they seem to have abandoned the township. Perhaps they had not made sufficient progress in its settlement to have justified such a request; or it may be that the war, which had just broken out, led them to feel that titles were of but little importance, in the uncertainty of the issue. At any rate, no immediate steps were taken to obtain a title to the township. At length a few of the former Ipswich proprietors, in conjunction with the resident settlers, and several enterprising men from Hollis, Littleton, Westford, Concord and other towns, who purposed to become settlers, thirty in all, associated for this purpose.

The first record of their doings is found after they had proceeded so far that a meeting of the petitioners, under the style of "Proprietors of the township of New Ipswich," was "appointed by Joseph Blanchard, Esq., agent to the claimers of the patent under John Tufton Mason, who are Grantors of said township," at the house of Capt. Joseph French, in Dunstable, April 16, 1749. At this meeting, all the preliminaries seem to have

The names of the proprietors, at the time the grant of this town was made, twenty-one in number, representing eighteen shares, are as follows ; and several of the neighboring townships bear their names :

Col. Theodore Atkinson,
Thomas Packer,
Mark Hunking Wentworth,
John Moffatt,
George Jaffrey,
John Rindge,
John Wentworth,
Joshua Pierce,
Joseph Blanchard,
Nathaniel Meserve,
Richard Wibird,
Jotham Odiorne,
Daniel Peirce,
Mary Moor,
John Tufton Mason,
John Tomlinson,
Matthew Livermore,
William Parker,
Thomas Wallingford,
Samuel Solley,
Clement March.

been settled; arrangements were made for laying out and coupling the lots for an equitable distribution; and the sum of £210 old tenor, (about $75,) was voted to Col. Blanchard, "for his service and expense in procuring said township and granting out the same." At a meeting of the Masonian proprietors, June 16, 1749, the doings of Col. Blanchard were confirmed; and he was authorized to make the grant. It was accordingly drawn up and signed April 17, 1750.

(THE MASONIAN CHARTER.)

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Pursuant to the power and authority granted and vested in me by the proprietors of lands purchased of John Tufton Mason, Esqr. in said Province, by their Vote and passed at their Meeting at Portsmouth, in said province, on the 16th day of June, 1749, I do by these presents, give and grant unto Reuben Kidder, Archibald White, Jonas Woolson, Habijah Foster, John Brown, Benj. Hoar, jr. Timothy Heald, Joseph Kidder, Joseph Bullard, Ebenezer Bullard, Joseph Stevens, Henry Pudney, John Chandler, all of a place called New Ipswich, Hannah Dunsmore, Peter Powers, Mr. Daniel Emerson, David Nevins, all of Hollis, Zaccheus Lovewell, Joseph French, both of Dunstable, and all in the province of New Hampshire, Jonathan Hubbard, and John Stevens of Townsend, Isaac Appleton, Thomas Adams, Robert Choate, Thomas Dennis all of Ipswich, Andrew Spaulding of Westford, Isaac Patch of Groton, William Peters of Medfield, John Marsh of Mendum and Benj. Hoar of Littleton, to their heirs and assigns on the terms, conditions and limitations and in the respective proportions here after expressed, that tract of Land or township lying in the Province of New Hampshire aforesaid, extending six miles in length and five miles in breadth, bounded as follows: beginning at the line between the Province of N. H. and the Province of Massachusetts bay at the S. W. corner of the Township called No. One, (now Mason) thence north 80 degrees west six miles to y^{e} southeast corner of the township called South Monadnock, (or Monadnock No. One) from thence North by the Needle five Miles to the Northeast corner of s^{d} South Monadnock (Rindge), from thence South 80° east by the line of Peterboro' Slip, (now Sharon and Temple) six miles to the Northwest corner of No. One, and from thence south five miles to the bounds first mentioned.

To have and to hold to them, their heirs and assigns, excepting as aforesaid, and on the following terms and conditions, with the reservations aforsaid the lots already laid out, and the several proportions of common land yet to be divided to each one as followeth.

[Here follows the allotment, which will be given in a table hereafter.]

That is to say, that eighteen full and equal shares in said town in the following manner, viz.: thirty-six lots of eighty acres each, already laid out, and eighteen shares in the after divisions to be drawn for in some equitable manner; that is to say, two lots of seventy acres each, to be reserved for the use of the grantors, their heirs and assigns forever, and the like number of lots and quantity of land for each share of each grantee, holding in the after divisions; and the remainder besides what is before granted to be to the use of the grantees; that the divisions of the two seventy acre lots for each share be laid out and equitably coupled together and drawn in some open fair manner, at or before the last day of August, 1751, and that the said eighteen shares reserved aforesaid for the grantors, be exonerated, acquited and fully exempted from paying any charges towards making a settlement and not held to the conditions of the other shares respecting a settlement, nor liable to any tax, assessment or charge, until improved by the owners or some one holding under them respectively."

"That the Grantees at their own expense, make settlement, and be at the charge of dividing the whole of the lands, clearing or making feasable roads, and that all the lots in town be liable to have all necessary roads laid out through them as there shall be occasion, free from charge; that the grantees, according to the number of their shares or lots, hereinafter named, make settlement in the following manner, viz.: that within two years from this date, on each settling lot or share there be three acres of land cleared and fitted for mowing or ploughing, and have a comfortable dwelling house, the room to be at least sixteen feet square, and a family or some person to dwell in each house, and that within five years from this date there be nine acres more cleared, enclosed or fitted for mowing or tillage on some lot belonging to each settling right aforesaid. That the grantees to make settlement, and the number of each be as followeth, (viz.) Reuben Kidder to make settlement on three shares or rights; Archibald White, Jonas Woolson, Habijah Foster, John Brown, on one share each; Benjamin Hoar, jr. on two shares; Timothy Heald, Joseph Kidder, Joseph Bullard, Ebenezer Bullard, Joseph Stevens, Henry Pudney, John Chandler, one share each; Hannah Densmore, two shares; Peter Powers, David Nevins, Jonathan Hubbard, John Stevens, each one share; Isaac Appleton, six; Thomas Adams, five; Robert Choate and William Brown, one each; Nathaniel Smith, two; Francis Choate, Thomas Dennis, Andrew Spaulding, Isaac Patch, William Peters, John Marsh, one each; and Benjamin Hoar, two,—in manner aforesaid, that each of the grantees at the executing of this instrument, pay fourteen pounds; cash, old tenor, to pay the charges arisen and arising in said township, to be deposited in the hands of some person chose by them for that purpose; also that a convenient meeting house be built in said township, within seven years from this date, as near the centre of said township, and at such place, as the major part of said grantors

and grantees shall determine by vote, in proprietor's meeting, called for that purpose; and that ten acres of land shall be reserved there for public use; and that said grantees shall within seven years settle a learned and orthodox minister in said township, and for whom suitable provision shall be made.

That all white pine trees fit for his Majesty's use for masting his Royal navy, growing on said land be and hereby is granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors forever.' [Here follow two pages describing the proceedings to be taken in case any of the grantees neglect to perform their contract, so as "utterly to amove, oust and expel the grantors, provided there be no Indian wars within any of the terms and limitations of time aforesaid," in which case the same term was to be allowed "after such impediment shall be removed;" and also describing the covenant given by the proprietors to defend the title.] This is executed at Dunstable, the 17th day of April, 1750.

(Signed,) JOSEPH BLANCHARD.

After some trifling alteration, respecting the location of a meeting house, the charter was formally accepted, Dec. 19, 1753; and it was "Voted, that we do hereby accept said title, and for ourselves, our heirs and assigns, do acknowledge that we hold said lands under said titles, conditions and limitations, with the reservations in the said charter mentioned. [P. R. 193.]

The township bore the same name, and purported to be the same, as that granted by Massachusetts; but the tract of land designated was, in reality, essentially different, and accorded more nearly with that first laid out by Houghton, (p. 25.) Originally, it was a much more eligible township than now. It was diamond shaped, six miles on each side, the long diagonal running northeast and southwest. In fact it comprised nearly all the valley, as we see it enclosed within the mountains, excluding some of the present township west of the mountains, and that also on the eastern slope of the hills towards Townsend and Mason; while it took in the best portion of Temple on the north, and the beautiful and important region of Mason Village at the northeast, as may be seen on the town map. The Masonian Proprietors altered the direction of the eastern boundary line so as to run west of north, thus cutting off Mason Village, and taking in a tract of about 966 acres

at the southeast, which then belonged to Townsend. A strip a mile wide was taken from its northern side, and the western line made nearly parallel to the eastern boundary. It is now diamond-shaped in the contrary direction, that is, pointing from southeast to northwest.

The Masonian Proprietors, in accordance with their usual custom of confirming and reïssuing the grants of the old Massachusetts townships, as they stood, doubtless intended to preserve this township as nearly the same, in extent and location, as the new Province line would allow. They therefore authorize Joseph Blanchard, Esq. to grant several towns to the east of this, and "also the lands lying between Peterborough on the North and said towns on the East, so far South as to leave a town on square lines, joining the Province line, of six miles square, in and adjoining to New Ipswich." When therefore we consider his non-compliance with these conditions, and the injurious change made in this township, both by curtailment of its territory and change of its location, we cannot but surmise some fraud or injustice on the part of Col. Blanchard, as well as a strange disregard to their rights and interest on the part of the grantees. We do not learn, however, of any misgivings at that time. On the contrary, both the contracting parties seem to have been quite satisfied; as is evinced on the part of the Masonian Proprietors by their giving Col. Blanchard a right in the township with themselves; and on the part of the grantees by the liberal compensation they voted for his services.

The mutilations of the old township did not end here. It was found, on running the township lines, that the northern boundary encroached upon what was then called Peterborough Slip or Striptown, now a part of Sharon and Temple, which caused no little perplexity and vexation through a long series of years. The old township had been six miles from north to south; and lots had been laid out extending two miles on each side of the centre line. As the new township was only five miles in this direction, one mile having been taken off from the northern border, the northern ends of these lots, with the addition of a strip corresponding to what had been severed

from the south by the Province line, should have been the northern boundary of the town. It was accordingly so planned on paper, with a narrow triangular strip about thirty-four rods wide at its eastern and widest part, running along the whole north side of the town, as may be seen by reference to the map. But by the Masonian charter, a certain white pine tree marked the contiguous corners of the four towns, now called Mason, Wilton, Temple and New Ipswich. This white pine tree, instead of being situated beyond, proved to be about forty-eight rods south of the north end of the aforesaid lots; and hence the difficulty.

The attention of the Proprietors seems to have been soon called to this interference of the boundary, and notwithstanding their prior and reserved territorial right over any township on the northern border (p. 33), they seem to have acquiesced in the claims of their neighbors; and at their meeting in October, 1753, they propose to convey to Reuben Kidder and Benjamin Hoar all the common lands that may be left, after all the rights are completed, for £500 lawful, "conditioned to indemnifie said proprietee and every person in it, from any harm or damage that they might otherways sustain by Reson of the north Bounds of said Township runing in to Peterborough Strip or Striptown, so that none of said Proprietors shall ever be molested by the said line." [P. R. 192.]

The next year, however, for reasons unknown, the Proprietors arranged with Messrs. Kidder & Hoar to relinquish this contract; and after expressing their apprehension that such an infringement existed, they agree to indemnify all those whose farms should be injured thereby; and chose a committee to see if the strip in question could be procured.*

It would seem that an appeal was first made to the Maso-

* "Whereas we are something apprehensive that some of the lots in New Ipswich or sum that was laid out to some of the Grantees of s^{d} Township are Infringed upon, by the line of Peterborough Strip or Strip Town so called; therefore, Voted that wheare it shall so happen, that this Proprietee will secure and Defend s^{d} Grantee from any Troble or Damage he shall theirby sustain, either by purchasing s^{d} land for them, or some other way, equal to what Damage he or they shall receive or sustain."

"Voted to choose three men as a Committee for to procure, if they can, a Strip of Land lying on the north side of our township which Peterborough Strip infringes upon. [P. R. p. 196, 199.]

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nian Proprietors, through Col. Blanchard their agent, (P. R. 205–206); but it is evident that no relief was tendered from that quarter. At a meeting, Nov. 26, 1754, a committee was chosen and "directed forthwith to notifie the proprietors of Peterborough Slip, so called, for to settle the line between them and us; to settle the same with them when they shall appoint; and on their neglect, you are directed to run the line exactly from the northwest corner of this township to the northwest corner of the township of Number One." (P. R. 212–13.] This was evidently done; but whether by joint or separate action, does not appear.

Various attempts were then made to ascertain the loss which the owners of the northern range of lots had thus sustained; and various plans were from time to time proposed, to satisfy them for their loss. At one time, it was agreed to give an equivalent from the common and unappropriated lands of the town. [P. R. 250, Aug. 1759.] * A few of the sufferers acceded to this plan; but it seems not to have been satisfactory to all; and, subsequently, it was agreed to allow a certain sum per acre, in money, the valuation varying in different lots, from 20 to 55 shillings, silver, per acre [P. R. 266.], the whole sum amounting to £435.17*s.*, silver, old tenor.

In 1771, still another adjustment became necessary, since it was found that some had received more, and some less, than they were entitled to. It was then agreed that each one should have liberty to measure the land cut off, and if more had been cut off than had been estimated, it should be paid for "at the same rate for each acre as said Proprietors voted formerly"; and, on the other hand, the Proprietors should be refunded at the same rate, if too much had been paid. The result was, that an additional sum of £53 lawful was found necessary to meet the losses sustained; and an appeal was made to the General Court to enable them to collect the assessments for this purpose, and "the charges that shall arise by effecting the matter to a final determination, as his Excellence

* "Voted that each Sufferer by the Infringement of Striptown Line shall have Liberty to Pitch on Lands in y^e^ coman of this Township for his Satisfaction and shall enter his Pitch to the Props. Clark and shall have his Lands made up out of the Lands he or they Pitch upon, as they enter their Pitch to the Props. Clark," &c. [P. R. 250.]; and the next year, such an allotment was made, [P. R. 254.]

and Honors shall direct." This is the last item on the Proprietors' Records, and is dated Dec. 24, 1772, and seems, indeed, to have been the only subject which called the Proprietors together for several years previous to the termination of their Records.*

Though this vexed question entered so largely into the deliberations of the early settlers, it would not have been of sufficient interest to occupy the space here given it, were it not a mystery, to the owners of the northern range of farms, how it happens that a part of their lots are in this town, and a part in Temple; most of the owners at that time having purchased back again the portions falling into Temple, so as to have complete 80 acre lots. From Lot No. 24, twenty-three acres were taken, and lie in Temple; from No. 28, twenty-two acres, and so on, one acre less for each succeeding lot westward; so that from the northeast corner lot (the Ministry lot, No. 20), had it been a full lot, twenty-four acres would have been taken. The length of the lot being one hundred and sixty rods, we have 80 acres: 160 rods : : 24 acres : 48 rods. Adding to this, the eastern side of Lot 188, which extended along the border of Wilton thirty-four rods still farther north of these lots, and we have the present northeast corner of the township now placed eighty-two rods farther south than it was laid down in the Masonian plan. About five hundred acres, in all, were thus cut off from the town. As to the angular strip cut off from the old township by the running of the Province line in 1741, as represented on Douglass' Map, we have already adverted to it. It is not improbable, indeed, as has been already hinted (p. 33), that it corresponded to the angular strip, Lot 188, along the northern margin of the Masonian plan; as may be readily understood by reference to the town map.

In consequence of all these changes, the plotting of the farm lots is very irregular, there being no less than five different

* It is apparent, however, that their operations, even on this endless subject, did not terminate here; for in the Town Record under date of June 30, 1773, is the following: "Voted to chuse a man to object against the Proprietors' petition preferred to the General Court for a tax on the land in this town to pay those proprietors who suffered by not having their Rights compleat." [T. R. 107.]

schemes employed in covering the whole ground; and it is a singular fact, that there is not one square or right-angled lot in the town, all of them being diamond-shaped in different proportions, or wedge-shaped. Hence great perplexity has arisen in surveying the farm lines, the divergence of the angles, as well as their position, being often widely different in two adjacent farms.

At a meeting of the Proprietors, July 5, 1762, it was "Voted, to apply to the General Court to git the Place called New Ipswich Incorporated."

"Voted to imploy Capt. Reuben Kidder to go down to Court to get the Incorporation effected, and that the said Kidder shall proceed in the affair as he shall think best, and that the necessary charges shall be paid by the Propriety." [P.R. 270.]

The duty was immediately performed, so that an Act of Incorporation was obtained, bearing date Sep. 9, 1762; and henceforward the business of the town was transacted by the resident citizens, directly, or through their officers, instead of by the Proprietors of the Land; and the first town meeting was held on the thirteenth of the same month.

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.; To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

"WHEREAS our loyal subjects, Inhabitants of a tract of Land within the Province of Newhampshire, known by the name of New Ipswich, lying on the branches of the Souhegan river, between No. 1 and Rowley Canada (so called), have humbly petitioned and requested that they may be erected and incorporated into a Township and infranchised with the same power and privileges which other Towns within our said Province have and enjoy; and it appearing unto us to be conducive to the general good of our said Province, as well as of the Inhabitants in particular, by maintaining good order and incouraging the culture of the land, that the same should be done;—Know ye therefore, that We, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and for the encouragement and promoting the good purposes and ends aforesaid,—by and with the advice of our truly and well-beloved Benning Wentworth, Esqr., our Governour and Commander in Chief, and of our Council for said Province of New Hampshire,—have enacted and ordained, and by these Presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do will and ordain, that the Inhab-

itants of the tract of Land aforesaid, and others who shall inhabit and improve thereon hereafter, the same being butted and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a white pine tree, being the south-west corner of the Town of Wilton; thence running west six miles; thence running south to the Province line five miles; thence six miles east upon the Province line; thence running north five miles to the bounds first mentioned,—Be, and hereby are declared and ordained to be a Town Corporate, and are hereby erected and incorporated into a body politick and corporate, to have continuance until the first day of January, 1766, by the name of Ipswich, with all the powers and authorities, privileges, immunities and franchises which any other Towns in said Province by law have and enjoy, to said Inhabitants, or who shall hereafter inhabit, their successors for said Town. Always reserving to us, our heirs and successors, all White Pine Trees that are or shall be found growing on the said tract of Land fit for the use of our Navy. Reserving also to us, our heirs and successors, the power and right of dividing said Town when it shall appear necessary and convenient for the inhabitants thereof.

Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby declared, that this Charter and Grant is not intended, and shall not in any manner be construed to extend to or affect the private property of the soil within the limits aforesaid. And as the several Towns within our said Province are by laws thereof enabled and authorized to assemble, and by the majority of the voters present to choose all such officers and transact such affairs as in Laws are declared, we do by these Presents nominate and appoint Reuben Kidder, Esqr. to call the first meeting of said Inhabitants, to be held within said Town, at any time within forty days from the date hereof, giving legal notice of the time and design of holding such meeting; after which, the Annual meeting of said Town shall be held for the choosing of said officers and the purposes aforesaid, on the second Monday in March annually.

In Testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Benning Wentworth, Esqr. our Governour, and Commander in Chief of our said Province, the ninth day of September, in the second year of our Reign, Anno Domini 1762.

BENNING WENTWORTH.

By His Excellency's command, by advice of Council.

THEODORE ATKINSON.

In this Act of Incorporation the town is styled "Ipswich." It was limited to less than four years, and was to expire January 1, 1766. By a vote of the town it was ordered that a renewal of the Act of Incorporation should not be applied for, until the first should have expired.

There is no evidence, from the Records, that any application was subsequently made. The new Act bears date Mar. 6, 1766; though it would seem that it was not recorded and transmitted till just a year afterwards. In the intervening time, between the expiration of the old and the reception of the new Charter, a period of fifteen months, there was a complete interregnum in the exercise of municipal powers. Not a record appears on the Town books, and no tax was levied or collected; so that the next year it was necessary to assess a two-years' minister's rate. The year, however, seems to have been passed in peace and prosperity.

The second Act is in precisely the same terms as the first, excepting that the town is styled "New Ipswich," and the term of duration is unlimited. In these Acts, as well as in the Masonian Grant, the township is described as being six miles long and five miles wide, containing thirty square miles. These could never have been the true dimensions, since, after all the curtailments, the township remains about six and a quarter miles in length and five and a quarter in breadth. And it may also be remarked, that, in no two perambulations, have the length or direction of the boundary lines been reported the same; the latter difference, however, may be accounted for by not making the proper allowance for the periodical variation of the needle.

According to the notes of the last perambulation (1850) the boundaries are as follow: From the N. W. corner of Ashby 8° 30′ E. to the S. E. corner of N. I.; from the S. W. corner of N. I. about E. to the corner of Ashby and Ashburnham; from the S. W. corner of N. I. and the S. E. corner of Rindge north 1° 5′ E. 1694 rods, to a stake; thence S. 80° 10′ E. 690 rods between N. I. and Sharon; thence between Temple and N. I. S. 79° 30′ E. 1253 rods to a stake; between Mason and N. I., beginning at the N. E. corner of N. I. and the N. W. corner of Mason at a stake, thence S. 30° W. 1687 rods 10 links.

CHAPTER III.

EARLIEST CIVIL HISTORY.

THE WILDERNESS; EARLY SCOUTING-PARTIES; PLOTTING OF THE TOWN; IMPROVEMENTS BY THE MASSACHUSETTS GRANTEES; FIRST SETTLERS — ABIJAH FOSTER; JONAS WOOLSON; MOSES TUCKER; BENJAMIN HOAR, ETC.; TITLE BECOMES VOID; INDIAN WAR; DESERTION OF THE TOWN; CAPTIVITY OF CAPT. FITCH; WORKS OF DEFENCE; RECAPITULATION.

VERY soon after the first colonists of New England arrived, settlers penetrated far up the beautiful valleys of the Connecticut and the Merrimac, attracted by the fertile meadows, and by the comparative ease with which they could be brought under cultivation; while a large tract of country much nearer the seaboard remained unoccupied. Lancaster, Groton, and Dunstable, after having been planted for nearly a century, remained on the very outskirts of civilization; while, at the distance of only twenty or thirty miles inland, not the least trace of the white man was to be found. The forests around the Monadnock and Watatic and the sources of the Souhegan remained in as primitive a condition as when the Pilgrim Fathers first landed at Plymouth. The foot of the white man had never traversed its solitudes, unless, perchance, some of the scouting-parties from Dunstable and Lancaster to the Watatic and Monadnock mountains, of which there are records as far back as 1723, may have passed this way.* Nor does

* March, 1723. There is a Journal of "a scout to Mulipas River (Malpus Brook in Lunenburg), Turkey Hills, Squannicook River and head of Souhegan River, Watatic Hills," &c.

Feb. 24, 1724. "We went from Groton to Turkey Hills, thence to the Great Hills, thence on to Watatic Ponds and then to Watatic Hills—thence to Monomnock Ponds and on to Pack Monadnocks and so to Souhegan River, and to Squanakook," &c. JABEZ FAIRBANKS.

July 31, 1725. "We marched twelve miles, and I with fourteen men campt

it appear that the red man ever occupied the territory comprised in this township as a permanent residence, no vestiges of his presence having been at any time discovered. Doubtless he might have occasionally roamed this way in his hunting excursions; and tradition says, that he sometimes visited the early settlers with his baskets and brooms. A grandson of Mrs. Emerson, who lived near the foot of Watatic, says he has heard her relate the following incident: "One day, in summer, a party of Indians were seen approaching the house. The family, stricken with terror, dispersed, and concealed themselves as best they could. One fled to the cellar, and being concealed in a dark corner, saw them come into the cellar, go to the pans of milk, skim off the cream with their hands and suck it up. After having pilfered the house of such articles as pleased them, they retired to the woods, to the great relief of the family." The only Indian relic which has ever been mentioned, was a bit of metal found in a field near Ashby, supposed to have been an arrow-head; and if so, must have been obtained of the French at a modern period.

As we have already seen, this town, together with several neighboring townships, were granted by Massachusetts in 1736–7. Dorchester Canada, including Ashburnham and part of Ashby, had been granted at the same session, and its position defined previous to the locating of this township. Townsend, which then embraced a very large territory, including the remainder of Ashby, Mason, and part of New Ipswich,

upon the top of Wannadnack mountain and discovered 26 pounds (ponds). Saw Pigwackett lying one point from said monntain, and Cusagee (Kearsarge) mountain and Winnepeseockey lying northeast from said Wannadnack. The same day we found several old signes which the Indians had made the last year, and where they campt when they killed the people of Rutland, as we imagine.

Aug. 1. "We marched from the west side of Wenadnack and corsed three stremes that run into Contocook, and then campt and sent out our scouts, and found two wigwams made in June or July as we suppose, and found 16 of there spitts which they rost there meat with, all in said wigwams, and one of our scouts went so far he could not return the same night."—*Letter of Samuel Willard.*

July 25, 1725. These are to inform you that this day being wide of Watchusett and Monadnock mountains upon our march towards Pemshiwasset with 47 able bodied men, four of our men being sick and not able to travel, who I have sent into Lancaster with Joshua Parker, a well man, to take care of them. I do not think to be in any town this 35 days unless we get some Indians. Yesterday I being upon the scout heard a gun which I supposed to be an Indian gun—have sent out scouts three several ways this day.

Yours to serve, SAMUEL WILLARD.

was the only town in the vicinity which had made any progress in settlement. Immediately, however, the Proprietors commenced the necessary steps to comply with the stipulations of the grant, and thereby secure the township. It is clear that the town was known, by its name, and its boundaries settled and understood, as early as 1738, and probably in 1737.* As early as this, also, a portion of the township was laid out into lots. This was done by laying out a road from east to west, parallel to the north and south lines of the town, at what was doubtless regarded as the central line, in that direction. Then, four ranges of sixteen lots on either side of this road, making in all 128 lots. Each lot was diamond-shaped, about 160 rods in length and 80 rods in width, that is, about half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, and comprised about 80 acres, covering in all an area four miles long and four miles broad. Roads were laid out in straight lines across the ends of all the lots, and also north and south between every series of four lots. None of these roads, except a small portion of the central one, were ever used; but were afterwards incorporated with the lots on which they bordered, or were assigned to those who had "their land cut by reason of a road or roads going acrost their lott or lotts." [P. R. 209.]

In their petition for redress, which we have given at p. 26, the Grantees state that they "built a meeting-house, saw-mill, bridges, &c., besides expending a great deal on their several rights." † The meeting-house is believed never to have been used as a place of worship; and the saw-mill, if ever put in

* In December, 1738, a grant of land was made to Jeffrey Bedgood, mariner, of Boston, "lying adjoining on a township called New Ipswich," beginning at the northwest corner, &c. Mass. Archives, vol. 93, fol. 93, 94. In November, 1738, a grant was made to Robert Auchmuty, of land adjoining New Ipswich north line, &c. Mass. Archives, vol. 46, fol. 97, 98.

† In confirmation of this, we have the following notice from a Boston newspaper. "Whereas, on the 18th of June, 1739, the proprietors of the township called New Ipswich, at their meeting, granted the sum of five pounds to be raised on each original right, to bring forward the settlement of said township, these are therefore to notify those delinquent proprietors that have not paid said tax, that they pay the same to Mr. Thomas Norton, the proprietors' treasurer, on or before the 21st December next, or their rights are to be sold by us the subscribers according to the Province law, at the house of Mr. John Tredwell, innholder, in Ipswich, on the day aforesaid.

EDWARD EVELETH,
JOHN BOARDMAN,
ISAAC APPLETON,
} Committee.

October 29, 1741."

operation, was used but for a very short time. The principal bridge was over the Souhegan, on what was called the "country road," above the factory villages. Farther than this we have no specific account of what was done by the Massachusetts Proprietors. That other roads had also been laid out, we infer from the fact that at the first meeting of the Masonian grantees an appropriation was made to "repair the highways." The persons engaged in these preliminary operations apparently spent the summers of 1737 and 1738 on the ground, returning again to the old settlements in the winter.

The name of the first permanent resident, with his family, has been determined, so as to leave no question on that point; but the precise date of his advent is less positively settled. From extensive researches into the history of his family, and from other collateral circumstances, we have been able to arrive at a conclusion which admits of but very little controversy.



with his wife, and daughter Mary, then one year old, came from old Ipswich some time during the summer of 1738, and became the pioneer settler in this place. His wife was the first woman in town, and his son Ebenezer was the first male child born in town. He first located himself on the lot in the centre village, now chiefly occupied by Joseph Barrett, Esq. (N. D. 33), and built his log-house a little to the north of the house owned and long occupied by Mr. David Hills, just in the rear of the present Bank building. Traces of the cellar were very recently to be seen. About the year 1750, he sold this to Joseph Bates, and removed to the lot now occupied by Joseph Davis, (N. D. 45). This he sold to Thomas Fletcher, and we find him commencing a third clearing on the Caleb Campbell farm (S. D. IX: 2) as early as 1755. Having thus done good service in the settlement of the town, he, with his son Ebenezer, entered the army; and both of them died in the service (of small-pox) near Crown Point, in 1759. Thus, this town had a native-born citizen old enough to serve as a soldier in the old French War.

Tradition says that Mr. Foster's family was the only one permanently settled, until they were reïnforced by the arrival

of Jonas Woolson* and his wife. He settled on the farm on the hill, east of the river, now owned by James Spaulding, (S. D. II : 4.) The present proprietor, in making repairs upon the old part of the house, built one hundred years ago, recently discovered the foundations of a former dwelling, with a large flat hearth-stone for a fire-place, and ashes a foot deep around it, which must have been in use one hundred and ten years ago. He also found accounts, which had been registered with chalk or charcoal on the timbers more than a hundred years ago.

About the same time, came Benjamin Hoar and Moses Tucker. Mr. Hoar was from Littleton, and came from Townsend by marked trees, before any path had been cleared. He settled on the lot below Woolson, near the river (S. D. V : 2), near where the first bridge was built, and still continues. He was a blacksmith, and also kept a public house, and was a very useful citizen. He told his grandson, [William H. Prentice, Esq. of Boston,] now living, that he was the third settler, and his wife the second woman in town. Captain Tucker settled on the west side of the river, cornering on Mr. Hoar (S. D. VI : 1), and his house stood on the side of the hill near the corner where the roads going to the river divide; the farm long owned and occupied by Judge Champney. He also subsequently owned, and probably occupied, a farm on the Town Hill, on the eastern line of the town (S. D. II : 1), as we learn from the record of the laying out of a road to Mason line in 1765, (T. R. p. 18,)—"going on said Chandler's land . . . to the corner of his lott, then on the north end of his other lot to Capt. Moses Tucker's end line of his lott to the town line." &c. Along this old "country road" then, on either side of the river, was the first neighborhood gathered.

The Bullards, Ebenezer and John, next followed, and settled on the Town Hill, (S. D. I : 2.) In the records of the town of Groton, is recorded the marriage of Joseph Stevens, of New Ipswich, to Elizabeth Sawtell, Nov. 10, 1743, showing that he too was at that time a resident in the town. He settled on the Wilson Hill, (N. D. 35.) Some of the Adamses

* He married Susannah Wallis, of Townsend, June 23, 1742.

and other young men, both married and single, came in; so that in 1745 there were a dozen or more inhabited houses in the town.

This, to be sure, was not making any great advance towards a settlement—far less than the terms of the grant required. The inherent difficulties in effecting a new settlement are always great, especially when remote from others. But in this instance, before the five years probation allowed them for settling their lots had expired, the energy of the proprietors had been paralyzed by the running of the Province line in 1741, and by the consequent loss of their rights under the Massachusetts grant; and those few settlers who persevered in clearing and occupying their lands, must have done so under the discouraging consciousness that they held them by no valid titles.

But a still more serious obstacle soon interposed, which for a time entirely suspended further operations. This was the breaking out of the French and Indian war, in 1744, which spread consternation throughout all the feebler settlements, as well as in the older country towns. The Indians soon made descents from Canada, spreading terror and devastation as they went, and the principal towns to the north and west were attacked. The inhabitants of the neighboring towns either received garrisons for their defence, or fled to stronger places for refuge. The settlers here, however, seem to have maintained their ground, until an actual incursion upon our very borders. In the summer of 1748, a descent of a body of Indians, about eighty in number, was made upon the settlement of Mr. John Fitch, which was located in what was then Lunenburg, and near the south part of the present town of Ashby. He with his wife and five children and three soldiers occupied a garrisoned house. They were attacked one morning when two of the soldiers happened to be absent, one of whom was killed in attempting to return. After a gallant defence, and the loss of the soldier with him, he surrendered, and with his wife and children was carried to Canada.*

* As this event occurred so immediately in the vicinity, and had so intimate a connection with the early fortunes of the town; and as it has been narrated under different forms and different dates, it seems not improper to sketch the par-

There was a block-house in Townsend, at the foot of the hill above the West Village, which still bears the name of Battery Hill, on the south road, not far from the southeast corner of New Ipswich. To this place the inhabitants now fled for protection, with their families and valuables, with one exception. Captain Tucker boldly resolved to remain and make such defence as he could, or otherwise take his fate;

ticulars of the occurrence in full, as a careful investigation gives us assurance they actually took place.

Mr. Fitch, who occupied with his family a frontier position, proposed to the government to keep a garrison, if he could have the aid of three soldiers ; this number was sent him. Mr. F. was a man of note, had traded much with the Indians in former years, and both he and his location were well known to them. A body of them, said to be about eighty in number, some time in July, had determined to capture him. They had been prowling about this region, and one morning surrounded his garrison. On this morning two of the soldiers had left the garrison, one for a hunt, and the other to visit a house some miles distant. The latter soon discovered the Indians secreted in the tall grass, between him and the house ; and in attempting to return he was shot down. Mr. Fitch, with only one soldier left, determined to defend the garrison if possible ; but this soldier, after firing a few times, was shot by an Indian through the neck and fell dead. Mrs. F. loaded the guns, with which her husband continued to defend the house for some time. The Indians at last told him, that if he would surrender, they should all be spared ; but if he persisted in firing, that all should perish in the flames of the garrison. After consulting with his wife, he capitulated. The Indians then burned the house and took the captive family towards Canada.

Soon after the building was on fire, Perkins, the absent soldier, espied the smoke, and on ascending a hill could see the ruins ; he gave the alarm, and by dark, a hundred armed men, from Lunenburg and the vicinity, were ready to pursue the enemy. They waited till daylight, when they followed the trail of the Indians, who had proceeded along by the south side of Watatic mountain, and made their first stop at Ashburnham meeting-house, the inhabitants of which town had abandoned it the year previous. Somewhere in the township of Ashburnham, the pursuers found a piece of paper, tied to the limb of a tree, and on examining it they found a request, in the hand writing of Fitch, begging that they might not be followed, as the Indians had assured him of safety if not pursued, but would destroy them all, if his friends attempted a rescue. Upon this the party returned. Among the plunder taken by the Indians on this occasion, was a log-chain, which an Indian carried over his shoulders all the way to Canada, and there sold it to a Frenchman for a quart of rum. At the close of the war, Mr. F. and all his family returned home, as we learn from the following paragraph in the Boston Gazette, of Oct. 4, 1748 :

"Sept. 23d. Arrived in town from Canada by Albany, five French gentlemen, and brought with them several prisoners, among whom were Mr. John Fitch, of Lunenburg, with his wife and five children, who was taken the 3d of July last by the French and about eighty Indians and carried to Canada, where they met with good treatment from the French."

In 1749, Mr. Fitch presented a petition to the General Court, giving a full account of his sufferings and losses, and asking for relief. He once owned part of the Judge Champney Farm, in this town, and is said to have resided there for a time. He finally became poor and dependent on the town of Ashby. About fifty years after his death, a monument was erected to his memory ; as one has waggishly suggested, "he asked for bread, and they gave him a stone."

and he did so. It is probable, however, that his family accompanied the fugitives. In the course of a month or two, their fears were allayed, by the report of the scouts which had been sent out, that the Indians had retired beyond the Connecticut river; and they returned to their deserted homes. Capt. Tucker was found safe. They also found that their meeting house had been burnt; but whether by the Indians, or by fire from the burning forests, was uncertain. It was probably by the latter however, as the Indians would not have been likely to destroy the meeting house alone, while they left the private dwellings unmolested.

The inhabitants of this town seem never afterwards to have been seriously alarmed on account of the Indians, though some of the neighboring towns were led to feel the need of protection. In 1750, Peterborough petitioned for a block house and soldiers, pleading their great danger and exposure. Even as lately as Jan., 1755, when the Indians ravaged and burnt the towns on the Connecticut river, the people of Ipswich Canada (Winchendon), called for aid, stating that Indians were about, and they could not cultivate their fields; so that they were dependent on Lunenburg, Lancaster, and Groton for food. Nor were their fears groundless, for traces of the visitation of savages were detected near at hand, by the scouts.*

But such was the rapid progress then being made in this town, that the settlers felt themselves in comparative security; and when at the Proprietors' meeting, in Jan., 1757, the question was put whether "the Proprietors will build a fort or forts in this township," it was voted "not to build any forts in this township;" and again, whether they "will repair Mr. Adams' flankers in order for defence, against the enemy," it was voted in the negative. This is the only intimation we have, that any means of defence against the Indians were ever adopted in this town. These "flankers" were a

* Eleazer Lawrence scouted about Dorchester Canada, Ipswich Canada, New Ipswich, &c. "Aug. 31, (1755) at Ipswich Canada, discovered a small number of tracks, supposed to be Indian tracks, and followed four or five miles, and found the bushes cut up and bent down in sundry places, as the usual manner of the Indians is, when they travel upon the discovery," &c. Several other journals of the same import exist.

sort of breastwork of logs and stakes, extending outwards and inwards from the angles of the house, with a port-hole at the point of meeting. Douglass, who wrote in 1748, says indeed, that there were two block houses in New Ipswich. Mr. Adams' house might have been one of those to which he alludes, and Capt. Tucker's another. It is probable that our forefathers were indebted for their immunity from Indian intrusions to the mountain barrier on the west. This opposed a serious obstacle to a ready retreat with plunder; and hence we find it to have been the custom of the savages to confine themselves, in all their predatory excursions, to the principal water courses and low lands.

More than ten years had now elapsed since the pioneer settlers had threaded their way, through the forest, to this their land of promise, clothed in the homeliest of garments, and carrying little else with them than the axe for offence and the firelock for defence. From time to time their scanty number has been reinforced. Their title has proved worthless; and while, laboring under this discouragement and uncertain of the future, they unitedly persevere, they are dispersed by fears of the savage foe. Now, they are reunited, and ready for renewed effort. Much of this time they have lived with no other shelter than the broad arch of heaven, or temporary huts of logs and bark, with moss and twigs for their couch at night. They have subsisted chiefly on fish and such game as the wild woods furnished, with wild berries for condiments, and water from the spring for their beverage. They have toiled early and late at the laborious task of the woodsman. And what are the visible results of all this? A dozen or fifteen small clearings might be seen scattered here and there in the dense forest, scathed and blackened by fire, and these still beset with stumps. In the midst of them as many log cabins, many of them destitute of chimneys, with merely a broad hearthstone, or a semicircular wall for a fire-place. A few beans and turnips, with patches of corn and rye interspersed among the stumps, are beginning to appear; and a few domestic animals are browsing around the dwellings of the more fortunate. Prospective roads and bridle-paths from house to house had

been marked out, by spotting the trees; a bridge had been thrown over the Souhegan at one point, and something had been done towards clearing out a road through the town to the country beyond. A house for public worship had been erected, though never occupied for that purpose; but from the pious lives and subsequent public profession of nearly every adult member of this little community, we have reason to believe that every tenement was a temple from which the incense of devout worship daily ascended; and that the Sabbath, which within our memory, was so rigidly kept by their descendants, was no less strictly observed by themselves. They were still destitute of schools; none of the comforts and few of the necessaries of life were accessible; there was no one to consult who could afford skillful aid in cases of sickness; the nearest corn-mill was at Townsend, some ten miles distant; and with the important exception of a blacksmith, there seem to have been no artisans among them.

CHAPTER IV.

PROPRIETARY HISTORY, 1749–62.

MASONIAN GRANTEES; ARRANGEMENT WITH MASSACHUSETTS GRANTEES; LAYING OUT OF FARM LOTS; ALLOTMENT OF FARMS; SAW AND GRIST MILL; BRIDGE OVER THE SOUHEGAN; APPROPRIATION FOR PREACHING; DELINQUENT SETTLERS; TAXES; COMMON, AND BURIAL GROUND; FIRST PAUPERS; RECAPITULATION.

With the obtaining of the Masonian Grant, in 1749, our authentic history begins. The French and English war had terminated, and with it Indian hostilities had ceased. The fugitive pioneers had returned, and a title to the lands had been secured. No further obstacles now remain to the successful advance of the infant settlement.

Among the petitioners for the grant, we find the names of thirteen persons who are specified as being "all of a place called New Ipswich." These were Reuben Kidder, Archibald White, Jonas Woolson, Habijah Foster, John Brown, Benjamin Hoar, Jr., Timothy Heald, Joseph Kidder, Joseph and Ebenezer Bullard, Joseph Stevens, Henry Pudney and John Chandler. Most of these we recognize as among the pioneers who had previously resided here, before the desertion of the town for fear of the Indians. The other seventeen proprietors belonged to Hollis, Dunstable, Townsend, Old Ipswich, Groton, Westford, Littleton and Medfield; and several of them soon after removed to this place, and the settlement went on vigorously. The Kidders came in from Westford; the Appletons and Adams' from Ipswich; the Farrars from Lincoln; and the Barrets from Concord:—the men who controlled the early destinies of the town, who stamped its character, and have always held a conspicuous place in its history. Many came as proxies for non-resident proprietors, to occupy and improve their lots, according to the terms of the grant; while

others purchased lots of the grantees, and became themselves proprietors.

The first meeting of the Proprietors was held in Dunstable, April 16, 1749. At the next meeting however, it was "Voted that all meetings shall be heald at New Ipswich for the futer; and that the owners of five shears shall be sufficient to request meetings for the time to com, and that notifications being posted up at New Ipswich, Old Ipswich and Dunstable shall be sufficeant warning for said proprietors." [P. R. 17.] The principal business at the first, and of the two subsequent meetings, was, to adjust the claims of those who had made improvements under the Massachusetts grant, or whose lot had been transferred from one township to another, by the new direction of the eastern boundary line; to cause a survey of the town, and agree upon a plan for the distribution of lots; and to make arrangements for the erection of a corn-mill and saw-mill.

Thomas Dennis, Francis Choate, Nathaniel Smith, and William Peters, who had been proprietors under the Massachusetts grant, were admitted as proprietors; each of them to have one share, equal in value to those of the other grantees, and on the same conditions and limitations; and moreover, they were privileged to select *one* of the eighty acre lots which they formerly held under the grant of the Province, having the remainder of their share made up out of the common land.

In regard to the lots which fell into Mason, or which had been taken in from Townsend, the following votes were passed:

"Voted that all the Lotts that was hearetofore laid out in said township and are now taken off by the other townships (viz.) by the township Number One and Two, shall be by a committee to be chosen for that Purpus laid out in the Common land, in said township, and quallified by said Committee: said Lotts that are to be laid out are to be laid adjoyning to the other Lotts formerly laid out in said town, and as conveniant for settleing as may be; and that those persons owning said Lotts being grantees, to have s^{d} Lotts which are new laid out, in Lue of the Lotts taken off as a fore said."

"Also Voted, if any of said Grantees have or had any land in the township or any part thereof formerly called Townshend and

now falls into the township of New Ipswich shall have a whole wright or part thereof laid out in the same place to them, said Committee quallifying the same eaqual to other shares." [P. R. 12.]

In regard to the general distribution of the lands, it was in the first place determined that the whole number of shares should be sixty-three. By the grant, it had been provided that each of the eighteen grantors should first draw two of the 128 eighty acre lots, surveyed by the Massachusetts proprietors; and that afterwards each grantee should draw two of the remaining lots for each right. The remainder of the township was then to be laid out into seventy acre lots, and another draught had of two of these lots, in the same manner. A committee was chosen, consisting of Isaac Appleton, Jonathan Hubbard, Reuben Kidder, Benjamin Hoar and John Stevens, to proceed as soon as may be, with a survey under oath, and lay out the seventy acre lots, "and that they copple the same together, making them as neare as may be of equal vallue;" and they were to receive for this service, "while they are in said township about said service," thirty shillings per day, old tenor. The Committee found, however, upon actual survey, in consequence of the town not having been laid out so large as supposed, that the commons would not hold out seventy acres to each lot; and it was accordingly laid out in lots of about sixty-six acres each, together with seven other lots ranging from eighty to one hundred and twenty acres. These dimensions were adopted by the proprietors, as an equitable arrangement both for themselves and the Masonian grantors, who by the charter were entitled to seventy acre lots. The whole number of lots, including those which had been cut off at the northeast part of the town, was about 275; which left some twenty lots, after the distribution of four lots to each of the sixty-three shares, wherewith to compensate those who had been deprived of their lots in conquence of their falling within the present town of Mason.

By a note in the Proprietors' records, it appears that the drawing of the eighty-acre lots took place at Dunstable, July 10, 1750, although there is no record to show that any meeting was called at that time. The sixty-six-acre lots, or *after-*

lots, as they were usually called, were drawn at New Ipswich May 28, 1751, and resulted as shown in the Tables which follow on this and the next pages. A specific description of each lot, with a plan of it, is carefully given in the Proprietors' book.

To carry all their grain ten miles to the mill in Townsend, over such roads as then existed, and generally upon their own backs, must have caused the people great inconvenience and loss of time. Immediate measures were therefore taken to remedy the evil; and Reuben Kidder, Deacon Benjamin Hoar, Mr. Isaac Appleton and John Stevens were chosen a Committee to select a "mill place" where it would best accommodate the Proprietors, and agree with some proper person to build a saw and grist mill. They accordingly selected a site on the

Masonian Proprietors.	North Div.	South Ranges.	New laid out.	After Divisions.	
Theodore Atkinson,	43			84	107
	61				
Thomas Packer,		XIII. 4		82	83
		VII. 4			
Mark H. Wentworth,	38			67	94
	39				
John Moffatt,	14	XIV. 2		80	81
George Jaffrey,	29		24	172	173
John Ringe,		IX. 3	11	176	177
John Wentworth,		VIII. 1	56	87	109
Joshua Peirce,		VIII. 3	2	89	90
Nathaniel Meserve,		V. 1	10	102	93
Richard Wibird,			28	162	165
			2		
Jotham Odiorne,	23	V. 3		68	95
Peirce & Moor,	13	XV. 3		167	169
Tomlinson & Mason,	59		60	163	164
Matthew Livermore,	62	VII. 1		126	128
William Parker,	58		44	160	161
Thomas Wallingford,		VIII. 4		85	86
		IV. 3			
Joseph Blanchard,		II. 4		155	157
		IV. 4			
Solly & March,		XV. 4	64	181	182

GRANTEES.	North Div.	South Div.	New laid out.	After Divisions.	
Reuben Kidder,	46	XIII. 1		76	77
" "	55	XIV. 1, 3		131	122
" "		III. 3		96	
Archibald White, and Joseph Bullard,	19	I. 2		175	179
Capt. Jonas Woolson,		IV. 2 XV. 2		118	121
Abijah Foster,	33	I. 3		152	159
John Brown,	31		65	60	
Benjamin Hoar, Jr.,	40	II. 1		149	150
" "		V. 2 VI. 1		74	66
Timothy Heald,			65, 66	186	141
Joseph Kidder,	48	IX. 1		148	151
Ebenezer Bullard,		II. 2 II. 3		129	130
Joseph Stevens,	35	VII. 3		44	
Henry Pudney,	49		7	124	122
John Chandler,		III. 1 IV. 1		108	105
Hannah Dinsmore,	54	IX. 4		125	137
Rev. Daniel Emerson,		VII. 2	71	133	112
David Nevins,		XI. 4	187	78	79
Capt. Peter Powers,			1, 12	71	
Zaccheus Lovewell,		XI. 3 XII. 3		145	140
Joseph French,		III. 4 X. 3		146	147
Maj. Jonathan Hubbard,	47	IX. 2		92	88
John Stevens,	34	XII. 2		141	188
" "		X. 4	5	98	99
" "	52	XV. 1		28	
Isaac Appleton,	63	III. 2		117	116
" "	42	XVI. 2		138	139
" "	64	XI. 1		170	171
" "	42	VIII. 2		72	
" "		VI. 2	69	183	184
" "	9		72	123	119
Thomas Adams,	21, 25			166	168
" "	22	XIV. 4		24	
" "	17	XVI. 1		156	158
" "	18	X. 2		178	180
" "	50, 51			70	
Robert Choate,		I. 4 X. 1		73	
William Brown,	30	VI. 4		120	144
Nathaniel Smith,	45	XIII. 3		154	
" "		XVI. 3 XII. 4		91	103
Thomas Dennis,	57		67	56	
Andrew Spaulding, and John Marsh,	37	XII. 1		153	
Isaac Paith,	15	V. 4			
Zaccheus Lovewell,		XI. 2	186	115	143
First Minister's Right,	32	XIII. 2		75	106
Ministerial Right,	20	XVI. 4		lots on Striptown.	
School Right			134, 174	110	111
Benjamin Hoar,	26		16	135	136
" "	36, 53			69	104
Francis Choate,		VI. 3	66	97	
Col. John Choate,	27			113	114
William Peters,			70		

Souhegan, and made a contract with John Chandler of Westford to erect the Mills. He was to have the saw mill built and fitted for service by the last of October 1750, and the corn mill in October 1751. He was to keep them in good repair for ten years, and to "grind and saw for the inhabitants according to the customs of other mills." On the other hand, that he might "have due encouragement for the carrying on said service," he was to have one full right in the township, without being obliged to pay the £40 in advance, which the other grantees paid; and was to have for his first draught the lot on which the mills were to stand (IV. 1), a most valuable lot,* including the sites of all the present factories, and the lot adjacent to it on the east (III. 1). He was also to receive £50 Bills of Credit, old tenor, to be paid in March 1751. For the due performance "of the several matters and things as afore specified," he, with William Chandler of Westford, were bound in the sum of £400, new tenor, equal to about $140.

The mills were built according to agreement; but it seems that some difficulty afterwards arose as to his obligation to grind for the inhabitants according to their customs; for in 1757 a committee of five was appointed "to oblige John Chandler to fulfill his obligation in grinding," [P. R. 239]; and again, in 1759, it was "Voted not to accept four days grinding in a week, this winter." Mr. Chandler seems not to have been well pleased with his position, and in 1768, before the close of his contract, he sold out to Captain Eleazer Cummings, and left the town. Not long after, Capt. Cummings rebuilt the mills. They afterwards passed into the hands of Capt. William Pritchard, his son-in-law, who carried them on till they were finally removed to give place to the

* This lot had been drawn by Isaac Appleton, who relinquished it for the especial purpose, as appears by the following quit-claim:

"Whereas the Proprietors of New Ipswich stand in need of the Lott No. One in the fourth range in the south division, to build mills on, I the subscriber do hear by give up said Lott to said Proprietee who am the owner there of, the said Proprietors relinquishing my obligation to pay and do what I am obloiged to Do on the Right to which said Lott belongs, and to grant to me the vallue of said Lott." [P. R. 22].

As witness my hand Isaac Appleton

Souhegan Factory. The original mill-stone, to which so many of the inhabitants were for so long a time, in an important sense, indebted for their bread, is still to be seen in the vicinity of the old mill-site.

At the second meeting of proprietors, at the house of Benjamin Hoar, June 20, 1750, special attention was also directed to the highways. A contract was made for building a bridge over the Souhegan, "at or near the same place where the former bridge was built;" and a committee was chosen "to repair the ways in said town that are absolutely necessary."

It was also voted that there shall be laid out £46 old tenor, to provide preaching in the fall of the year next coming; and Joseph Stevens and Reuben Kidder were chosen a Committee "to take cair to provide a propper person to preach." In 1752 it was voted "to build a meeting-house near the souwest corner of Oliver Proctor's house lot." But as these subjects will be separately treated, they are only mentioned here to show the early attention which our forefathers gave to the essential institutions and facilities on which the progress of every enlightened community depends, and the liberal provision they made for them in the day of small things. It would add to the pleasure with which we record these tokens of wisdom and foresight, had we the evidence that they were equally prompt in providing the means for public instruction. It is not, however, until after the incorporation of the town, more than ten years subsequent, that any record of provision for schools appears.

The time having expired within which three acres of land were to be cleared, and a house and resident found on each Right, measures were taken to ascertain how far the proprietors had complied with the conditions. At the meeting in June, 1752, Benjamin Adams, Reuben Kidder and Capt. Jonas Woolson were chosen a committee for this purpose, to report at the next meeting (P. R. 34); and in March, 1753, it was "voted to choose three men as a Committee to sell the land in this place on which duty is not performed according to charter, or take bonds sufficient for the Proprietors' security. Chosen for said Committee Capt. Jonas Woolson, Benjamin Hoar and Joseph Stevens." (P. R. 186).

The doings of this committee were approved at a meeting, Jan. 16, 1754. The result seems to have been to compel immediate attention to the fulfilment of the conditions of the charter; and at the meeting on the 22d of the following April it was "Voted, That Mr. Joseph Stevens, Treasurer, shall give up those Bonds that were given into his hands for the Proprietors' security, if, upon his knowledge, they shall have completed their Duty according to Charter." (P. R. 200.) The compliance was so universal, that there is no further record to show that any one was ever molested in the possession of his Right on this account.

A more serious difficulty arose in attempting to enforce the payment of taxes, on account of the obstinacy of some, but probably from inability in most cases.

In 1753, there was a kind of general reckoning. After an enumeration of taxes, laid at various times, "all persons concerned in this affair that do not pay" within three months, were notified that their land would be sold. To cut off all excuse, it is stated that "these Taxes were imposted and set up at several places, viz., one at said New Ipswich, one at Dunstable and one at Ipswich, and witnessed as followeth; the one that was set up at New Ipswich, was put up at the House of Mr. Benj[a] Hoar, Inholder, in Presence of said Hoar and me the subscriber, (Benj[a] Adams); and another was set up at Mr. Frenches, Inholder in Dunstable, in presence of Mr. Hardy, the fariman, and Lydia Adams, wife to Ephraim Adams*; the other was set up at the House of Mr. Increase How, in Ipswich, in Presence of said How and Mr. Daniel Warner." (P. R. 189).

The taxes were afterwards regularly imposted in a similar manner, in the town of New Ipswich only, and always with a notice "to all persons concerned in this affair," that their lands would be exposed for sale if the amount was not paid in three months.

The duty of selling the lands on this account seems to have involved the committee, having the duty in charge, in serious

* She is said to have travelled alone through the woods, from New Ipswich to Dunstable, to carry the notification.

difficulties, and probably subjected them also to odium and insult; so much so, that after it had been "Voted, that Mr. Reuben Kidder, Capt. Jonas Woolson and Benj[a]. Adams shall remain in their former office for to sell the land of those that are delinquent in paying their imposted Taxes," the "three men before-mentioned utterly, for some considerations, refused to serve in the business," [P. R. 205.] The reason for their objections is explained in a subsequent vote, which, after directing and empowering them to sell the lands of delinquents, also authorizes them "to give the purchasers a Title according to Charter of said Township;" and the Proprietors "promis and Ingage to Secure and Defend said Committee from any Trouble or Charge they shall Receive or Sustain in their proceeding." [P. R. 209].

A similar difficulty arose with the Committee on Highways, and they were unwilling to proceed in their duties. Quite an excitement seems to have arisen on the occasion, and such was the amount of ill-humor, that at one meeting, (Aug. 1, 1753,) after negativing every article in the warrant, in succession, the Record winds up as follows: "and upon the whole, voted not to do any thing this meeting, for some considerations," [P. R. 207.] A series of instructions respecting their duties and powers restored harmony in this case also. [P. R. 200.]

The petty jealousies and suspicions against those who have the principal management of affairs, which are so well known in larger communities, seems to have been cherished in this infant settlement. In 1755, there appears to have been a general clamor for reform; and it was "Voted to exchange some of the officers of the proprietors formerly chosen, for some new officers." [P. R. 220.] The Clerk, the Treasurer, and the Committee to reckon with the Treasurer, seem to have fallen into disgrace. In the case of the Treasurer, Joseph Stevens, there probably was some cause for dissatisfaction, if we may judge from the repeated and peremptory demands upon him for a settlement; until at last the Committee to settle with him were authorized and empowered, if he neglected or refused to render to them his account, "jointly and severally, or any two of them, to sue and proceed on with

the above said Treasurer in sum proper action, for the recovery of such moneys, and to pursue the same to final judgement and execution, with a power of substituting." [P. R. 230.] Want of promptness in collecting and accounting for the taxes, rather than want of honesty, seems to have brought this action upon him.

Mar 21, 1753. Voted that Reuben Kidder, Ephraim Adams and Benjamin Hoar to be a Committee to take care of the prudentials of this place; also to lay out a Burying place, and clear some their." [P. R. 187.]

Feb. 27, 1754. Voted to give Joseph Kidder at the rate of twelve pounds an acre for clearing his land at the North West corner of his lott, (IX. 1,) to be for a common, after three years and a halfe from the date hereof." [P. R. 198.] The same vote was passed in relation to the South West corner of Joseph Bates' lott (No. 33, N. D.); and ten acres were afterwards laid out "adjoyning to the meeting house, agreeable to y^e^ grant of y^e^ same." [P. R. 265.]

The westerly part of the lot then laid out was subsequently exchanged with Mr. Farrar for land "under and about where the meeting house" afterwards stood. [P. R. 73, 75.]

Nov. 26, 1754. Voted that four neat cattle shall stock a Right till such time as it shall be thought proper to alter this vote." [P. R. 214.]

In 1757 we have the first indication that any one had become a charge upon the town on account of poverty. Aug. 25. "Voted that Timothy Heald shall draw out of the Treasury forty-five pounds, old tenor, for keeping Phinehas Goodale and carrying him to Townsend," [P. R. 238.] The next, and perhaps the first unequivocal case of pauperism is recorded in 1762, when it was voted, "to allow the reasonable charge of those who have supported Samuel Perham's children," [P. R. 270.] Mr. Perham came from Hollis, as proxy for Reuben Kidder, and both he and his wife died in the spring of 1761. A son also died the same year. Subsequently, however, the committee having obtained further facts, inform the selectmen that they "intirely disallow what we have heretofore done in and about said accounts," and judge it unreasonable for the town to pay any thing. [T. R. 8.]

During the ten years, which up to this time, had elapsed after the obtaining of the grant from the Masonian proprietors, substantial progress had been made. The axe wielded by vigorous hands, and the devouring fire, had been active, and had made extensive inroads upon the forest. The number of inhabitants had increased from about one hundred and forty to something like three hundred and fifty, and among them were now many substantial families. The following year (1763), the first tax list appears; and as it is the best means we can have to show the adult male residents at that period, their comparative substance, and also the farms in the town which were first occupied, we present the minister's rate entire.

MINISTER'S RATE FOR THE YEAR 1763.

Capt. Jonas Woolson,	£10	18s.	3	Benjamin Knowlton,	£7	10s.	9
Capt. Benjamin Hoar,	10	8	10	Archibald White,	5	18	0
Thomas Wright,	3	11	3	Benjamin Procter,	3	15	4
Thomas Parrett,	1	19	4	Ezra Towne,	2	19	1
Ebenezer Heald,	6	9	4	George Start,	7	7	0
Jacob Adams,	2	18	1	Esq. Joseph Stevens,	8	3	1
Samuel Kinney,	4	7	0	Nathan Cutter,	5	16	3
Thomas Heald,	2	14	4	Barnabas Davis,	5	3	6
Benjamin Gibbs,	5	10	7	Simeon Gould,	2	16	8
Samuel Whittemore,	7	9	6	John Brown,	2	0	0
Simeon Fletcher,	4	5	1	Benjamin King,	4	14	9
Robert Campbell,	4	3	1	Benjamin Safford,	7	4	9
Hezekiah Corey,	2	2	2	Widº. Mary Foster,	3	3	9
Andrew Conn,	2	6	3	Widº. Elizabeth Fletcher,		19	1
Joel Crosby,	4	17	6	Joseph Kidder,	4	6	3
Thomas Adams,	7	8	1	Joseph Bates,	6	9	1
Simeon Hildreth,	3	4	8	Isaac Appleton,	9	4	6
Stephen Adams,	7	12	7	James Farrar,	3	18	9
Jesse Carleton,	2	5	6	James Wilson,	2	0	0
John Chandler,	11	7	0	Reuben Kidder, Esq.	16	13	10
Peletiah Whittemore,	2	8	9	Robert Waugh,	3	10	0
Elias Stone,	2	16	3	Samuel Parker,	5	1	3
Thomas Spaulding,	2	9	7	Abel Wright,	4	11	10
Stephen Adams, Jr.	2	1	2	Thos. Farnsworth,	3	11	10
Timothy Heald,	7	1	0	Kendall Briant,	6	7	6
Joseph Bullard,	4	14	1	Andrew Spaulding,	3	15	0
Ebenezer Bullard,	7	13	7	Josiah Crosby,	4	6	0
Capt. Moses Tucker,	11	3	10	Moses Tucker, Jr.	3	15	0
James French,	2	8	9	Thomas Fletcher,	6	4	1
John Dutten,	7	10	7	Francis Fletcher,	6	9	9
John Dutten, Jr.	2	13	1	William McClary,	4	18	0
Elijah Dutten,	2	1	10	Widº. Catherine McClary,	1	13	9
Dea. Benjamin Adams,	7	5	6	Daniel McClary,	2	0	0
Dea. Ephraim Adams,	6	19	6	Aaron Kidder,	7	7	4
Abba Severance,	3	6	0	Isaac How,	7	2	10
Peter Fletcher,	3	17	7	William Brown,	2	8	7

Benjamin Cutter,	£5	1s.	3	Ichabod How,	£8	3s.	1
Silas Parker,	2	0	0	Asa Bullard,	2	0	0
Leonard Parker,	2	0	0	Joseph Richardson,	2	0	0
Simeon Wright,	2	0	0	George Hewett,	3	17	10
Thomas Brown,	2	8	9	Silas Russell,	2	0	0
William Spear,	5	1	3	Zachariah Emery,	2	0	0
Nathaniel Carleton,	2	16	3	Zachariah Adams,	7	12	3
Amos Taylor,	2	10	7	Samuel Foster,	2	0	0
Reuben Taylor,	3	15	0	Joseph Parker,	2	0	0
Robert Crosby,	3	6	7	John McIntosh,	2	0	0
John Preston,	3	15	0	Widº. Mary Brown,		14	0
Samuel Perham,	2	0	0	Total, £436 10s. 8d. = $200 nearly.			

The above is a copy of the Ministers' Rate for the year 1763—the assessment was on silver at £2 5s. per dollar, as they were set or valued in the Massachusetts Provinces, in the currency of the said Province, by reason that out Contract with yᵉ Rev. Mr. Stephen Farrar was for Silver as aforesaid.

TIMOTHY HEALD, *Town Clerk.*

We find the whole number of tax-payers to be ninety-five. They were all in the prime of life, the oldest of them, Capt. Moses Tucker, being only 58 years of age. Among them we find four widows, showing that the universal destroyer had already commenced his work here, and ten or twelve had already become tenants of the old burying ground; besides which, tradition says there were five buried near the head of the Safford lane, previous to the opening of the old cemetery in 1753. Among these were a son and daughter of Ebenezer Bullard; a son of Joseph Bullard; two sons and a daughter of Benj. Adams; the wife of Ephraim Adams; a daughter of Benj. King; two sons and a daughter of Benj. Hoar; Samuel Perham, his wife, and a son; Abijah Foster, the first settler, and one of his sons had died in the army.

We may also see that most of the principal farms in town were already occupied. The east and north quarters, however, seem to have been more fully occupied than the south and west. The centre village contained four or five houses; Joseph Kidder's house stood where J. Preston, Esq., now lives: his lot extended thence southerly to where the meeting-house now stands, comprising the main street and the meadow. It was then an alder swamp, so dense that Judge Farrar said he had seen the time when he could walk across, on the bushes, without touching the ground; and it was regarded as so worthless, that "poor as Joe Kidder's lot"

became a proverb in town. Joseph Bates occupied the house built by Abijah Foster, on the lot north of Kidder, which comprises the remainder of the village and the intervale now improved by Joseph Barrett, Esq. Oliver Proctor lived on the lot next west, and his house stood at the northwest corner of the old academy. This afterwards became the farm of the Rev. Mr. Farrar, who soon built a small tenement, still or recently standing, attached to the north side of the old tavern house, at the corner of the road to the starch factory. Isaac Appleton lived on the lot next west, and his house stood near where the road turns from the old turnpike to the bake house village. Soon after, Dr. Preston built the house where Maj. Seth King recently lived, and James Farrar built on the spot so long occupied by Judge Farrar; and these were the only houses in the village for many years afterwards. Roads had already been cleared to the principal points in town, so that the settlers had been able to transport their proportion of lumber for the erection of the meeting house; but they could have been little better than the sled paths now used for obtaining fuel from the forests. The day of uncertainty had passed, and all doubts as to the success and stability of the settlement had vanished.

CHAPTER V.

INCORPORATION TO THE REVOLUTION.

PROPRIETARY AFFAIRS TERMINATED ; FIRST TOWN MEETING ; TOWN OFFICERS ; LITIGATION WITH CAPT. KIDDER ; THE POUND ; DR. PRESTON'S TAX ; MUNICIPAL DIVISION OF THE TOWN ; LIQUOR LAWS ; NON-IMPORTATION RESOLVES ; AMMUNITION ; JOHN HOLLAND'S FINE ; CLAIM FOR REPRESENTATION ; RECAPITULATION.

The Act of Incorporation having been obtained, the municipal affairs of the town assume a different form, under officers annually chosen by the tax-paying citizens. The Proprietors, as such, no longer direct the interests of the town, laying taxes to defray expenses on the several Proprietors' Rights, but they are imposed according to the valuation of property. Indeed the functions of the Proprietors nearly cease at this time, their acts for the following ten years being confined to the settlement of old claims, the collecting of arrearages, and the giving of some assistance in aid of a new meeting-house.

Oct. 13, 1764. They agree to raise £6. 13. 4. silver, old tenor, on each uninhabited 80 acre lot, and £3. 6. 8. on each sixty-six acre lot, half to be paid on the raising of the meeting house, and half when it should be finished, "upon the town taking the contract upon them that the Proprietors made with the Rev. Mr. Farrar." [P. R. 275.]

Dec. 30, 1770. They declare themselves ready to pay the above sums upon "receiving of said town our proportionable part of the Meeting Hous according to our pay." [P. R. 283.]

May 22, 1765. "Voted that Dea. Ephraim Adams, Mr. Benj. Safford and Ichabod How be a Committee to collect the arrearages of all the former Taxes and Finish the affair." [P. R. 277.]

The Charter of Incorporation was signed Sept. 9, 1762, and the first meeting of the town was held on the thirteenth of the same month. The following is a copy of the Record.

At the first Town Meeting held at Ipswich in New Hampshire, by Veirtue of a Charter of Incorporation held in said Ipswich.

Capt. Jonas Woolson chosen Moderator of said meeting.

Moses Tucker, Dr. John Preston and Robert Crosby chosen Selectmen.

Ebenezer Bullard chosen Constable.

Ichabod How and Thomas Heald chosen a Committee to examine the Selectmen's accounts, and make Report of the same at the next annual meeting.

Voted that the Selectmen shall serve as Assessors.

Benjamin Knowlton and Isaac Appleton chosen tithingmen.

Joseph Bates was chosen Sealor of Waits and Measurs.

Sam[l] Kinney, Simeon Gould and Aaron Kidder chosen deer keepers.

Joseph Stevens, Thomas Farnsworth, Francis Fletcher, Ebenezer Heald and Joseph Bullard chosen Surveirs of High ways.

Robert Crosby chosen Surveir of Lumber.

TIMOTHY HEALD, Town Clerk.

The number of families in town, at this time, was about 75, and the number of inhabitants probably about 400. The amount voted to pay the necessary charges in the town, was £1200 old tenor.

The Records of the town from this time up to the period of the Revolution, afford but few incidents for history. They recount, from year to year, the Officers elected, the taxes raised, the various steps taken in building meetinghouses, settling a pastor, establishing schools and improving the highways. The following votes comprise pretty much all else that is specially interesting.

1763. "Voted to chuse an agent to defend in behalf of this town, in those actions commenced against this Town, by Capt. Kidder and Samuel Parker." [T. R. 8.] What these actions were is now uncertain; but they probably grew out of some proposition to indemnify the Striptown sufferers on

certain conditions. An execution was obtained against the town, and a tax of £728 17*s.* 7*d.* = $325, was laid to satisfy it. This probably gave displeasure to the people, as Capt. Kidder seems never afterwards to have been conspicuous in town affairs.

"Voted to build a Pound of Wood, and to set it on Joseph Kidder's Land, south of the road, on the east side of the Brook that runs out of said Kidder's meddow." [T. R. 9.] This was nearly opposite the late Dr. Barr's residence, and was used about twenty years.

"Voted not to abate Doct. Preston's Rate for his head and hors nor Relese him from pay for his head and hors for the future." [T. R. 10.] He had probably claimed this immunity on the same ground that Chandler, the miller, was released from the initial tax on his right—because of being a public benefactor.

After the interregnum which took place at the expiration of the first Charter of Incorporation, and on the reception of the new one, which restored to the town its original name, New Ipswich, a Town Meeting was called March 17, 1767, by Reuben Kidder, "one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the Province of New Hampshire," and probably the only one in this vicinity, and the town government was again organized by the choice of officers.

1767. "Voted to chuse two Constables for the present year." [T. R. 24.] From this time the town was municipally divided into two Districts, by a line running east and west, one range of lots south of the centre line. A separate tax-list was prepared for each; and a sort of rivalry resulted through a long series of years, in both civil and military matters.

"Voted for calling town meetings for the future the Constable notifie at the Mill and the most public House in town." [T. R. 28.]

"Voted not to pay the Select men." The next year, however, it was voted to pay the Select men for taking the Invoice and making Rates, and nothing else. [T. R. 27.]

"Voted not to exact the fine of Lieut. Bates for his not serving Constable for said year." He had been regularly chosen, but "refused to serve this year."

1770. "Whereas sundry persons have been licensed to sell spirituous liquors in this town, who have not had the Approbation of the Select men, which we think has a bad Tendency, and has already been to the damage of the Town,

Voted that the Town Clerk in behalf of the Town, prefer a Petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions, that no person, for the future be licensed but what have the Approbation of the Selectmen." [T. R. 65.]

"Voted that Commissions of profit and facultys and licensed Houses be Rated by the Selectmen according to their supposed profits."

1770. An article was inserted in the Warrant for town meeting, as follows: "To pass such further Resolves respecting the non-Importation agreement of the Generous Sons of Liberty at Boston as shall be thought proper." [T. R. 76.] This probably refers to the non-importation agreement passed in Boston, Aug. 1768. It is the first indication of a revolutionary spirit among the citizens. The article was, however, dismissed without action, the majority of the people not being yet convinced that rebellion against the mother country was called for. Another vote, soon after, shadowed forth the rising spirit of resistance more significantly. "Voted that the Select men provide a Stock of Amunition, sutable for the town." [T. R. 78.]

"Voted to build a place for the Town Stock of Amunition on the Beams under the Roof of the Meeting house."

1773. "Voted that the Selectmen provide Burying Cloths for the Town's use."

Considerable commotion seems to have arisen this year, in consequence of an assessment laid on the County by the "Sessions of the Peace" to be granted to John Holland, Deputy Sheriff. It would seem that a prisoner, by the name of Joseph Kelly, had escaped from his custody, whereby he had incurred a penalty, which the Court remitted to him, and assessed upon the County. Holland had made himself obnoxious to the people on account of his tory principles; and a committee was first appointed to go to Amherst and inquire into the cause of the grant; afterwards a petition was drawn up to the General Court to repeal or suspend this order of the

Court of Sessions. The appeal was probably without avail, as we find a vote of the town the following year, to refund the Selectmen the cost of an execution from the County Sessions. Holland joined the British in 1775; his estate was confiscated, and he himself pronounced an outlaw the next year.

1774, Dec. 6. At this time occurs the first decidedly political act of the town which we find recorded. It is in accordance with the spirit of the times.

"Voted, That it is the opinion of this Town that Representation is absolutely necessary to legal taxation or Legislation; and whereas this town has, for a number of years, been taxed to the Province, and have had no Voice in Legislation, which is a great Grievance: and in order to obtain a Redress, that the Selectmen of this town do forward a Petition and Remonstrance to his Excellency our Governour, that we may enjoy those privileges which are essential to the British Constitution, and that they call upon the adjacent Towns to adopt the like measures; and endeavor that the unrepresented Towns come into similar measures throughout the Province." [T. R. 127.]

This phraseology about grievances, remonstrances and redress, seems rather magniloquent when it is considered that only about three years previous, Dec., 1770, an article was introduced into the Warrant, "to see if the town will come into a Meathod to send a Representative," when it was "voted not to send a Representative at present;" and even no longer than the preceding March it was voted, "not to petition the Governor for the Privilege of sending a Representative." [T. R. 119.] But it breathes the spirit of the times, and shows to what an extent the people had been aroused to a sense of their political rights during that brief period. It embodies the essential principles of a Republican government, and is a fitting prologue to the numerous subsequent acts respecting the Revolution and the framing of the Constitution, which bear the impress of the Adamses and Farrars, and other patriots, and which will compare well with the doings of any legislative body of that eventful period.

As the period preceding the Masonian Grant may be regarded as the infancy, and the one subsequent to it up to the incorporation of the town may be considered as its period of child-

hood, so may the twelve years preceding the epoch at which we have now arrived, be considered its period of adolescence. It was the most impulsive and vigorous period of its history. It had acquired a growth from which it varied very little for the next fifty years. Nearly every farm, capable of cultivation, had its occupant; the number of farms then was even greater than at the present day, many of them having been given up to pasturage, or merged in adjoining farms. The number of inhabitants was now about nine hundred, having nearly trebled in fourteen years. They and their children lived in the days when it was customary to stay at home; they were isolated, intermarrying with each other, and forming one great family. It was they who founded all the institutions of the town, and established its character.

The town had now acquired the exercise of all its functions as a civilized and independent community. As early as 1763 it was provided with the three essential dignitaries, the minister, the lawyer, and the doctor; and the inhabitants of the adjacent towns also were in a great measure dependent on them for advice. Col. Kidder had been for many years the only magistrate in the region, and many amusing stories are told of the quarrels that came before him, and the summary manner in which justice was administered.* The community had become much improved in general intelligence. Schools had been opened and school districts had been formed; and there were resident in town three graduates of Harvard College.

Great changes had taken place in the population. Very many additions and some deductions had been made. Four of the most substantial citizens had died, viz.: Captain

* In the year 1773, a Peterborough man was detected in stealing, and was brought before Col. Kidder, accompanied by a pretty full delegation of his townsmen. The proof was positive, and the man was pronounced guilty. As there was no jail in the Province nearer than Portsmouth, corporeal punishment was much more convenient for all parties, than a long journey and imprisonment. The Colonel therefore sentenced him to receive forty lashes save one. The culprit was tied up to one of the elms in front of the magistrate's mansion, and the punishment administered. Tradition says that he bore it with great philosophy, and after it was over, soothed his smart in a refreshing glass of rum; and the "Peterborough folks" finished the afternoon in dancing on the green to some of their national Scotch airs, the late convict officiating as musician; and finally, about dusk, went home in good humor, evidently much gratified with their day of recreation.

Moses Tucker, the patriarch of the town, at the age of 58, Ebenezer Bullard, Captain Aaron Kidder, and James Farrar. Another citizen, Simeon Fletcher, was killed at the raising of Wilton meeting-house, in 1773, on which occasion five persons lost their lives by the falling of the frame, and many others were maimed for life—among them Simeon Wright, of this town, had his ankle crushed, and William Spear had some of his ribs broken. This terrible catastrophe was the subject of a mournful ballad, which was familiarly known and sung for many years afterwards.* In 1769, quite a colony departed, to settle on a township in Maine (now the town of Camden,) in which Charles Barrett had an interest. Among these were Cory, Conn, Wheat, Waugh, Heald, Chandler the miller, Ichabod How and Joseph Stevens.

An invoice of the town, taken in 1773, was as follows:

169	male polls,	246	young cattle,
3	slaves,	18	acres of orchard,
201	oxen and horses,	3118	" of pasturage,
267	cows,	881	" arable and mowing.

£66 lawful, the yearly income of stock in trade, money at interest, mills, &c.

Whole number of inhabitants 882.

The tax-list for 1774 will show the number of persons taxed at the commencement of the Revolution, who they were, whose lives and substance were devoted to the purchase of liberty, and what were their comparative means.

* The whole Ballad consists of forty-two stanzas, of which the following are specimens :

Attention give, and you shall hear
A melancholy theme,
Of such an instance as there is
But very seldom seen.

In seventeen hundred seventy-three,
September, seventh day,
At Wilton did Almighty God
His anger there display.

Of men a great collection met
A meeting-house to raise,
Therein to speak God's Holy Word,
And for to sing His praise.
* * *

All on a sudden broke a beam,
And let down fifty-three ;
Full twenty-seven feet they fell,
A shocking sight to see.

Much timber with those men did fall,
And edged tools likewise;
All, in a heap, together lay
With bittter shrieks and cries.
* * *
Some lay with broken shoulder bones,
And some with broken arms,
Others with broken legs and thighs
And divers other harms.

TOWN TAX FOR 1774.

SOUTH LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Stephen Adams, Jr.	0	8	3
Silas Adams,	0	8	3
Thomas Adams,	0	9	7
Richard Alexanders,	0	13	9
Charles Barrett,	3	4	9
Samuel Bartlett,	0	17	6
John Breed,	1	15	7
John Brooks,	0	12	10
Nathan Boynton,	1	2	8
Allen Breed,	0	17	1
David Brooks,	0	2	0
Jesse Butterfield,	0	8	3
Robert Campbell,	1	11	9
Nathaniel Carlton,	0	12	2
James Chandler,	1	4	6
Hezekiah Corey,	1	0	6
Thomas Cummings,	0	9	7
Ephraim Chamberlain,	0	2	4
Benjamin Carver,	0	2	3
Ephraim Cummings,	0	2	3
Samuel Cummings,	0	16	3
Aaron Chamberlain,	0	8	3
Bunker Clark,	0	8	3
Benoni Cory,	0	8	3
Thomas Davis,	0	1	8
Jonathan Davis,	1	7	0
Josiah Davis,	0	12	0
Widw. Rachel Fletcher,	1	7	6
Timothy Fox,	1	8	6
Isaac Farwell,	0	12	2
Timothy Farwell,	0	11	11
Widw. Mary Foster,	0	9	5
Nathaniel Farr,	0	9	7
Ephraim Foster,	0	11	8
Daniel Foster,	0	8	3
William Faris,	0	8	3
Benjamin Gibbs,	1	9	5
Capt. Benjamin Hoar,	2	0	10
Ensn. Thomas Heald,	1	11	10
Samuel Horsley,	0	9	9
Sampson Hildreth,	0	2	8
Samuel Holden,	1	3	0
William Hodgkins,	1	0	11
Stephen Hildreth,	0	12	2
Simeon Hildreth,	0	19	8
Jonas Holden,	1	6	1
John Jaquith,	0	1	0
Samuel Kinny,	1	16	5
Samuel Kinny, junr.	0	10	3
Jacob Kendall,	0	5	9
Stephen Lund,	0	8	3
Nathaniel Melvin,	0	13	3
Capt. Jonas Minott,	0	8	7
John Mansfield,	0	11	1
John Melvin,	0	15	5
David Melvin,	0	11	8
Abel Miles,	0	19	6
Lieut. Obadiah Parker,	0	0	8
Capt. Samuel Preston,	0	6	2
James Preston,	0	9	11
Joseph Parker,	1	11	0
Stephen Peirce,	1	7	3
Leonard Parker,	0	18	2
Kendall Parsons,	0	8	3
Joseph Pollard,	1	16	4
Leonard Procter,	0	2	4
Nathaniel Pratt,	0	10	9
Abel Parker,	0	8	3
Jonathan Parker,	0	8	3
John Pratt,	0	5	6
Nathaniel Reed,	0	18	2
Jonathan Robbins,	0	16	6
David Rumrill,	0	14	5
Benjamin Safford,	2	0	6
William Shattuck,	2	1	4
Ephraim Severance,	0	8	3
Thomas Spaulding,	0	18	1
John Sawtell,	0	15	9
David Saunders,	0	1	10
Timothy Stearns,	0	14	11
William Shattuck, junr.	0	8	3
John Scott,	0	17	8
Thomas Sprague,	0	10	9
Thomas Sprague, junr.	0	8	3
Reuben Taylor,	1	3	11
Odoardo Thomas,	0	13	4
James Tidder,	0	14	2
Sampson Tuttle,	0	1	4
Moses Tucker,	1	0	5
Joseph Tenny,	0	14	2
Capt. Jonas Woolson,	2	2	5
Peletiah Whittemore,	0	9	7
Samuel Whittemore,	2	8	11
Henry Woods,	0	3	5
Samuel Wood,	0	12	4
Peletiah Whittemore, junr.	1	4	9
Supply Willson,	0	8	3
John Wheeler,	0	19	10
Joseph Warren,	0	14	4
Simeon Wright,	0	19	6
John Wilkins,	1	0	6
Jonas Wheeler,	0	12	8
John Walker,	0	14	11
Oliver Wright,	0	11	0
Jonas Wheeler, junr.	0	9	5
Seth Wheeler,	1	6	1
Nathan Wesson,	0	13	6
Henry Wright,	0	0	8
James Wright,	0	8	3
Henry Spaulding,	0	8	3
Elijah Flagg,	0	15	1
Total,	£86	12s.	6d.

NORTH LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Dea^{n}. Ephraim Adams,	2	5	10
Dea^{n}. Benjamin Adams,	2	3	6
Lieut. Isaac Appleton,	2	3	6
Francis Appleton,	1	11	0
Ephraim Adams, jun^{r}.	0	11	4
Levi Adams,	0	8	3
Lieut. Stephen Adams,	0	9	7
Phinehas Adams,	0	8	3
M^{r}. Joseph Adams,	0	8	3
Lieut. Joseph Bates,	1	12	5
Lieut. William Brown,	0	2	9
Thomas Brown,	1	3	1
Edmond Briant,	0	19	10
Josiah Brown,	1	7	9
Thomas Barnes,	0	9	7
Joseph Baker,	0	9	2
James Barrett,	0	11	2
Capt. Nathan Barrett,	0	2	11
Retire Bacon,	0	10	3
John Boutwell,	0	3	5
Ephraim Burge,	0	3	5
John Brown,	0	4	1
Joseph Brooks,	0	12	4
John Brown, jun^{r}.	0	8	3
Jonas Brown,	0	8	3
M^{r}. Ebenezer Champney,	2	18	1
Eleazer Cummings,	2	5	3
Nathan Cutter,	1	13	0
William Clary,	1	5	9
Isaac Clarke,	1	0	4
Jesse Carlton,	0	8	3
Daniel Clary,	0	13	11
John Cutter,	1	15	3
Jonathan Cutter,	0	8	3
John Dutton,	1	5	8
Dea^{n}. Stephen Davis,	0	1	4
Stephen Davis, jun^{r}.	0	10	7
Benjamin Davis,	1	0	7
Elijah Davis,	0	11	9
Silas Davis,	0	11	1
Capt. Thomas Fletcher,	2	7	11
Francis Fletcher,	1	11	11
Peter Fletcher,	1	14	0
Samuel Farrar,	0	10	3
Thomas Farnsworth,	1	9	2
Henry Fletcher,	0	9	3
Timothy Farrar,	1	3	7
William Fletcher,	0	8	3
Daniel Farnsworth,	0	10	3
Adam Goold,	0	9	7
Simeon Goold,	1	5	8
Nathaniel Goold,	0	18	1
Isaac How,	2	4	0
David Hills,	1	13	5
John Harkness,	0	9	7
Robert Harkness,	£0	11s.	0
Charles Hinds,	0	8	3
Samuel Heyward,	1	8	2
Thomas Holt,	0	9	7
Elisha Hubberd,	0	8	3
Col. Reuben Kidder,	4	7	3
Lieut. Benjamin Knowlton,	3	4	3
Wid^{w}. Rachel Kidder,	0	18	4
Thomas Kidder,	0	8	11
Joseph Lowell,	0	8	3
Daniel Mansfield,	1	3	2
Ezra Mansfield,	0	18	2
Josiah Melven,	0	2	11
Elijah Morse,	0	8	3
Joseph Peirce,	0	10	7
Doct^{r}. John Preston,	1	8	9
Stephen Parker,	0	18	8
Paul Prichard,	3	5	9
Benjamin Pollard,	1	2	11
Samuel Parker,	1	0	7
Benjamin Procter,	1	6	7
Amos Prichard,	0	9	7
Ezra Peirce,	0	8	3
Robert Reading,	0	13	9
Silas Richardson,	0	14	6
Doct^{r}. Jesse Rice,	0	12	4
Josiah Robbens,	0	11	2
Josiah Rogers,	1	7	6
Samuel Rogers,	0	10	3
Ens^{n}. Joseph Stevens,	1	6	3
George Start,	1	3	2
Lieut. Nathaniel Stone,	1	19	6
Jonathan Stevens,	0	8	3
Abijah Smith,	1	2	4
William Start,	1	1	5
William Spear,	1	6	1
Andrew Spaulding,	0	19	0
Thomas Stow,	0	1	4
Joseph Stickney,	0	16	4
Ezra Town,	1	11	3
Joseph Tucker,	1	17	1
Edmund Town,	0	12	4
Josiah Walton,	0	16	1
Benjamin Williams,	0	11	2
Timothy Wheelock,	0	19	10
Samuel Walker,	0	9	7
John Warner,	1	5	8
Joseph Wright,	0	12	0
Jonathan Wheat,	0	17	10
John Flynt,	0	8	3
Samuel Soper,	0	10	5
Daniel Stratton,	1	6	3
Timothy Spaulding,	0	3	9
Benjamin Smith,	0	8	3
Total,	£106	16s.	5d.

CHAPTER VI.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY, 1775-76.

PREPARATIONS FOR RESISTANCE ; MILITARY COMPANIES ; CONCORD FIGHT ; RALLY AND MARCH OF THE MEN ; CAPTAIN TOWNE'S COMPANY ; BUNKER HILL ; DELEGATE TO PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, AND INSTRUCTIONS ; COMMITTEE OF SAFETY ; SUPPLY OF SALT ; LOYALISTS ; CAPTAIN SMITH'S COMPANY ; REPRESENTATIVE CHOSEN, AND INSTRUCTIONS.

THE feeling that pervaded the town in this eventful year, was first expressed at a meeting holden on the 19th of January, 1775, when it was "Voted, that Deacon Isaac Appleton is chosen to meet with the Deputies of the several towns in the Province, at Exeter, on the 23d of January instant, in order to choose delegates to represent this Province at an American Continental Congress, proposed to be holden at Philadelphia on the tenth day of May next.

"Voted, that said Deputy be empowered to use his endeavours that the Province be put in a state of defence; and also that the said Deputies do recommend such manual exercise as they think proper."

The annual meeting for the choice of town officers, and the last one that was called in "His Majesty's name," was holden on the 17th of March, when it was

"Voted to add One Hundred and a half weight of Powder and Three Hundred and a half weight of Lead to the Town's Stock.

"Voted to accept of the Committee of Inspection's report with respect to the two shop-keepers.

"Voted that the Association means that nothing be sold at a higher price than they have been for a year past."

Ephraim Adams, Joseph Bates, Josiah Brown, Isaac How,

John Breed, William Shattuck, Eleazer Cummings, Edmund Bryant, and Benjamin Knowlton chosen as the Committee of Correspondence and Inspection.

There were at this period two military companies in town, under rather an inefficient organization, one of them commanded by Capt. Charles Barrett, the other by Capt. Francis Fletcher. Many were anxious to inform themselves in the military art; and a select company was in the habit of meeting for exercise and drill, as often as once a week, under the direction of Timothy Farrar.

Thus we see that our forefathers made prompt and efficient preparations for the anticipated emergency.

The spring opened early, and the month of April being more than usually pleasant, the farmers had commenced ploughing and the various processes of spring husbandry; but anxiety might be seen in many a countenance, and travellers, as they passed from one town to another, were eagerly questioned if any thing had taken place at Boston, the spot where the whole country expected the political drama would soon open.

It had been ascertained, and the rumor sent to most of the towns, in the early part of April, that the commander of the British troops then occupying Boston, designed soon to send out an expedition into the country, to destroy the military stores then deposited in several towns, but mainly at Concord and Worcester. Early on the morning of the nineteenth of April, this design was executed. A large party of British troops advanced to Lexington, where they fired on a company of militia, killing eight persons; passing rapidly on, they made their appearance at Concord soon after sunrise, and the memorable event, known as "Concord Fight," took place.

By preconcerted arrangements, the Committees of Safety in the various towns spread the news in all directions; and so rapidly had messengers sped from town to town, that before night-fall not a place within a hundred miles but had heard the news, and in many instances with almost every kind of exaggeration.

The intelligence reached this town about two o'clock in the afternoon; the Committee of Safety immediately assembled on the common, and fired three guns in quick succession, the

signal that had been agreed on in case of a sudden alarm. The people rapidly assembled, and in less than two hours a great proportion of the male population met on the little common in front of the meeting-house. After a short consultation with the oldest and most experienced, it was decided to prepare as many as possible, and march for Concord. The town's stock of powder and lead was taken from the magazine, then situated on the beams of the meeting-house, and distributed to such as had not a supply, a careful account of it being taken by the selectmen. In the mean time, the alarm was extending through the remote parts of the town, and some of the men who were at work in the woods or distant fields, did not reach the usual training-ground till sunset; and as provisions had to be collected, so much time was consumed, that probably but few commenced their march before dark. Several parties proceeded as far as Capt. Heald's, where they took a few hours repose; and others spent most of the night in and near the middle of the town, but took up their march before daylight; and before the sun rose the next morning, not less than a hundred and fifty men, the very bone and muscle of the town, were pressing forward, some on foot and some on horseback, towards Concord. Provisions were collected, and forwarded in carts, under the direction of the Committee of Safety.

Deacon Appleton, like Cincinnatus, had left his plough in the furrow at the moment of the alarm, and soon after mounted his horse and carried the news to Peterborough. The next morning a company from that patriotic town, with Capt. Wilson in command, passed through New Ipswich, then nearly deserted by the men, the Deacon hastening on with them, not even stopping to take leave of his family, though he passed near his own door.

It has been stated, that there was but little military organization. Timothy Farrar was, perhaps, the most prominent man; and had been the most active in exciting a military spirit, though he did not assume any command. Ezra Towne was an officer in the militia, but acted as a subaltern on this occasion. Capt. Heald was recognized as the commander, and paid the bill for the entertainment of the men at Acton, where

they arrived and remained during the night of the 20th. On the succeeding day they arrived at Concord, where they obtained reliable information that the enemy had all returned to Boston. Many of the elder men, after visiting the scene of blood at the North Bridge, returned home, to make the necessary preparations for a contest, which they now saw was inevitable; and with what feelings we may judge, when we consider that the scene of the conflict was the natal soil of many of them, and that many of those who had fallen victims had been their neighbors and kinsmen. By far the larger part, however, proceeded to Cambridge, the Head Quarters of the Army.

Of the names of the men who went on this *first alarm*, it is now impossible to give an entire list; it would be enumerating almost all who were capable of bearing arms. Several years afterwards, ninety-five testified to doing this service; but many others had then died, or had removed elsewhere. Reliable statements fix the number at about one hundred and fifty. No town, so remote from the scene of action, can boast of having sent a larger proportion of its men at so short notice.

On the arrival of our men at Cambridge, they found an immense concourse of people, rather than soldiers, most of whom were occupying the colleges for temporary quarters. At the request of the Committee of Safety, Capt. Towne, on the 23d of April, took orders for enlisting a company, and immediately notified his townsmen; and such was their confidence in him, and in those who were to be associated in office with him, that nearly thirty signed his roll that day; and by the 10th of May it was increased to sixty-five in number, including rank and file. Most of these were citizens of New Ipswich, only ten being from Peterborough, and a few from Mason. All the officers were of this town, and it was called the "New Ipswich Company." We annex the Roll of the Company. It was procured from the State House at Concord. Among them are the names of many who were well known by the older residents of the town, and were active in its affairs; though very few of their name, or even of their descendants, now remain to represent them.

PAY ROLL *of Capt.* EZRA TOWNE'S *Company, in Col.* JAMES REED'S *Regiment, to the* 1*st of August*, 1775.

Ezra Towne, *Captain.*	Samuel Breeding, *Serjeant.*
Josiah Browne, *First Lieutenant.*	Supply Wilson, *Corporal.*
John Harkness, *Second Lieutenant.*	Elijah Morse, "
Benjamin Williams, *Serjeant.*	Stephen Adams, "
Peletiah Whittemore, "	Jesse Carlton, *Drummer.*
Elisha Hubbard, "	Wilder Kidder, *Fifer.*

PRIVATES.

Phinehas Adams,	Samuel Griffin,	Abel Severance,
Asa Adams,	Samuel Hutchins,	Benjamin Smith,
Jeremiah Andrew,	Daniel Hall,	Isaac Stanhope,
David Avery,	Benjamin King,	Ephraim Stevens,
Timothy Avery,	Peter Lowell,	William Scott,
John Breed,	Samuel Mitchel,	Daniel Severance,
Ebenezer Bullard,	David Melvin,	Josiah Stone,
Peter Brown,	David Marshal,	Timothy Sternes,
Benjamin Cutter,	Farrow Miller,	Samuel Soper,
Archer Churchwood,	Thomas Morrison,	Thomas Tufton,
Nathaniel Carlton,	Aaron Oliver,	Ezra Towne, jr.
Elijah Davis,	Thomas Pattison,	John Temple,
Abraham Densmore,	Eben. Pratt,	Josiah Walton,
David Elliot,	Jeremiah Prichard,	Nathan Watson,
John Elliot,	Jonathan Stevens,	Archibald White,
Joseph Felt,	John Start,	Daniel White,
Ezra Fuller,	Ebenezer Severance,	Levi Adams.
Silas Gill,	David Scott, kill'd June 17.	65 *Rank and File.*

About the first of June Col. James Reed arrived at Cambridge with a commission from the Provincial Congress of New Hampshire, to command a regiment of troops of that State. The next morning, he says, "he was waited upon by Capt. Towne, who introduced to him some other officers commanding companies from this State," and a regiment was soon formed, consisting of eight companies, of which Capt. Towne's was called the first, and was assigned the post of honor, being stationed on the right. As Cambridge was crowded with soldiers, Col. Reed marched his regiment to Medford, where there was a better opportunity for perfecting in organization; but on the 12th he was ordered, by Gen. Ward, the Commander-in-chief, to march to Charlestown Neck, to take possession of the houses there for quarters, to station all necessary guards at the Ferry, and extend them on to Bunker Hill; and on the 14th, Col. Reed issued his regimental orders from that place.

Early on the morning of the 17th of June, the British commenced firing, from their ships, on the party of Americans

who had, the night previous, been engaged in forming entrenchments on Breed's Hill, under the command of Col. Prescott of Pepperell. As every movement of the British Army indicated that a contest between the American detachment and the British troops would soon take place, Gen. Ward had been requested, during the morning, to send a reinforcement to the party on the Hill. This he for some time hesitated to do, but about ten o'clock issued an order for the two New Hampshire Regiments, under Colonels Stark and Reed, to make the necessary preparations, and march to the Hill. The Regiments being nearly destitute of powder and ball, were marched to the building occupied as an Arsenal, where each man received a gill cup full of powder, fifteen balls and one flint; the several captains were then ordered to march their companies to their respective quarters, and make up their powder and ball into cartridges, with despatch. As there were hardly two muskets of the same calibre, in any company, many of the balls had to be reduced in size; and as but few had cartridge-boxes, they mainly used powder-horns, putting their balls either in their pouches or pockets. Not a bayonet was to be found in our company, and not a dozen in the whole Regiment; the officers, like the soldiers, each carried a gun.

About one o'clock, Col. Stark's Regiment having arrived from Medford, joined that of Col. Reed, and both commenced their march over Charlestown Neck, exposed to a heavy fire of chain and round shot from the British ships and floating batteries. But our* men safely crossed it, and, after a rapid march, formed on Bunker Hill, having first deposited their blankets, coats, and other burdens at the foot of the hill.

Just previous to the arrival of the New Hampshire Regi-

*One Peter Lowell, not a native of New Ipswich, who had always been the greatest braggart in the company, upon reaching the "Neck" where the shot were flying, was suddenly taken with a severe belly ache, and asked permission to retire; no one listened to his complaint for some time, but at last Capt. Towne, fearing his disorder might become contagious, gave him leave to go—but Peter was afraid to go alone, and asked that some one might accompany him. This was asking quite too much, and Capt. Towne, drawing his sword, told him if he did not instantly scamper he would run him through. Peter took to his heels and was never seen in camp afterwards. It was said he never stopped running till he reached home.—*Lt. Brown's relation to his grandson.*

ments, some of the Connecticut troops had been employed in making a temporary breastwork by planting two parallel lines of post and rail fence, commencing near the rear of the redoubt, and running down obliquely towards Mystic River, the spaces between the fences being filled with new mown hay. About four o'clock, the regiment of which our company formed a part, took up its position in rear of the rail fence, near the redoubt, Col. Starks's being extended farther down towards the river.

The British troops, numbering about three thousand men, after a short address from their General, were marched directly on towards the American lines, while a heavy cannonade from the ships was directed to the redoubt. The regiment of Welch Fusileers, the pride of the British Army, advanced in column directly in front of the rail fence, where our company was posted, and having deployed into line, poured in a very heavy and regular fire. A steady and fatal discharge from our line was returned, and in the course of ten to fifteen minutes the enemy gave way, and retreated, leaving a large number of their killed and wounded, many of them near the fence. After some manœuvering on the part of the British, they made a second attack, and were again received with the same coolness by our troops, who waited till they were sufficiently near, and then poured in upon them so fatal a fire, that they were forced a second time to retreat, in much confusion. By this time the scanty supply of ammunition was so reduced, that it would not average more than a single charge to each man. A strong reïnforcement now arrived from Boston; and being fresh troops, they advanced rapidly to our lines. The Americans, after employing to the utmost every means of resistance, were overpowered and a retreat was ordered. Capt. Towne's company came off in good order, although exposed to a very heavy fire. At this time Josiah Walton received a severe wound in his shoulder and neck, which was supposed to be mortal; but having been assisted from the field by his comrades, he was carried to the camp and finally to Reading, and, after much suffering, he was, in about three months, able to rejoin his company.

On their retreat our company found that the old house, near

the Neck, in which they had left their coats and packs, had been set on fire by the hot shot from the British ships, and some of the men, among whom was Supply Wilson, ventured the attempt to save their packs, and succeeded in bringing them off, with as many more as they could carry; the rest were burned. Capt. Towne retreated to Prospect Hill, where most of the night was spent in throwing up intrenchments. Of his company, but one man was killed outright; several were wounded, among whom was Asa Adams, who was carried from the field by Mr. Wilson and others; but all are believed to have recovered. By the returns, now on file, Capt. Towne's Company is reported as having fifty-two men and three officers in the field, the remainder did guard duty at their quarters; from the best accounts that have been published, it is stated, that the Americans had not more than fifteen hundred men in the action; so that this company comprised more than one-thirtieth of the whole force in this memorable battle, so important in its immediate and remote effects.

Although by the pay roll it would seem, that this company was discharged in the succeeding August, such is not the case—they continued to form part of the army employed in the Siege of Boston. About the period of its surrender and the departure of the British fleet, they were discharged; and returned home, most of them, like their officers, to do further service for their country during the war.

The news of the Battle of Bunker Hill created a great sensation through the country. Previous to this event, every man had looked forward to a settlement of the existing difficulties with the mother country, but now the prospect was changed. It was supposed that the British would march out to attack our lines at Cambridge, and a company of about thirty in number left town immediately, and soon reached the army; but after a short stay, finding their services could be dispensed with, they returned home.

In December, many of the troops engaged in the siege of Boston became dissatisfied, and wished to return home. The army had been diminished by sickness, and by the expiration of the short term for which many of the soldiers had been

enlisted. Washington became very much alarmed, and personally appealed to the dissatisfied, not to leave him in that emergency. Still, numbers returned home, more particularly those of the Connecticut Line, who went off in whole detachments and companies.

A convention of the officers of the army and leading men was held. It was decided to call in the aid of the minute-men immediately. Gen. Sullivan wrote to the New Hampshire Committees of Safety, and said, "I hope the eager speed with which the New Hampshire forces will march to take possession of and defend our Lines, will evince to the world their love of Liberty and regard for their Country. As you find the business requires such infinite haste, I must entreat you not to give sleep to your eyes nor slumber to your eyelids till the troops are on the march." Couriers were sent out, particularly to Hillsborough and Cheshire counties; and although it was at a very inclement season, troops turned out very freely. On the arrival of the messenger sent to this town, a meeting was called, and Capt. Eleazer Cummings, with twenty-six men, left immediately for Cambridge. At another time eight men, led by John Cutter, joined them, and all continued in service till the British left Boston. The alacrity with which his call had been responded to, was exceedingly gratifying to Washington; and Gen. Greene wrote to Congress: "New Hampshire behaves nobly."

Let us turn once more to note the action of the people at home during these exciting times. The summer of 1775 was extremely dry and hot, much more so than any since the settlement of the town; the crops of corn and potatoes were much diminished, and in dry land entirely failed; of hay not over half a crop was raised. It was also very sickly. The diseases seemed mainly to be dysentery and fevers, which were in many cases protracted and severe. The number of deaths was large, much larger than had ever before occurred in town. Add to all this the absence of so many heads of families in the army, and the extreme solicitude on account of public affairs, and we may imagine the trials and anxieties of this eventful year.

Town meetings were held in rapid succession. On the 10th of May, the Rev. Stephen Farrar was chosen a Delegate for the proposed Congress at Exeter, and the following instructions given:

"1st. That he use his influence that this Province join with the other Colonies in New England in raising their equal proportion of men, and defraying the charges of defending their invaluable rights and privileges.

2d. That he use his influence that the Congress procure Arms and Ammunition sufficient for defending the Province, and that a suitable Artillery be provided for that purpose; and in case Powder cannot otherwise be speedily provided, that he use his influence that the Province stock be proportioned to each town according to their pay.

3d. That he use his influence that for the future the Congress set as near the centre of the Delegates as conveniently may be.

4th. That the Officers of the Army be men that have appeared True friends to the Country, and that no suspected person be intrusted in any public office.

5th. Whereas the times are distressing, and our Expences must be very great, that he endeavour that the officers and others that may do service for the Province, shall receive but moderate pay for their service," &c.

At this meeting it was "Voted to abate three-fourths of the money raised for Highways, and one half of that raised for Schools at our Annual Meeting." This measure of economy had become necessary from the urgent and pressing state of public affairs.

About this time some difficulty seems to have arisen between individuals and the Committee of Inspection, Correspondence and Safety, so that they declined serving any longer, and a new committee was elected, consisting of Ephraim Adams, Paul Pritchard, Peter Fletcher, Samuel Whittemore and Joseph Bates.

This Committee seems to have been invested with most important powers. No State government had as yet been established, and no courts of law were in operation. The framing and executing of laws, and the administration of justice, and sometimes even the censorship of opinion, seems to have been delegated to these committees in the several towns. Their duties were arduous and their sessions frequent, to

restrain lawless persons, who thought they could conduct as they pleased, with regard to persons and property. From the resignations and refusals to serve, which are frequently recorded, we must infer that their duties were odious as well as onerous; or else that peace and harmony did not always reign in their councils. The following will serve as a specimen of the many cases in which the committees were called upon to act.

To the Honorable Gentlemen of the
Provincial Congress of New Hampshire:

That whereas Jason Russell and John Tarbell, both of Mason, in said Province, did, in a felonious manner, on or about the 20th of May last, retire to a pasture in said town belonging to Samuel Dana of Groton, and took therefrom a three-year old Heifer, and killed and converted it to their own use: Whereupon early notice being given to the Committee of said town, they met and required of the offenders full satisfaction therefor. But each of them peremptorily refusing to comply therewith,—the Advice of the Committees of the neighbouring Towns being called in, viz., New Ipswich and Temple, and the criminals being cited to appear before said Committees, not only neglected to make their appearance before us, but, as we learn, have fled to the Army; and, finding ourselves unable to settle the difficulty by reason of their escape, came into the following Resolution, viz.—Resolved to refer the matter to your judicious consideration, begging that you will in your wisdom take cognizance of the offence and deal with them in this and in such like cases for the future.

EPHRAIM ADAMS, *Chairman*,
DAVID BLODGETT, *Scribe*.

Mason, June 26, 1775.

[American Archives, Vol. IV.]

Another example of the duties and powers of the Committees of Inspection, is furnished by the following pithy correspondence. It shows for itself, better than any remarks we can offer at this date, the vigilance and spirit of the times. Looking calmly at it, at this distance of time, we should judge that the transaction originated in excessive zeal and suspicion on the part of the Committee; and that Mr. Hills met the charges against him with a good degree of success. At any rate, he seems afterwards to have conducted his affairs so much to the satisfaction of his townsmen, that he was allowed to continue in trade. It was understood at the time, and indeed to the end of that century, that traders were authorized to receive thirty-three per cent. advance, on the cost of their

goods, as a fair profit, and no more; and when any one complained of prices, it was always satisfactory if the trader showed by his bills that he came within that limit.

[From the Essex (Salem) Gazette of Aug. 24, 1775.]

In February last, the Committee of Inspection for the town of New Ipswich, in New Hampshire, finding Mr. David Hills, a trader in said town, had raised the price of some articles of his merchandise: whereupon said Committee called him to an account, and after some debate said Hills promised to adhere strictly to the Association; so said Committee received him again. In the beginning of the next March, said Hills violated the rules of the Association again, in the same manner as before: whereupon said Committee called him to account again. Then he said he did not understand the Association nor the promises as we did, but for the future he would adhere to the Association, and the promise as we understood them; and so was received again. Now he has violated the Association in like manner a third time, nothwithstanding his promise; so we again examined him, and he owned he had raised his price on some articles, viz., fish, salt and rum, and says it is no violation of the Association, so refuses to make satisfaction. Now we, the Committee, advise all good people to break off all dealing with him, as the Association binds us all to do.

Per order of the said Committee.

JOSEPH BATES, *Chairman.*

New Ipswich, July 22d, 1775.

[From the same paper of Sept. 7th.]

The publication in the Essex Gazette, printed the 24th instant, signed "Joseph Bates, Chairman of said Committee," requires this piece of Justice to the public and to my character, that some facts therein mentioned be rightly stated: The customary price of Salt in this town was 4s. per bushel till July last, when the price of carting was necessarily raised 5d. or 6d. for want of loading to carry down, and near all the salt I have on hand ever since has cost me 3s. 7d. per bushel delivered here, and the price complained of 4s. 3d. per bushel—so that the advance is 3d., making no allowance for the Casks to contain it, waste, &c. I have had license to Sell Rum only since November last; my price has been 2s. 6d. per gallon till July last, when I raised to 2s. 8d., which had been the customary price here for several years, the Excise on it being 2d. The customary price of common Fish is 2d. and 3d. per pound; this of mine is Spring Merchantable Fish, equal in quality to what the army is supplied with at 19s. per quintal, and my price for it is 3d. per pound. As for what passed in February and March last, see a Vote of the town at the Annual meeting on March 15, viz. "Voted

to accept of the Committee of Inspection's report with respect to the two Shopkeepers." This I carefully say is the true state of the case; and I hereby challenge this Committee and the whole world to produce any evidence to the contrary. This, however absurd, is less strange, than since it appears that two of the most leading men of the committee have declared against the proceedings of the United American Colonies as being imprudent, and that we had better have complyed with the requisitions of the Brittish Parliament. Upon principles (it seems) not unlike that, the committee have proceeded in the most arbitrary & obstinate manner to publish said piece, utterly refusing after repeated intreates to submit to a hearing of the case before any other committee. Now I desire all people both "good" & bad to treat this committee & their publication as they deserve. DAVID HILLS.

New Ipswich, Aug. 30, 1775.

[From the same paper of Sept. 21st.]

The piece published on the 7th instant, and signed David Hills, which says "the Publication in the Essex Gazette, printed the 24th instant, signed Joseph Bates, Chairman, requires this piece of Justice to the public and to my character," I observe is just such a piece as the tory party have practised to publish, mostly false and scandalous, representing things in a false light, when he says the carting was necessarily raised; he hired some teams to carry and fetch a load at 8s. l. m. a Journey, cheaper than the usual price. The Salt he mentions he bought at 12s. per Hogshead. The Fish, that he says is equal in quality to that the army is supplyed with at 19s. per quintal, he purchased at 16s. per quintal, as appears by his bill from his Merchant. The Rum he bought a large store of at 1s. 3d. per gallon, except one load at 1s. 9d. per gallon; and as the affairs of the Province are now regulated by Congress, it is supposed there will be no Excise. It appears said Hills got his goods as cheap as usual, if so, I see no reason why he should raise his price. I should think it would be time enough to raise when his goods cost more.

The report of the committee he refers to, was, that said Hills had promised to make restitution to those he had sold to at a higher price than his former custom, and that he would adhere to the Association as the committee understood it. The said Hills and his adherents said, the ninth article of the Association means that the vendor of goods shall sell at usual profit. The committee said that it meant the goods shall sell at their prices. So he complyed, and made promise, whereupon the town Voted satisfied with said Hills or Shopkeepers.

All these things I think may be easily proved, notwithstanding his bold challenge. On the 29th of August last, we had a full town-meeting, which was requested by said Hills and his adherents,

and the town heard said Hills' complaints against said Committee of Inspection,—see Votes of the Town, viz., "Voted to hear the complaints of Mr. David Hills against the Committee of Inspection;" and afterwards it was "Voted that said Committee have gone according to the rules of the Association."

I would further observe, that the said Hills is the man that had a quantity of goods burnt at New York by the good people of that city for none of his good conduct in the time of the Stamp Act. After the people of this town had unanimously agreed not to use any more tea, said Hills brings a quantity into town to sell; thus it appears he, the said Hills, has proved himself guilty of perfidy, and that no solemn ties are sufficient to hold him. Considering these things, it is not strange that he has published his false piece, saying, "that two of the most leading men of the committee have declared against the present proceedings of the United American Colonies as being imprudent, and that we had better have complyed with the requisitions of the Brittish Parliment." Can any one suppose that any person can declare as aforesaid, and then take pains to bring people to an adherence to the Association?

As for the committee refusing him a hearing before some other committee, said Hills never asked it till the paper was in the hands of the printer, and then he claimed it as his right, given him by the Association. Now if the committee dealing with him as the rules of the Association directs, after he had violated them a third time, besides his bringing the Tea into town, and refusing to reform, is arbitrary, then I know not what Arbitrary is.

JOSEPH BATES, *Chairman.*

New Ipswich, Sept. 13, 1775.

A town meeting was held on the 27th October, of which Mr. William Shattuck was chosen Moderator. It was Voted to dismiss the Rev. Mr. Farrar, at his request, from further representing this town in the Provincial Congress, and the thanks of the town are voted him for his faithful services.

A County Congress had been in session at Amherst, consisting of delegates chosen from the towns. Benjamin Adams represented this town; but at this meeting he declined serving any longer, and was excused. It was then voted not to choose another. At another meeting, holden on the 11th December, William Shattuck was chosen Representative to the Provincial Congress for the ensuing year, and Joseph Bates, Benjamin Adams, and Isaac How were chosen to draw up Instructions to him, and reported as follows:

"1st. That he use his influence, that the Provincial Congress petition the Continental Congress, that the officers of the Army do not have such high wages as said Congressmen have appointed, as it creates great uneasiness in the minds of the people, and discourages many of the best principled from engaging in the service.

2d. That he use his influence that care be taken in appointing civil officers, that men be put into office that are of honest principles, and not of Arbitrary and Cruel disposition.

3d. That he use his influence that the people of this Province, that went to Cambridge in the time of the invasion in April last, be paid for that service according to the method of the Bay Government. And further necessary confidence in his wisdom for what may appear Necessary."

1776. In February of this year a call was made for men to reinforce the army attempting the conquest of Canada. Seventeen men were raised, who proceeded, under Capt. Towne, by way of Lake Champlain, as far as St. Johns; but the failure of Arnold's attempt on Quebec, and the retreat from Montreal, terminated the expedition, and they returned.

During the spring more troops were wanted for Lake Champlain; and Joseph Parker raised eighteen men in town, and enough in the vicinity to make up a company, and marched for Ticonderoga; and there, and in the vicinity, they did service through the summer and autumn.

At the annual town meeting, the following persons were chosen the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety: Josiah Brown, James Chandler, Benjamin Gibbs, Thomas Brown and Josiah Walton.

After the Declaration of Independence, which took place on the Fourth of July of this year, more stringent measures were taken by the ardent patriots against those whom they styled tories. In addition to the hatred they had imbibed against all who favored the mother country, they were also incited by a resolution of Congress, passed in March, in these words:

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions, Councils, or Committees of Safety, immediately to cause all persons to be disarmed within their respective Colonies, who are notoriously disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated, and refuse to associate, to defend by arms the United Colonies against the hostile attempts of the British fleets and armies."

Several of the Governors of the States, Conventions, Councils, and Committees of Safety, took immediate measures for carrying this resolution into effect. The form of subscription was, a recital of the resolution of Congress, and then the promise, or pledge, in the following words:

"In consequence of the above Resolution of the Continental Congress, and to show our determinations in joining our American brethren in defending the lives, liberties and properties of the inhabitants of the United Colonies: We, the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies."

This pledge was forwarded to the Committee of Safety in every town, with directions to have it presented to all the voters in the place, and to return it to the Committee of Safety for the Province, with the signatures, and also a list of all who declined to sign. These were called "test papers." Many of these documents are still extant in the States Archives; but we have been unsuccessful in our search for the paper sent in from this town, a document which at this day would possess uncommon interest.

Perhaps the most rebellious act in the history of the town, was one which transpired a few years earlier, and deserves a place in this connection.

A soldier deserted from the British troops stationed at Boston, and came to this town. He was employed by a Mr. Baker, who then lived on the Stickney farm at the north part of the town. His abiding-place was ascertained, and an officer was sent to take him; and had the soldier possessed the presence of mind which Mrs. Baker manifested, he might have escaped. It was late in the afternoon, and she was heating her oven. When the officer came into the house, she at once told the deserter to go to the back door, and bring in her oven broom, while she was answering the questions of the officer, hoping that the soldier would take to the woods and escape. But terror overcame him, and he stupidly came back with the broom, to be captured. He was taken directly to the tavern of Mr. Dix in the middle of the town, which stood where Rev.

Mr. Lee's house now is, and confined, and afterwards removed to Boston. The inhabitants were so indignant at the tavern-keeper that they burnt him in effigy, removed his sign, and hung in its place an offensive substitute, tied a dead dog to his door, sung songs, and annoyed him exceedingly, for giving aid and comfort to the British; so that he soon after removed from town, and finally left the country. He is named in the proscribing act, passed in 1778, and his property was confiscated to the State.

Another instance of patriotic zeal is related by one who took part on the occasion. About fifty men went over to Ashburnham, to take care of a bad tory by the name of Wilder. They surrounded his house, and selected a committee of three (Josiah Brown, Isaac How, and Joseph Bates,) to wait upon him in his house. They made him come out and appear before the throng. A barrel was placed in the yard with a long bung in it. He was ordered to mount it by the bung, but he leaped upon the barrel without stepping on the bung, and was instantly ordered down and made to mount in the way prescribed; and when mounted in order, was required to make some confession or promise, which unfortunately is not recorded.

As an offset to this, the following story is told: A large number of people once came from Rindge to tar and feather, or otherwise take summary vengeance on some of the tories in our town, more particularly Judge Champney. They doubtless thought they had as good a right to practise supervision here, as our people had at Ashburnham. But some of our best citizens turned out, with Dea. Ephraim Adams at their head, and told the Rindge patriots, that before they should lay a hand on any of our people, they must have a fight; and that they felt entirely competent to take care of all the affairs of the town in their own way. Finding their errand superfluous, the Rindge people returned home.

We regret to record, that one man basely proved a traitor to his country: Daniel Farnsworth deserted from his company and went over to the enemy. He was included in the proscribing act of 1778, with the penalty of death if he returned.

After the departure of the British from Boston, the seat of war was removed to New York; and the news of disasters following fast upon each other, rendered the summer one of uncommon gloom and discouragement. The war had now been in process long enough to have drawn severely upon not only the comforts but the necessaries of life, and pinching want was sorely felt. Still the spirit of patriotism and self-denial prevailed; husbands and brothers promptly answered to the call for more men; and wives and sisters with resignation and encouragement gave them the parting hand, and supplied them with all the comforts which they could command.*

* The following instance, which occurred just over the borders of the town, is only one of hundreds which were of daily occurrence in those times.

"Late in the afternoon of one of the last days of May, in the year '77, when I was a few months short of fifteen years old, notice came to Townsend, Mass., where my father used to live, that fifteen soldiers were wanted. The training band was instantly called out, and my brother, that was next older than I, was one that was selected. He did not return till late at night, when we were all in bed. When I rose in the morning, I found my mother in tears, who informed me that my brother John was to march next day after tomorrow morning at sunrise. My father was at Boston in the Massachusetts Assembly. Mother said that though John was supplied with summer clothes, he must suffer for winter garments. There were at this time no stores, and no articles to be had except such as each family could make itself. The sight of mother's tears always brought all the hidden strength of body and mind into action. I instantly asked what garment was needed. She replied, 'pantaloons.' Oh, if that is all, said I, we will spin and weave him a pair before he goes. But, said mother, the wool is on the sheeps' back, and the sheep are in the pasture. I immediately turned to a younger brother and bade him take the salt-dish and call them to the yard. Mother replied, poor child, there are no sheep-shears within three miles and a half. I have some small shears at the loom, said I. 'But you can't spin and weave it in so short a time.' I am certain we can, mother. 'How can you *weave* it !—there is a long web of linen in the loom.' No matter, I can find an empty loom. By this time the sound of the sheep made me quicken my steps towards the yard. I requested my sister to bring the wheel and cards while I went for the wool. I went to the yard with my brother, and secured a white sheep, from which I sheared with my loom-shears half enough for a web; we then let her go with the rest of her fleece. I sent the wool in by my little sister, and Luther ran for a *black* sheep and held her, while I cut off wool for my filling and half the warp, and then we allowed her to go with the remaining coarse part of the fleece." . . . . . The rest of the narrative the writer would abridge, by saying that the wool thus obtained was duly carded, spun, washed, sized and dried; a loom was found not far off, the web "got in" and wove, the cloth prepared, cut and made, two or three hours before the brother's departure; that is to say, in forty hours from commencement, without help from any modern improvement. The old lady closed by saying—"I felt no weariness, I wept not, I was serving my country, I was relieving my poor mother, I was preparing a garment for my darling brother. The garment finished, I retired, and wept till my overcharged and bursting heart was relieved." This brother was, perhaps, one of Gen. Stark's soldiers, and with such a spirit to cope with, need we wonder that Burgoyne did not execute his threat of marching through the heart of America?

In October, Capt. Abijah Smith marched towards New York with a company from this town, Peterborough, and the vicinity. Among them were many of the principal men. The two Deacon Adams, Lieut. Stone, Deacon Isaac Appleton, John Cutter, Jonathan Kinney, Jonas Dutton, Jeremiah Pritchard, and others. They were present at the battle of White Plains, but from their position were not much exposed to the fire of the enemy. They all arrived home safe before the end of the year.*

Sometime during the autumn, on an alarm from Ticonderoga, Capt. Heald marched with nineteen men. They were posted at Mount Independence, and were absent three months. They returned home during the ensuing winter.

At a meeting holden November 25, 1776, William Shattuck was again chosen the representative for the ensuing year, and the following instructions, reported by a committee, were voted to be given him, viz.

"1st. That he shall give constant attendance at the sessions of the General Assembly.

2d. That he use his influence that every collection of freemen represented in the Assembly shall, at the conclusion of each session, be favored with the proceedings of the Court, which copy shall be lodged with the town clerk.

3d. That an act be passed in the General Court, that no man be deemed a voter, in any town meeting, but such as have a sufficient resident common interest, with an attachment to the community, viz., that he be possessed of a rateable freehold, and that such voter shall have a right to be elected a member of the General Assembly or any office in this State.

4th. That each town or collection of freemen (qualified voters) have the liberty of sending a representative by themselves, or by coupling with any other town or towns, or collections, as they may see fit; provided always, that if any member so elected does not represent that number of inhabitants which the court has or may prefix for a member, that the operation of the voters shall be in proportion to the number they represent.

5th. That he shall dissent against any proposal, should any such be made in Court, for the rendering durable any Constitution or form

* One of this company told the writer, that it was on this expedition he first saw that now almost indispensable article, an *umbrella*. On their way to join the Army they stopped during a rainy day at Worcester, where were quartered several British officers, who had been taken prisoners; and one of them happened to pass through the street with this, to them, curious contrivance to protect him from the rain.

of government that has been or may be adopted for this State, without particular instructions thereupon.

6th. That he shall use his influence that such men be appointed officers in this State, both civil and military, as are most noted for wisdom and virtue, and best qualified for the respective offices to which they are elected, and that all officers be displaced who are openly vicious or otherwise wanting in the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them, and that the utmost care be taken to prevent vice, extortion and open profanity, too prevalent among us, and especially in the military department; and that some effectual method be adopted to prevent the extravagant price for salt and other necessary articles in the mercantile way; also that a proper inquiry be made into the reason why our soldiery have not had the allowance promised by the Congress, and that proper provision has not been made for the sick in camps, and allowance for soldiers on their way home, and that an effectual remedy be applied by appointing able and faithful surgeons and commissaries with a competent supply of medicines and other necessaries which may entirely supersede the necessity of the hated name of sutler in the camp.

7th. That he shall endeavor to prevent any man's holding any office in the executive, who is a member of the legislative body in this State; also any person holding office which calls him to different studies, or shall interfere one with another.

8th. That the court call upon the several Colonels in this State, for an exact return of all the men in their respective regiments who are now, or have been soldiers in the continental or colonial service; with the term they have served, and what corps, that services for the future may be just and equitable.

9th. That some method may be taken by the court to prevent any person being held a slave, except in case of forfeiture or voluntary surrender of his liberty.

10th. That he endeavour that an exact entry be made of yeas and nays, in all matters of importance, on the Journal of the House, and enter his protest against any vote that may pass in the Assembly contrary to his Instructions, (or in matters where he is not instructed,) contrary to his mind.

11th. That an act pass the Assembly, to compel every able-bodied man to do a turn in the war when legally called upon.

12th. That no person be put in office upon the recommendation of any person, without the strongest assurance of his impartiality, and of the qualification of the person appointed; and that each regiment in the continental or colony service be provided (by the court) with faithful and able chaplains and necessary officers; and that a proper inquiry be made into each man's behaviour in office."

Such instructions may, at the present day, appear unmeaning or trivial. It is now very easy to organize a State, and

to put in operation a government which shall duly protect the lives and property of all living under it. But let us not forget that then, all the powers and privileges of a power strong enough to protect, yet too weak to oppress, had to be pondered and determined. There was no model for any such form of government. The passage of such instructions as the above, and the debates to which they undoubtedly gave rise, must have done much to instruct and prepare the people for republican institutions; and it was in the town corporations then peculiar to New England, those miniature republics, and in their town meetings, that many of the first principles of a free government were discussed and settled. There is ample evidence that the instructions and resolutions from New Ipswich, dictated and guided, as they were, by those who afterward held distinguished positions in the political and judicial affairs of the State, were listened to with interest, and exercised no inconsiderable influence in the organization of the State Government.

CHAPTER VII.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY, 1777–80.

TOWN MEETING; ENLISTMENT FOR THREE YEARS; TICONDEROGA; HUBBARDSTON; BENNINGTON; CAPTAIN PARKER'S COMPANY; DRESS AND EQUIPMENTS; PAY ROLL; TAKING OF BURGOYNE; COOS ALARM; AVERAGE OF SERVICE.

The State Government having gone into operation, the Annual March meeting was this year called "In the name of the Government and People of the State of New Hampshire." It was "Voted to have five Selectmen this year, but they are not to be exempted from doing their proportion in the war." Five men were chosen as a Committee of Inspection, Correspondence and Safety, viz., Thomas Heald, Nathaniel Stone, Benjamin How, Isaac Appleton, and Ephraim Adams.

It was voted, that the persons going to Cambridge at the time of Concord Fight, and the Provisions carried and sent at that time, be proportioned by the Committee with the other service done in the war. Also voted, that those persons, excepting such as are in the army, who refuse to return the ammunition which they have drawn out of the town stock, shall have the Powder charged to them at two dollars per pound, and other articles in proportion, and that this shall be put into their Rate at the next assessment. Voted, that the Selectmen buy guns for those that are destitute.

Early in the spring, the people of New England were filled with consternation at the accounts received of the overwhelming army that was advancing from Canada towards Albany, under Gen. Burgoyne. The first direct call for soldiers came in April, under the new law requiring enlistments for three years; and twenty-two men were required from this town.

A meeting was called, when it was "Voted to have the two captains of the companies make out the lists and raise the men, and that the town pay in money one hundred dollars for each man wanted."

The small pox was introduced into town by a soldier from the army, and several took it, of which two or three died, and were buried near the brick school-house in the South District. It was voted to take all prudent care to prevent its spreading, and to prosecute all persons who shall offend in this affair.

In April an order came for soldiers, to proceed to strengthen the army under Gen. St. Clair, at Ticonderoga, and a company of twenty-four men was raised, under Capt. Josiah Brown, who soon reached Ticonderoga, where they remained six weeks, and were discharged. No very important operations had then taken place there; but they had scarcely reached home, when the news of the capture of Crown Point, by Burgoyne, and his investment of Ticonderoga came, with an urgent request for men. Capt. Brown promptly responded, and with a company of forty-eight men started at once for the seat of operations; a considerable part of them went on horseback, and followed the practice of "ride and tie," that is, a number of men, equal to the number of horses, mount, and proceed a few miles, and then tie the horses and walk on, while the party in the rear come up, and mount and ride on about an equal distance. By thus alternating, the men were able to make much more speed, and, on arriving at their destination, were not worn down by fatigue. On their arrival at Charlestown, on Connecticut river, about the 1st of July, they were met by an express, who informed them that Gen. St. Clair had resolved to abandon Ticonderoga, and that all the troops on the way there could return home. But the energy with which Burgoyne pursued our retreating army, their defeat and confusion at the battle of Hubbardston, soon altered the face of things; another express overtook them before they had reached home, with orders for them to advance again. Some of them, wishing first to visit their families, came home, but twenty-six of them again marched for the seat of war and were employed about one month. The party of twenty-two, who had enlisted in the month of April for three years, were

engaged at the battle of Hubbardston. Among these were Daniel Foster, and his nephew Ebenezer Fletcher, who was severely wounded and taken prisoner; his touching narrative of his sufferings and escape has been extensively read.

The town which, since April, had been in a constant state of inquietude and alarm, from the numerous calls for, and marching of soldiers, was soon to be taxed still further, to resist the rapid progress of Burgoyne, and its darkest day of trial seemed to have come. Early in July, Capt. Stephen Parker, then residing in the westerly part of the town, enlisted a large company, of which over fifty were of New Ipswich, and the rest from Peterboro', with a few from Temple and Striptown.

A venerable octogenarian has given us a graphic sketch of their appearance, as he saw them when they commenced their march, which we here record.

To a man, they wore small-clothes, coming down and fastening just below the knee, and long stockings with cowhide shoes ornamented by large buckles, while not a pair of boots graced the company. The coats and waistcoats were loose and of huge dimensions, with colours as various as the barks of oak, sumach and other trees of our hills and swamps, could make them, and their shirts were all made of flax, and like every other part of the dress, were home-spun. On their heads was worn a large round top and broad brimmed hat. Their arms were as various as their costume; here an old soldier carried a heavy Queen's Arm, with which he had done service at the Conquest of Canada twenty years previous, while by his side walked a stripling boy, with a Spanish fuzee not half its weight or calibre, which his grand-father may have taken at the Havana, while not a few had old French pieces, that dated back to the reduction of Louis-burg. Instead of the cartridge box, a large powder horn was slung under the arm, and occasionally a bayonet might be seen bristling in the ranks. Some of the swords of the officers had been made by our Province blacksmiths, perhaps from some farming utensil; they looked serviceable, but heavy and uncouth. Such was the appearance of the Continentals to whom a well-appointed army was soon to lay down their arms.

After a little exercising on the old Common, and performing the then popular exploit of "whipping the snake," they briskly filed off up the road, by the foot of the Kidder Mountain, and through the Spafford Gap, towards Peterboro', to the tune of "Over the Hills and far away."

The annexed is the roll of the company, procured at the State House in Concord. Those who were from the neighboring towns have the letter P or T attached. It will show that several belonged to it who afterwards became distinguished in public and private life, among whom was Jeremiah Smith, then but sixteen years old, afterwards celebrated as a Judge, and Governor of the State, who left home without his father's knowledge, and presented himself to Capt. Parker for enlistment. From that interesting book, the history of his life, we are indebted for some of the movements of this company.

PAY ROLL *of Capt.* STEPHEN PARKER'S *Company, in Col.* MOSES NICHOLS' *Regiment, and Gen.* STARK'S *Brigade of New Hampshire Militia, which Company marched from New Ipswich (and joined the Continental Army under Gen.* GATES *at Stillwater)* 19*th July*, 1777.

Stephen Parker,	*Captain.*	Saml. Mitchel, P.	*Sergeant.*
Benja. Craggin, T.	*First Lieutenant.*	Whitcombe Powers,	*Corporal.*
Samuel Cunningham, P.	"	Ephraim Brown,	"
Benjamin Williams,	*Ensign.*	Thomas Morrison, P.	"
Benja. Ryan, P.	*Sergeant.*	Saml. Lewis,	"
John Robb, P.	"	Saml. Lowell,	*Drummer.*
Archibald White,	"	Simeon Hildreth,	*Fifer.*

PRIVATES.

Allen Breed,	James Foster,	Jesse Smith, P.
Allen Breed, Jun.	Caleb Bancrof,	James Mitchel, P.
Saml. Walker,	Paul Powers,	John Blair, P.
Benjamin Safford,	John Everet,	Benja. Mitchel, P.
Josiah Walton,	Samuel Wheeler,	Wm. Robbe, P.
David Rumrill	Peter Wheeler,	Thos. Little, P.
Pelatiah Whittemore,	Daniel Foster,	Sargent Paige, P.
Peter Fletcher,	Richard Stickney,	Simpson Hogg, P.
Ephraim Stevens,	Nat Shattuck,	Jeremiah Smith, P.
Jona. Parker,	Needham Drury,	James White, P.
Richard Wheeler,	Benja. Severance,	Charles McCoy, P.
Amos Wheeler,	Levi Spaulding,	Wm. Blain, P.
Wm. Upton,	Henry Spaulding,	Saml. Miller, P.
Edmund Sawtel,	Eli Adams,	Wm. Moore, P.
Nehemiah Stratton,	Abel Dutton,	Joseph Heald,
John Knight,	Benja. Dunn, P.	John Steward, P.
Jotham Hoar,	Ephraim Brockway, P.	Silas Taylor,
Francis Appleton,	Jeremiah Proctor, P.	Abraham Taylor,
Ebenezer Severance,	Asa Brockway, P.	Isaac Barret, P.

To amount of wages, - - - - - - - - -		£484 4 5
To two journeys from New Ipswich to Exeter, to get the Roll passed, 12 days, at 8s. per day, - - -	£4 16	
Roll and Copy, - - - - - - - - -	1 4	
		£6 0 0
To one day's provisions for Forty men, on their return from Halfmoon, Aug. 16th, where we had been to Guard Provisions, which I purchased of the Inhabitants,		2 0 0
This is a true Account and Roll,		£492 4 5

Attest, STEPHEN PARKER, *Captain.*

In Committee on Claims, Exeter, Feb. 5th, 1778.—This Account and Roll, the balance of which amounts to Four Hundred ninety-two pounds four shillings and five pence, is right Cast. J. GILMAN.

Feb. 5th, 1778.—Captain Stephen Parker appeared, and made solemn oath to the truth of this Roll Before M. WEARE, *Jus. P.*

October 17th, 1778.—Rec'd on Order on the Treasurer for four hundred and sixty pounds in part of this Roll, and on the fifth day of February 1778, Rec'd an Order fr the Treasury for Thirty-two pounds four shillings & five pence in full for the balance. STEPHEN PARKER, *Captain.*

The following adventure relative to this company, was told by Judge Smith some years ago, to his friend the Hon. S. D. Bell, who committed it to paper, and to his kindness we are now indebted for it. "Capt. Parker's company, to which I belonged, was ordered on a scout and soon marched. Being pretty ambitious, I got a place in the advanced guard which consisted of six men, who kept some rods in advance of the main body. After marching some miles in the woods, on a very warm day, we came to a brook and a bridge over it; most of the company, and I among the rest, left the ranks and went to the brook to fill our canteens. A few moments only had passed, when we were startled by a sudden fire of musketry in our front, and saw the other five of the advanced guard (who had continued to proceed on) all cut down. The company was formed in a moment, and a charge made across the bridge, and the enemy fled with great haste into the woods, leaving their provisions and baggage. It seemed the enemy, about an equal force to ours, were also upon a scout; they had notice of our approach and placed themselves in ambuscade. A heavy log fence on the left of the road reached from the bridge some distance, and they were concealed behind it, and were ordered to fire as soon as the front ranks of our company should pass their left. The advanced guard, and the

breaking of our ranks for water, which had not been foreseen, defeated the enemy's plan, which they could not countermand without being discovered. Only the five men of the advanced guard were in front of the ambuscade, and they all fell, riddled with balls. Four of them were instantly killed; the fifth, a Mr. Robb of Peterboro', was very severely wounded, but ultimately recovered and lived many years—and, added Judge Smith, I had the pleasure, when in Congress many years afterwards, to aid in obtaining for him a pension." As no date or location was given in the above relation, it is not now known where this skirmish occurred, but probably not far from the Hudson river, and doubtless previous to the Battle of Bennington, which took place August 17, in which this company was actively engaged throughout the day. During the night of the battle they assisted in guarding the Hessian prisoners, who were confined in the Bennington meeting-house. From the pay roll it seems the company was discharged about the 20th of September.

The fortunate issue of the Battle of Bennington gave great encouragement to our Province; but the calls for men were, if possible, more pressing than before. In the month of August an alarm came that the British had sent out a detachment from Canada, and that they had already reached "the Coos." It originated in the capture of a tory in Vermont, who had in his possession letters in which Burgoyne proposed a plan to send three detachments to ravage the towns on Connecticut river. It turned out to be a mere *ruse* of the enemy to divide our forces. Eleven went on this alarm, with William Clary at their head, and were absent about a month.

In September, a company of forty-two men was raised, in which Simeon Gould was an officer, and hurried off in great haste. Part of the men had horses, and no doubt practised "ride and tie." They arrived in time to take part in the battles at Stillwater and Saratoga, and to witness the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne and his whole army; an event every where received with joy and satisfaction, more especially by the people of New England, who were thereby relieved from the fear of impending invasion.

At a town meeting holden Dec. 9th, Nathaniel Stone was

chosen as representative for the ensuing year, and the following instructions were voted to be given him:

"1st. That the act for calling in this State's money, and giving notes on interest for the same, be repealed, and that said money all be called in and burnt in the two years 1777 and 1778.

2d. That the Continental Soldiers' wages, clothing, &c., be made as good to them as was promised to them, notwithstanding the depreciation of money.

3d. That the time be stated for taking the Invoice on the tenth day of June; so that the Cattle brought from the Massachusetts State into this, to pasture, may be included.

4th. That he enter his dissent against any vote that may pass in matters of importance contrary to his instructions, or that appear to him not for the public good.

5th. That those towns that have not provided their proportion of men for the public service, be called upon to send forth their number in full, and that the towns that have sent their proportion be not called on till the delinquents have furnished their full number.

6th. That every session he bring, in print, the minutes of the Journals of the House, and lodge them with the Town Clerk, and that every member do the same."

As the taking of Burgoyne had relieved this part of the country from any immediate danger from the enemy, they began to talk of settling with the soldiers for their services. Accordingly a Committee was chosen to "average the services done in the war." Their report was as follows, all which the town voted to pay:

"That those that went in the service at Cambridge eight months be allowed for five months. That those that went to Ticontiroga for five months, be allowed five months. That those who went the two other short terms to Cambridge, be allowed in the same proportion as those that went eight months.

That those that went the Canada voyage be allowed for fourteen months.

That those who went to Coos the three months term, be allowed for one month.

That those who went to New York the first time, be allowed for six weeks.

That those who went to New York the second time, be allowed for six weeks.

That those that went to Ticondiroga in the fall of 1776, be allowed six weeks.

That the three years men be allowed as many months as gone.

That those that went on the last alarm, be allowed 43 days.

That those that went on the alarm when Ticontiroga was given up, be allowed one month.

That those that went to Bennington be allowed two months.

That those that went to the taking of Burgoyne, be allowed two months.

And that all the above services done by the inhabitants of the town, be set at forty shillings per month, and that the Selectmen make a rate to pay the above services, and that those persons that have performed service bring in their accounts to the Selectmen by the first day of January next, and that the Cambridge average, made at a former time, be assessed the same as others.

It was also voted to pay for the Pork and other provisions, that the Selectmen sent to the men that went on the alarm to Concord."

1779. A number of men joined the expedition under Gen. Sullivan to Seneca Lake, which resulted in great disaster to the Indians there.

In March it was "voted that there be a contribution taken up, to defray the charges of bringing Ephraim Foster home from the army, and also for the benefit of the poor of the town."

At this time the British held possession of part of Rhode Island, and a company of thirty-one men under Capt. Joseph Parker proceeded to Providence, and afterwards to the Island. It is not known whether or not they fought in the engagements there.

It would appear that several parties went to Rhode Island while it was invested by the British; for, in the following August, when a committee was appointed to make another average of the services of the inhabitants in the war, their report was, "That those who went to Rhode Island the first term be allowed for six months; and those who went the second term be allowed three weeks; and those who went the last term be allowed six months."

In obedience to another call in August, it was voted "to Hier six men to go in the Continental Army, agreeable to the requisition of the Court."

In June, 1780, a call for six men for the Continental Army was made. A meeting was called, and it was "Voted that the Selectmen and the Captains of the two Train Bands be a committee to hire the six men for the Town, in the cheapest and most expeditious way they can."

In July a demand was made on the town for their proportion of beef for the army. It was accordingly "voted to raise Fifty-five Thousand Pounds, lawful money,* to procure Beef for the Army, and to pay Soldiers now gone." It was also voted, that any person might pay his rates, in silver, at seventy-five for one; which shows the depreciated state of the currency at this period.

The next year it was "Voted to raise £400 Silver Money, for to pay for this Town's proportion of Beef rate for the Army," and the Constables were authorized to receive the *old rates*, on the scale of one silver dollar to ninety of paper.

In Feb. 1781, a meeting was held to raise twelve men for the Continental Army, who had been called for to fill up the quota assigned to the State. These were raised by dividing the town into twelve classes, as recommended by the General Court; each class to furnish a man, by hireing, or otherwise.

In November, a call was made for Militia men, and the Selectmen proceeded to hire them on the best terms they could. The town "Voted to approve of the Selectmen hireing the three months militia, and also to procuring this town's proportion of Rum." It is supposed that nine men went at this time to West Point, of whom Isaac How was the leader.

"Voted to pay those men who went on the late alarm for Coos." A small party of British soldiers made an incursion into Vermont, and at Newbury had captured a Colonel Johnson, and carried him to Canada. An alarm was made in this region, and Capt. Heald, with quite a number of men, were soon on their way thither; they were absent but a short time.

January, 1782, Voted that the Selectmen shall procure clothing for the former Continental Soldiers, against the next Town meeting, *if they can.*

Six men were raised this year for the continental service; one of these was Mr. John Gould, who still survives, probably the only person from this town, now living, who was engaged in military operations during the war.

During this Summer or Autumn, a party of Tories from

* This would be equivalent, in silver, to $733.33.

Canada, made an irruption into Vermont, and proceeded as far as Royalton. It was supposed they were the vanguard of a large detachment, sent to lay waste the Towns on Connecticut River. An alarm was sent to this town, and a large company of sixty-five men marched immediately, but were absent only a few days. This was *the last alarm* that ever came for soldiers. The capture of Cornwallis, with his army, nearly closed the active operations of the Revolution.

Of the persons who were Officers or Soldiers in the service during the war, it is to be regreted that no entry was ever made on the Town Records, that thereby their names might have been preserved. We have already given two extensive rolls; and, after a thorough investigation, we think the subjoined list will contain the largest part of those who served three years or more, besides those already named, but not all.

Jonas Adams,
Levi Adams,
John Adams,
Phinehas Adams,
Stephen Adams,
Peter Bullard,
John Bullard,
Amos Baker,
Joel Baker,
Wm. Scott,
Jesse Walker,
Wm. Hewitt,
Joseph Procter,
John Thomas,
Samuel Potter,
Silas Whitney,
Ezra Meriam,
Ephraim Foster,
Nathaniel Hays,
Silas Gill,
Nehemiah Stratton,
Ithamar Wheelock,
Rawlins Coburn,
Saml. Foster,
Asa Perham,
Wm. Prichard,
John Yoman,
Ephraim Severance,
Moses Farnsworth,
Ebenezer Fletcher,
Ashel Powers,
David Melvin,
Jonathan Davis,
Lt. Nathan Wesson,
Thomas Kidder,
Asa Severance,
Isaac Taylor,
James McGensey,
Joel Barker,
Bunker Clark,
James Whipple,
Hezekiah Sawtelle,
Jona. Parker,
Hezekiah Wetherbee,
Zebedee Whitemore,
Samuel Walker,
Joshua Davis,
Eleazer Bullard,
John Thomas,
Joel Proctor,
James Tidder,
Henry Knowlton,
John Brown, jr.
Jonathan Wheat,
Isaac How,
Stephen Hildreth,
Lt. Jeremiah Prichard,
Lt. Peletiah Whittemore,
Samuel Cummings,
Whitcomb Powers,
William Hunt.

In addition to these were all those who turned out on the various alarms, on the requisition of the Committee of Safety, making in all something like 360 enlistments, in numbers varying from three to forty-eight men at a time, and for periods of from one month to three years. Nearly every man, from the highest to the lowest, sooner or later took his turn, or hired some one as a substitute.

Of all these men, but one or two were killed in battle; eight or ten were very severely wounded, among whom were Josiah

Walton, Ebenezer Fletcher, Jeremiah Prichard and Jonas Adams; and about twenty died of sickness in the army, or soon after they were brought home, of whom were John Adams, Simeon Hildreth, Daniel Hall, Samuel Campbell, Jonathan Wheat, Samuel Foster, Ephraim Foster and Asa Perham. Quite a number of them had contracted habits incident to the camp, which materially affected their respectability and success in after life.

The country was drained of all its available means by continual heavy taxes, that were almost constantly levied, in one shape or another, to carry on the contest. The proportion of this town, in a Province Tax of £1000, was in 1773, £13 1*s.*; only sixteen towns paid more. In 1777, it was £12 11*s.* 6*d.*; only ten towns paid more. In 1780 it was £12 5*s.* 2*d.* In 1781 an act was passed to raise a quantity of Beef for the army; the proportion levied upon this town was 17,164 pounds; only twelve towns furnished a larger quantity. A levy was made by the State for 10,000 gallons of Rum; this town's part was 122 gallons.

In 1781, Congress called on this State for 1354 men, for the Continental Army; our proportion was 17 men, which were promptly furnished. From this it is probable that this town was relied on, and did supply, a fraction over one-eightieth of all the men and other means raised by this State during the Revolutionary War. All the requisitions were supplied fully and promptly. In 1782, a list was made out by the Legislature of the deficiencies of the several towns; and while there were great delinquencies in some places, New Ipswich was found deficient two men only, which were immediately supplied.

One of the principal embarrassments during the war arose from the rapid and enormous depreciation of the Paper Currency of the country. Various attempts were made to fix some permanent value to it. In September, 1779, a Convention was held at Concord, at which Timothy Farrar was a delegate, for the purpose of regulating the prices of staple articles of produce and merchandize, but without the least relief. In 1781, the Legislature took the matter in hand, and prepared what was called "the authorized scale of depreciation," ac-

cording to which contracts made at different periods might be equitably adjusted. A copy of it was sent to this, and probably to all other towns in the State. It indicates the comparative value of £100 at different periods.

	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.
January,	£104	325	742	2934	7500
February,	410	350	868	3322	7500
March,	106	375	1000	3739	7500
April,	110	400	1104	4000	7500
May,	114	400	1215	4800	7500
June,	120	425	1342	5700	12000
July,	125	450	1477	6000	
August,	150	475	1630	6300	
September,	175	500	1800	6500	
October,	275	545	2030	6700	
November,	300	634	2308	7000	
December,	310	620	2393	7300	

Thus it will be seen, that in January 1777, £104 lawful was equal to £100 silver; but by July 1781, it had depreciated so that £12,000 was only equal to that amount.

On the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the debts of all the several States were assumed by the General Government, and Commissioners were appointed in this State, of which Woodbury Langdon was Chairman, to examine the accounts of the various Towns for payments made to Soldiers during the war, besides what had been received from the Continental or Province Treasury. The following account was drawn up for this town, and with its vouchers was duly forwarded to the Commissioners. It will be seen that the only charges made are for bounties paid, and for horses lost in the various campaigns in which they were engaged.

The State of NEW HAMPSHIRE
to The Town of NEW IPSWICH, *Dr.*

1777.	£.	s.	d.
To the bounties given 36 men that went to Cambridge in 1775, at £10 each man,	360	0	0
To the bounties given 19 men that went to Tycontaroga and served five months, at £10, and Individuals a bounty of £12,	202	0	0
To the bounties given to 35 men, that went two short turns to Cambridge,	87	10	0
To the bounty given to 11 men that went to Canada, at £28 each man,	478	0	0
To the bounties given to 11 men that went to Coos three months,	22	0	0
To the bounties given 12 men that went to New York six weeks, first time,	36	0	0

To bounties given 6 men that went to New York,	£18	0s.	0
To the bounty given 20 men that went on the alarm to Ticontaroga, six weeks in the fall of 1776,	60	0	0
To bounties given 24 men that went on the last alarm, 43 days,	72	0	0
To bounties given 48 men that went on the alarm when Tyconta-roga was given up, one month's pay, each, being 40s.	90	0	0
To the bounties given 37 men that went to Bennington, £4 each man,	148	0	0
To bounties given 42 men that went when Burgoyne was taken, 50s. each man,	105	0	0
To bounties given 31 men that went to Rhode Island three weeks,	46	10	0
To bounties given 3 men that went to Rhode Island six months,	90	0	0
To bounties given 6 men to join the Continental army, at £30 each man,	180	0	0
1780.			
To bounties given 9 three-months men, that went to West Point,	148	10	0
To bounties given 65 men that went to Royalston, at 6s. per man,	52	0	0
1777.			
To bounty paid 18 men, at £30 each,	540	0	0
1781.			
To bounty paid 8 men, at £90 each,	720	0	0
To bounties paid 14 men, at different times, (names omitted,)	737	4	0
To a bounty given to 96 men that went to Concord on the alarm in 1775.	30	0	0
Total,	£4127	19	0

New Ipswich, 7 Dec. 1787.—A true Copy according to Vouchers.

Attest, SETH WHEELER, EPH'M ADAMS, JR. } *Selectmen.*

To this account was annexed the necessary vouchers, of which the following are specimens:

"Hillsborough County, Decr. 3d, 1787.—Then personally appeared Joseph Parker, and made oath, that as a Captain he went in 1776 to Ticontaroga, in the five-months service with eighteen men, and received twelve pounds each as a bounty from Individuals, besides what New Ipswich gave as a town.

Signed, JOHN PRESTON, *Justice Peace.*"

"Simeon Gould appeared and made oath, that he with forty-one men from New Ipswich, went into the service when Burgoyne was taken; and also he went with five men to New York in December 1776, for three months.

TIMOTHY FARRAR, *Justice Peace.*"

"We, Francis Fletcher, Francis Appleton, and Jonas Woolson, of Lawful age, testify and say, that we went as Volunteers into the army under the Com^{d} of Col^{o}. Tho^{s}. Heald at the time Gen^{l}. Burgoine was taken prisoner, and that Each of us lost a Horse at that time which we have not since heared of.

FRANCIS FLETCHER,
FRANCIS APPLETON,
JONAS WOOLSON."

"Hillsborough, *ss.* June 28th, 1791.—Then appeared the above-named Francis Fletcher, Francis Appleton and Jonas Woolson,—made solemn oath to the truth of the foregoing deposition by them subscribed.

Before me, TIM^{o}. FARRAR, *Justice Peace.*"

"I, Joseph Parker, of lawful age, testify and say, that I was One of three apprisers appointed by the select Men of the Town of New Ipswich to apprise the above mentioned Horses the next year after they were lost, and that I then had sum Remembrance of their Value, and that we all agreed to Value the same as follows, viz., Francis Fletchers and Jonas Woolsons twelve pounds each, and Francis Appletons at fifteen pounds in hard money; and we also appraised a horse belonging to Cap^{t}. Charles Barrett, which was lost in the service, at twelve pounds like money. JOSEPH PARKER."

"Received of my honored father, Paul Pritchard, thirty pounds lawful, for which I promise to serve three years in the Continental Army; I say received per me, WILLIAM PRITCHARD."

During the last years of the War the people suffered very much for want of many articles, which, owing to the long continuance of the War could not be had at any price. Of Salt and Iron scarcely any could be had; no articles of clothing were worn but such as could be made in town, except those that had been on hand for years. Herbs generally supplied the place of tea. Molasses was often made by boiling cider, and was sometimes extracted from cornstalks. Maple trees afforded a partial supply of Sugar, but for Iron no substitute could be found. Cart wheels were often made by sawing off a section of about a foot in length from a large maple or oak log, and cutting a hole in the centre. Ploughs were often constructed entirely of wood. Leather breeches were much worn; in a Journal kept by Judge Champney, he speaks of purchasing a suit of Moose-skin for each of his sons.

The following shows the population at the end of the War:

"Agreeably to directions from the Council and House of Representatives, upon June 20th, 1783, we have taken the number of our Inhabitants, Buildings, Land, &c., which is as follows, viz.:

206 Rateable Polls.	120 Dwelling Houses.
1033 White Inhabitants.	116 Barns and other Buildings.
2 Black "	19,000 Acres of Land.

JAMES HORSLEY,
PAUL PRICHARD, } *Selectmen.*
Sep. 5, 1783. EPHR'M ADAMS, JR.

CHAPTER VIII.

STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS.

STATE CONSTITUTION; CONVENTION AT CONCORD; INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATE; ACTION ON THE CONSTITUTION; INSTRUCTIONS TO REPRESENTATIVES; ADOPTION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION; RECAPITULATION.

In addition to the state of commotion and anxiety in which the citizens were kept by the vicissitudes of the war, and the oft-repeated calls on them for more men and more money, their minds were no less agitated in the discussion and establishment of a form of Government. The political acts and sentiments of the people at this period, as expressed in the Town Records, were of the most elevated character. There was a clear understanding of the principles of constitutional liberty, a brevity and pointedness in the expression of them, a knowledge of the forms of business, and a directness and firmness in their resolves which are remarkable. The whole record, during the Revolution, for the exhibition of wisdom, patriotism and good order, will compare well with that of any other legislative body that can be furnished. We can, however, give only a summary of it.

A Provisional State Government had been arranged soon after the Declaration of Independence. The Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union of the United States had already been read, and the first thirteen approved; and the Representative to the Assembly had been instructed to vote for a Convention to frame a Government "for the future happiness and well-being of the good people of the State." This Convention having been decreed, Timothy Farrar was chosen to attend it. It was held at Concord June 10, 1778, and was in

session several days; but as its Records are lost, the doings are not known. That some plan was framed and submitted to the people is evident from the Town Record dated August, 1779, "Voted to act on the Bill of Rights and Plan of Government, article by article;" and, on the vote upon the whole subject, ninety-four were for receiving, and thirteen for rejecting it. It did not, however, go into operation, and was probably rejected by a majority of the towns; and the Provisional Government remained in force.

A Convention was again recommended "by authority," to be holden at Concord on the first Tuesday in June, 1781, to form a permanent plan of Government. Timothy Farrar, Esq., was again appointed as the delegate from this town. A Committee to give him Instructions, consisting of Isaac Appleton, Ephraim Adams, and Isaac How, was appointed, who subsequently reported the following:

"Whereas we, the town of New Ipswich, have chosen you, Timothy Farrar, Esq., Delegate to meet in Convention with the delegates of the State of New Hampshire, for the purpose of forming a permanent plan of Government for said State; and though our choice fully demonstrates that we have a high esteem for your abilities and integrity, yet as the affair is of the greatest importance, and as we have chosen you to act for the people, we would give you some Instructions, viz.:

That you use your utmost endeavours that the rights of the people be well secured by a Bill of Rights and plan of Government being fully, properly and well stated. Though this comprehends all, yet as the following particulars were not inserted by the former Convention, we instruct you to use your influence that they may be inserted in the Bill of Rights and plan of Government now to be formed.

1st. That the Legislature shall make all the Laws for the State in our own common language.

2d. That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments; therefore, the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained.

3d. That the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for their common good, to instruct Representatives and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances, by address, petition or remonstrance.

4th. That the Legislature shall not give any gift or pension to any person or persons, to be paid by the public, without the concurrence of the people at large, before they are called upon to pay it.

5th. That the Legislature shall be chosen annually, saving the right to each county and town to dismiss their members when they see fit, and send new men in their room.

6th. As standing Armies in time of peace are dangerous to Liberty, they ought not to be kept up,—only proper garrisons for castles at seaports; but that the militia be kept well regulated, so as to be in good order to turn out in case of an invasion.

7th. That the Legislature send to every town, in print, at the rising of every session, all their proceedings (which can concern the public) at their preceding session.

8th. That the Legislature ought not to delegate their power of making laws, nor right of taxation, to any other hands.

9th. That the Legislature shall not lay any duty on any article of trade without the concurrence of the people at large."

The Convention was held at the appointed time, and a committee of seven, of which Judge Farrar was one, was chosen to draft a Constitution, and report at an adjourned meeting in September following. The Committee reported, and a Bill of Rights and plan of Government was agreed on, which was printed, and sent forth to the towns with explanations, for their acceptance or rejection. It arrived in town in November; whereupon the following were chosen a committee to examine it, and report at an adjourned meeting on the 3d of January, 1782, viz., Rev. Stephen Farrar, President; Paul Prichard, Benjamin Gibbs, Isaac How, James Chandler, John Pratt, Isaac Appleton, Josiah Brown, Enos Knight, Benjamin Adams, Joseph Parker, John Preston and Jonathan Kimball. These will at once be recognized as among the most able men and leading politicians of the town. It is presumed that the Report, proposing amendments, was read at this adjourned meeting by the President; but no action upon it is recorded, except to choose a Committee to give reasons for the amendments in the plan of Government; Rev. Mr. Farrar, Isaac How and Isaac Appleton composed the Committee. A special meeting on the following Tuesday was then voted, when it was expected that every thing would be in readiness for definite action.

This meeting, on January 8th, 1782, was evidently deemed of no ordinary importance, and was conducted with all the formality and solemnity comporting with the importance of the occasion. In the first place, the Rev. Mr. Farrar was

specially requested to act with the town at this meeting; for although a high whig and zealous politician, he never, except on the present occasion and when he went as delegate to Exeter, mingled directly in the secular and political legislation of the town. In the next place, the following stringent Rules and Regulations, to be observed during the meeting, were adopted, viz. :

"1. The Inhabitants, when assembled, shall take their seat in the body seats, nor shall any person leave the house, or even their seat, without leave of the Moderator.

2. No person shall transact any business of private concernment, while in the meeting-house, or hold any conversation with any person or persons upon any subject whatever, during the term of holding said meeting.

3. No person shall speak in town meeting, without leave first had and obtained of the Moderator; and every person desiring it, shall have leave to speak twice to each particular point, and shall be fully and patiently heard.

4. No person shall speak but by address to the Moderator, and but one shall be allowed to speak at a time.

5. Should there be occasion for the adjournment of this meeting, punctual attention shall be paid to the term of said adjournment."

All preliminaries being thus arranged, an adjournment to the following day, at ten o'clock, was made, so as to have ample time for discussion; and the voters convened accordingly.

It was first put to vote to see if the town would accept the plan without alterations or amendments. The decision was unanimously in the negative. It was then unanimously voted to accept the same, with the proposed alterations, together with the reasons for said alterations.

It must be recollected that this grave and protracted discussion, which lasted till towards evening, took place on the 9th of January, in the old meeting-house on the top of the hill, in which no fire ever diffused its genial influences. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that as soon as this momentous business was despatched, there should have been an adjournment for "one quarter of an hour to Mr. Samuel Heywood's dwelling-house." Nor would it be strange if, at this inclement season, and considering that Mr. Heywood's house was

also a public house, something ardent should have been applied to the inner as well as to the outer man.

Subsequently, the voters reassembled, and voted to return thanks to the Rev. Mr. Farrar for his kind assistance to this town in the important affairs of this meeting; and he was also requested to assist the clerk in drawing up the votes and determinations of the town, with the amendments proposed, and reasons therefor, in order to lay the same before the Convention; which was done, and entered upon the Town Record. The whole paper is an admirable one, and of itself sufficient to stamp its reverend author as an ardent patriot, a far-sighted politician, and a clear-headed reasoner. We must however content ourselves with an abstract of it, in relation to some of the more important points.

There was a clause in relation to the powers of the Legislature, by which acts might be done "by authority derived from that body." This was to be erased, because "we give a power to our Representatives of Legislation and Taxation to be exercised by themselves, but not for them to transfer this power into the hands of others,—besides, should they exercise this power, we know not where it may fall, possibly into the hands of some foreign Prince or Potentate; we therefore chuse to have the power revert into our own hands, unless it be exercised by those we immediately choose for that purpose."

They insisted that a clause should be added, that no Tax, by way of Excise, on any articles whatever, should be laid without the consent of the people at large. They considered it "an unequitable way of defraying public expense;" but as the necessities of the State might possibly require money to be raised in this way "on a sudden emergency, we think it best to leave it with the people at large to judge of the expediency."

In relation to granting pensions, it had been drafted that the Legislature should be "exceeding cautious." But the report insisted not only that this expression should be erased, but that no pensions or gifts of public money should be granted "without the explicit consent of their constituents." It was argued that the terms "exceeding cautious" would "lay no restriction at all in respect of granting said pensions, the Legis-

lature being themselves judges of the exercise of that power, and consequently would in every instance be able to say that their grants were made with the greatest caution."

Senators were to be proportioned according to the number of rateable polls in each District, and not according to property; because "we conceive it to be of importance to preserve this idea, that the Legislative body is a representation of persons; and as life, liberty and property are of equal importance to the poor as the rich, there ought to be an equality in the choice of Representatives," and every legal inhabitant paying taxes shall be considered as a qualified voter. They proposed that the property qualification for a Senator should not rise above £200 real estate, "lest, as it stood in the Constitution, it would deprive us of the Wisdom and Assistance of many valuable persons in the State."

They proposed that every town having one hundred voters, should be entitled to send one Representative, and another for every additional hundred; substituting this method for the one proposed in the Constitution, for the "plain and important reason that we might chuse our own Representative, and not put it into the hands of others to chuse for us. This privilege we shall always *agonize to retain.*"

They proposed that the supreme magistrate of the State should be styled President; because "mere titles add nothing to real service; besides, the alteration in style may produce a saving in expense." They objected to his having a veto upon the acts of the majority of both Houses of the Legislature; and yet "thought that the President should have it in his power to call upon the legislators to review their acts, which, together with attending to the reasonings and remarks of the President, may have a happy tendency to render our laws more perfect and complete."

"Those Salaries which the Constitution renders fixed and permanent shall be voted annually; reason, that the servants of the State might feel themselves dependent, and find herein a motive to fidelity;" also, their services, year by year, would be better ascertained.

In relation to Absentees, and the confiscation of their estates, they were disposed to be rigid; reason, "Those who

have acted so cruel a part as to leave us in time of distress, especially those who have acted the part of a revengeful and implacable enemy, as we suppose many of them have done, to take up arms in order to enslave and destroy their country, make but a very inadequate atonement for their crime by the forfeiture of their Estate; nor is it reasonable that such persons should ever return, but by the undeserved clemency of the people whom they have injured."

It was deemed important that the Treasurer, and all others entrusted with public moneys, should be brought to a settlement at least once a year; and that this should be embodied in the Constitution, "to prevent fraud, embezzlement, and embarrassment in settlements."

The draft of the Constitution having thus been submitted to the people, the State Convention then held a third session in January, 1782, when it was found that the objections to it were so numerous as to render it necessary to prepare a second. It was accordingly prepared, probably by the same committee, and again printed and sent out for the consideration of the people. This draft was much more generally approved; but still some amendments were found necessary; and the Provisional Government having expired with the War, was revived by a vote of the people until the Constitution should be perfected. The draft was a third time printed and circulated in its amended form; and having received the approbation of a majority of the people, the Constitution was finally established at the ninth meeting of the Convention, in October, 1783, to take effect on the first Wednesday of June, 1784. In this town, the second draft was also strongly opposed and materially amended; after which the votes stood 34 for it, as it was presented, and 24 nays, except with the proposed amendments. On its third presentation, this town voted that it was their earnest desire that a majority should determine all votes in the General Court, after hearing any objection offered by the Governor; yet, rather than the Constitution should not pass next session of the Convention, they consent to adopt the method proposed by said Convention August 21, 1782. Yeas 36; Nays 6. Nearly all the modifications proposed by this town were embodied in it, especially the title of President for the

Chief Magistrate, which he bore until 1790, when, having been given to the chief magistrate of the United States, it became less appropriate.

The consideration of the plan of a State Constitution was only one of the many topics on which the inhabitants had occasion to express their political sentiments. These are mostly embodied in the annual Instructions given to their Representative, which they always maintained the right of imposing, with the expectation that he would strictly conform to them; and they had, moreover, in several instances, chosen a person to deliver a speech or oration just previous to entering upon the choice of a Representative, "setting forth the duty and privilege of the Electors, and the duty and obligations of the person elected;" and this they proposed to establish into a perpetual custom. It does not appear, however, by whom this preliminary was performed except in two instances, when Deacon Jonathan Kimball and Dr. John Preston officiated.

In May, 1781, the town, not content with the Instructions they had given their Representative, Dea. Ephraim Adams, when he was elected on the preceding November, chose Dr. John Preston, Paul Prichard and Isaac How a committee to give further instructions. The preamble to these Instructions is too rich and stately to be lost, and is as follows:

"Sir, the fate of the Nations of Europe, together with our own Experience, sufficiently evinces the necessity of carefully looking into the conduct of those we intrust with the management of our public affairs, for (in our regard,) the natural propensity of those in power to oppress those whom they are under every possible obligation to protect has been too notorious, even in Republican Governments, and Slavery has crept in through too great remissness and want of attention in the people at large;—and although we have satisfactory evidence of your faithfulness, zeal and fortitude in the important part reposed in you, we regret that it has not been in your power to give us a more particular account of the acts and proceedings of our Legislature; and whereas, we presume it must be very satisfactory to you to find that you represent a people who are not so entirely lost to all sense of virtue and patriotism, as tamely or implicitly to acquiesce at all times in all public measures, without ever examining the propriety thereof; and when any of the acts and proceedings of our Legislature appear to us exceptionable, we claim the right of remonstrating against them and petitioning for redress; a privilege so essential to the liberties of a

free people, that whoever shall attempt to deprive us of it, strikes at the vitals of the Constitution, and ought immediately to suffer as a capital offender. And as we have a right at all times to instruct those we intrust with the management of our public affairs, we presume it will be very satisfactory to every honest representative to know that he acts the minds of his constituents; and therefore, Sir, we hereby give you the following instructions, in addition to those you have already received from us."

The burden of his instructions this year, and for the five or six successive years that he was reëlected were, that the army should be fully and promptly filled up, and amply supplied and supported; that all persons in the service of the State should be honorably rewarded for their services; that the test act, so far as respects voters in town meeting, be repealed; that prisoners for debt may be kept in close confinement, unless they give bond and security for double the sum recovered, previous to obtaining the liberty of the yard; that an excise be laid on all spirituous liquors, without regard to the number of gallons; that all due encouragement be given to our own manufacturing, by giving proper bounties; that proper fee tables for clerks and attorneys be established; that Portsmouth be a free port for all nations at peace; that no pensions or compensation for extraordinary expenses be granted to particular persons, where there were no promises of Congress therefor.

In 1787, Charles Barrett was chosen Representative, and was instructed to pay a sacred regard to the principles of the Constitution of the State, and be opposed to those men and measures which are not directed by republican principles; that he use his utmost endeavors to raise the credit of the State by urging the speedy and punctual payment of taxes, and by proper imposts and excise to encourage industry, economy and frugality, and to remove every obstacle to the circulation of specie; that no public moneys be granted to undeserving persons; that no persons of corrupt morals and deistical principles hold any office or post of trust in this State; that persons entrusted with public money be frequently called to account; that a copy of the doings of each session, with the yeas and nays, grants of moneys, &c., be brought home. Considering the known political and religious sentiments of

the incumbent, and his personal relations to the Committee of which Dr. Preston was chairman, some of these instructions must be interpreted in a severely ironical sense.

In regard to a paper currency, and to the granting of pensions, the opposition was uncompromising; and in relation to the latter, a convention was called, in connection with other towns, and held at Temple in 1781, to prepare a petition and remonstrance to the General Court. Dr. Preston and Isaac How were sent as Delegates. The resolves there passed were presented to the Legislature for consideration. When, in 1786, the General Court submitted a plan for the emission of paper currency, the representative was instructed to oppose the "plan sent out by Government, or any other plan." It is well known, however, that the sentiment on this subject was so different in other places, that an armed mob beset the meeting house at Exeter, in which the Legislature was in session, and demanded an immediate issue of paper money, which should be a legal tender for debts or taxes. No heed was given to their demand, and the mob was promptly dispersed by Gen. Cilley, under the direction of President Sullivan.

The consideration of the Constitution of the United States, which was submitted in 1787, in place of the Articles of Confederation, was another of the exciting topics which supervened upon the Revolution, and gave origin to the two great political parties which so long prevailed in this country. In this town party feelings ran high, and strange to say, some of those who had been most loyal to a regal government became most radical in their democracy. The opposing candidates for the Convention on its acceptance, were Hon. Timothy Farrar, a strong federalist, and Hon. Charles Barrett. After a hard struggle, the latter was elected. He was strongly opposed to the Constitution, and voted against it to the last; often declaring that "Presidents would prove nothing less than four-year-old kings, and finally kings for life." Eight States had already adopted the Constitution, and it required the assent of one more to make it binding on the whole. All eyes were therefore turned on New Hampshire and New York, then holding its Convention at Albany. It was finally accepted by New Hampshire by a small majority; and a messenger

was immediately despatched from Concord to Albany to give the information. As Judge Farrar was then one of the leading politicians in the State, and had been very solicitous that the Constitution should be accepted, the messenger was instructed to call on him on his way, and communicate intelligence so gratifying. He arrived on Sunday, during religious services, and so important was the message considered, that Judge Farrar was called out of meeting to receive the news; and it is said that many who had been induced to vote against him as a delegate, congratulated him on the joyful news, and were heartily glad of the result.

With the exception of these two great subjects, the construction of a State and General Government, little else presented itself subsequent to the Revolution. The settlement of the claims of those who had served in the war, for their services and losses, occasioned some considerable difficulty and dissatisfaction. The soldiers had returned penniless and broken down; many of them homeless, and without employment. They felt as though a debt of gratitude was due to them, and they claimed the aid and hospitality of those who had remained at home. On the other hand, those who had staid at home, felt that they had toiled hard and made very heavy sacrifices, to provide means to pay the soldiers and sustain the war; and on one occasion, by way of retort on the soldiers, some one had inserted in the warrant for town meeting an article "to see if the town will allow the inhabitants in town for the services done in the war on their farms or places." And when Mr. Farrar, during the depreciation of the currency, asked that his salary should be made good to him, some of the inhabitants entered their protest against it, "because his estate is subject to no tax for the support of the present war, which war defends his estate and person as well as ours; and the charge of this war is so great that we cannot expect it can all be paid in our day, if it can in our children's. 2d. Because, that as he shared with us in prosperity, we think he ought to share with us now in adversity. 3d. Because we think a minister ought not, in such a time of extremity, to keep rising, and his people falling, but that they ought to rise or fall together, and that a minister ought to take his lot with the people."

In 1795, it was apprehended that a war might arise with France or England, both of which were then interfering with our commerce; and it was proposed to raise a company of minute-men to be ready in case of need. The town met to consider the proposals of the militia-men who had volunteered for the public service as soldiers, and voted that each soldier, when equipped to the satisfaction of his commanding officer, and producing a certificate thereof to the selectmen, should receive nine shillings as bounty, and when called into actual service should receive nine dollars a month, including the wages given by Congress.

For several years, a debate was carried on as to the proper location of a new Pound, and the materials of which it should be built. In 1784, Charles Barrett, Esq. built the present pound, on his own land, at the corner of the old burying-ground, and at his own expense, and made a free gift of them both to the town, for which a vote of thanks was passed. Thus that matter was set at rest.

In 1789, a meeting was held to choose an agent, to defend in a suit brought against the town by Dr. John Preston. It was probably brought for medical services rendered to the poor. It was agreed to leave the matter to the discretion of the Selectmen; but it was also voted, "not to employ Dr. John Preston in future to doctor the town's poor." This vote, however, was reconsidered two years afterwards.

In 1791, an attempt was made to raise money to procure a town Library, in connection with the Demosthenian Society, which had been established by the scholars of the Academy, but it failed. A town library was, however, soon after established by subscription, and held in shares. In 1799, it was voted "that the United States' Laws, conveyed to this town by Ephraim Hartwell, Esq., be deposited in the hands of the librarian of the Town Library, (so called in distinction from the Demosthenean;) said librarian is, in consequence of this vote, authorized to loan said books at his discretion, to any person in this or in the Ninth District, who shall apply for the same." This Library was burnt in 1812; and at that time numbered between three and four hundred volumes.

One of the practices of which there is frequent mention in

the Records at the latter part of the last century, and which will be remembered by only a few persons now living, was that of "warning out of town." Whenever an individual, or family, came to reside in town, whatever might be their station or condition, and especially if they were in indigent circumstances, the Selectmen ordered the constable to warn them "to depart out of town within fourteen days, and remain in it no longer." This was not intended to compel the new-comers to leave the town; but, by thus refusing them a legal residence, to secure the town against the liability of being obliged to support them, should they ever become paupers. Afterwards, this practice was discontinued, the law being so altered that the town was not liable unless the pauper had paid taxes within a certain period. The Assessors were therefore very careful not to levy taxes on those whose pecuniary resources were very questionable.*

Several other events of much importance belong to the history of the close of this century; such as the founding of the New Ipswich Academy; the great religious Revival of 1786; the Shaker delusion, &c., which will be duly noticed in their special connections.

At the close of the century, the town was in a flourishing condition, and in many respects was in as effective a condition as it has ever been since. The war was ended, and a satisfactory Government was established. The farms were again managed by a competent number of hands. Business resumed its usual channels. Learning and manufactures began to receive especial attention. The debts of the Revolu-

* The following may serve as an example of the usual formula :

"State of New Hampshire, Hillsborough, ss. } To Mr. Francis Appleton, Constable for New Ipswich in said County, *Greeting:*

"Whereas a widow woman, named A— F—, came to this town the 28th of December last from the town of Littleton, State of Massachusetts, to reside here in said New Ipswich, said person we refuse to receive as an inhabitant; this is therefore to require you, in the name of the Government and people of the State of New Hampshire, to notify and warn the above-named person forthwith to depart out of said New Ipswich, and reside in it no longer, and go to the place where she is a lawful inhabitant. Hereof fail not, and make due return of this warrant with your doings thereon, as you will answer your default at the penalty of the law for that end made and provided. Given under our hand and seal at New Ipswich, this seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1781."

tion, which had so long imposed heavy taxes, were liquidated, and prosperity dawned on every side. Two log-houses alone remained; one of them was situated on a part of the Stratton farm, near the borders of Mason, and was last occupied by a colored man named Herrick. The other was in the vicinity of the Solomon Davis farm, on the hill east of the river, and was last occupied by Nathaniel Williams. Which of these two has the melancholy distinction of being the last of its kind, is veiled in uncertainty.

CHAPTER IX.

HISTORY OF THE LAST HALF CENTURY.

POLITICS; THE EMBARGO; PETITION TO JEFFERSON; THE WAR OF MDCCCXII; TURNPIKE; POST OFFICE; STAGES AND RAILROADS; PAUPERS AND POOR HOUSE; TOWN HOUSE; FESTIVALS; RECLAMATION OF A CHILD; COLONY TO IOWA; MORALS; RECAPITULATION.

During the fifty years of the present century, so few events worthy of record have occurred, and those at periods so distant from each other, that it seems better to regard the epoch as a whole, and to arrange its history under the several more important topics, than to attempt to observe chronological order.

Politics. At the March meeting in 1801, the Rev. Mr. Farrar was requested to read Washington's Farewell Address from the pulpit on the next Sunday; and it was voted "to establish it as a custom in future, to have it read the Sunday succeeding the 22d of February." How long this custom was maintained does not appear.

To show how well satisfied the citizens had become with the State Constitution, to which many of them had made such strong objections, when the question was taken in 1807, as to a revision of the Constitution, it was voted unanimously not to revise it.

During the early part of the century, there was very great political harmony in the town. In choosing Governor and other State officers, the vote was sometimes almost unanimous. The citizens were mostly federalists, coinciding in opinion with Judge Farrar, who exercised such a leading political influence in both the town and the State. When a difference of opinion on any measure arose at town meeting, it

was customary to appeal to him for his views; and rarely, if ever, did they fail to be adopted, without further debate. When war again threatened, and the embargo was laid in 1807, a democratic party (Jacobin as it was then called) arose, and gradually gained strength. Elijah Towne is said to have been the first who avowed himself of that party. But even as lately as 1814, only forty-one votes were cast for the democratic ticket, against one hundred and eighty-one for the federalist candidate.

The Embargo Act bore heavily upon all classes. There was no outlet for the products of the soil; and such as had been received of the farmers by the country traders, in exchange for goods, lay spoiling on their hands. In this town, quantities of butter, which had become unfit for consumption, were converted into soap. One of the traders, Peter Felt, is said to have succeeded in smuggling a large lot of damaged butter into Canada. At a meeting held on the 29th of August 1808, it was resolved to petition the President of the United States for the repeal or suspension of the Embargo Law. Hon. Timothy Farrar, Hon. Ebenezer Champney, Noah Bartlett, Esq., Isaiah Kidder, and Samuel Batchelder were appointed a Committee for the purpose, and to express their opinion on the state of public affairs. Such a document was prepared and forwarded to President Jefferson. The original draft of it, in the handwriting of Noah Bartlett, with the amendments subsequently made by the Committee, is still extant. It is an article which does honor to its excellent author, and deserves preservation. It attracted much attention at the time, and received a very frank and respectful reply from the President. The letter and reply were both published in the "Farmer's Cabinet," Nov. 15, 1808.

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Inhabitants of New Ipswich, in the State of New Hampshire, in town meeting assembled, respectfully represent: That they have long waited anxiously, but submissively, in expectation of the removal of the present restraints upon the Commerce of this country. That they have materially suffered, being mostly concerned in Agriculture, by the total stoppage of all sales of their productions for exportation, and the depression of the prices of such as are sold

for home consumption. That fears are entertained that recourse must be had to Loans or Taxes to replenish our Treasury, cut off from its usual supplies by a measure which renders us less able to pay such Taxes, should they be necessary. But knowing these acts, laying an Embargo, were recommended, passed and approved by those who better knew the state of our Foreign relations and could better calculate the probable effects of such measures than themselves, they had hopes that it might produce some national benefit more than sufficient to counterbalance their individual sufferings. Under these impressions, they have calmly submitted; supposing the time would shortly come when the proposed object would be effected and they should be relieved. But they have yet seen no appearance of approaching relief. Not having been favored with a knowledge of the object intended to be effected by this measure, they cannot pretend to decide whether it will or not effect that object, and to pronounce from that decision whether it would be expedient to suspend the operation.

But they feel that it is oppressive. They see no benefit produced by it, and they know that certain events have taken place in Europe that would put it in our power to carry our produce to a good market were it not for the restrictions we have laid upon our commerce. Though the urgent orders and devices of the Belligerents respecting Neutrals may have justified those restrictions when their orders affected our commerce in so considerable a degree, yet since Spain and Portugal have been added to the countries with which we may trade in safety, they think that *commerce* of too much consequence to be sacrificed upon any uncertain hope of bringing the belligerents to better terms (if such may be the intended object of the embargo.) Every person who duly prizes the blessings of an independent Government, or who is averse to oppression, must wish success to the Spaniards in their present enterprises; and we ought to be prompt to take off all restriction on trade with them, from more generous motives, if not from those of interest. It has been expected, if the Mercantile and Agricultural interest be injured by the Embargo, that the Manufacturers would be benefited by it. But though more extensively concerned in manufactures *than any other town in this State*, the Inhabitants of New Ipswich, far from finding the injuries to the farmers compensated by the benefits to the manufacturers, find the measure equally oppressive to both, and both unite in their wishes for the suspension of these laws.

The total suppression of that trade which has been the source of our prosperity, and which has placed the means of procuring wealth within the reach of every man in the country, injures the manufacturer by distressing all other classes, and denying him the means of producing his commodities.

We exult in being members of the only existing Republic on

earth,—in possessing the fair inheritance purchased by the blood of our fathers. And we ardently hope that our countrymen may never have an inducement to abandon the shores that gave them birth for monarchical employ, which many of a certain class are driven to do, by an act passed ostensibly for their protection.

Influenced by such considerations, and further prompted by a wish to correct an opinion that we are in favor of an Embargo, which might reasonably be inferred from an Address to your Excellency by our Legislature in June last; but which must have been founded on an entire misapprehension of the feelings and opinions of a great portion, if not a majority of the people of this State: the Inhabitants of New Ipswich pray, that the operation of the Acts, laying an Embargo, may be suspended, according to the powers vested in the President, or that Congress may be convened as early as possible, that they may deliberate on the changes which have occurred and the new channels (of trade) which have been thrown open for our commerce during their recess, and on the changes which may be necessary in our commercial regulations in consequence thereof. And as in duty bound will ever pray,

Signed by Noah Bartlett, Supply Wilson, Elijah Newell, *Selectmen of New Ipswich.*

Attest, John Preston, *Town Clerk.*

The President, in his reply, states, that "no person has seen, with more concern than himself, the inconveniences brought upon the country by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live"; he reviews, in a calm, firm and conciliatory manner, the history of the wrongs imposed upon this country by the belligerents of Europe, and concludes by saying, "I should, with great willingness, have executed your wishes, had peace, or a repeal of the obnoxious edicts, or other changes, produced the case in which the laws alone have given me that authority. And so many motives of justice and interest lead to such changes that we ought continually to expect them. But while these edicts remain, the Legislature alone can prescribe the course to be pursued."

Upon the receipt of President Jefferson's letter, some of the hot-blooded young Federalists of the town resolved upon making a public demonstration of their resentment, by burning its author in effigy. This auto-da-fe took place on the meadow in the rear of the Baptist meeting house. An attempt was made by Esquire Hartwell to stop the proceedings, but

without success, and he was threatened with a roasting himself if he interfered. It is gratifying to know that but few were engaged in the business, and that it was disapproved of by a large majority of the citizens.

The war of 1812 found but little favor in this town. Nearly all the citizens were opposed to it. Only five are recollected to have enlisted during its continuance. These were Aaron Barton, John Eaton, Ephraim Spoor, Peter Cummings, and ——— Stearns. Barton went no further than Boston, where on account of some injury he was discharged, and now draws a pension; Eaton died of fever on his way to Greenbush; Spoor was discharged before the close of the first year; of Cummings and Stearns nothing is known.

In the fall of 1814 a requisition was made by the Governor for a detachment of nine men, to be sent to Portsmouth. The militia were called out on the 12th of September, and mustered in the old meeting-house. The selectmen offered a bounty of one dollar, and twelve dollars per month for wages, to volunteers. The drum and fife struck up, and a march commenced through the aisles of the old church, reviving within its walls the scenes of "Seventy-six." The required number soon joined in. They were, Moody Blood, William Hall, Abel Gardner, Bela Gardner, Sewell Spaulding, James Spaulding, Ashby Brooks, Jonas Smith and John B. Wright. The town magazine was opened, and each man furnished with a quarter of a pound of powder and twelve bullets, most of which were expended in shooting at cats, pigeons and tavern signs on the march to Portsmouth, which commenced next day. They were stationed at Fort Constitution, at the mouth of Portsmouth harbor. James Spaulding is now (1851) the only survivor. A requisition of six more men was made a week afterwards, and Peter Wilder, Silas Wheeler, Samuel Chickering, Nathan Severance, Henry Keep (as a substitute for Charles Walker), and —— Gould volunteered. They were stationed at Portsmouth Plains.

Peace was proclaimed on the following February, and thus the term of service ended. Great joy was expressed by the firing of guns and social convivialities, but no public demon-

stration was made. On the subsequent Fast day, however, Mr. Hall preached a political discourse, censuring the past course of the Administration in virulent terms, and gave serious offence to many of the citizens.

The Turnpike. At the very commencement of the century the "Third New Hampshire Turnpike," was projected. It was very strongly opposed by those at the westerly part of the town, through whose lands it was to pass, and who wished to have it take a more southerly route, and gave rise to some riotous proceedings by no means creditable to those concerned. One party sustained the contractors in breaking through the lands, while another did what they could, by threats and annoyances, to drive off the working party. Ploughs, shovels and other implements were carried off or mutilated, and not a few bruised heads and lawsuits resulted. In the "New Year's Gift," by Isaac Iambic, a satirical poem, still well remembered by the older citizens, this violation of the peace and dignity of the town is duly noticed.

"Now turnpike themes again come round,
And we must creep on turnpike ground;
Those shall not pass without my lesson,
Who pulled down fence, and took possession
Before the owners had their pay
For land and damages;—and they
Who did oppose with so much fury,
Who got together mob unruly,
And went one day to Tophet Swamp,
To force the workmen to decamp."

After casting all the blame of sustaining the trespassers upon 'Squire H-rtw-ll, and enumerating some of the "demagogues and fools" who opposed them, he continues,—

"And shall I tell how they have acted,
How by the D—l they 've been directed,
Of cutting ploughs and carts and scrapers,
And playing all such devilish capers;
How Joseph both his axes lent
To Is-c Gr--n, with this intent;
How many lawsuits now were brought,
And all with trivial charges fraught;

Of stones being flung with fatal aim
At Isaac's *little* head in vain!
O what poor marksmen, could n't they hit
That *lump of skull* with little wit?

* * *

See how our worthy priest has been abused,
'Cause he with equal candor both sides used;
Who having *lectured* those who broke the land,
With equal justice then reversed his hand,
And brought the crime in glaring strains to light,
Of cutting carts and scrapers in the night.
O shame to tell! the Deacon joined the throng
That blamed the priest, and said that he was wrong
In such affairs as this to interfere,
And that he should of all such things keep clear."

The turnpike was fifty miles long, extending from Townsend to Walpole. Its location was as bad as it could well be, and was laid out on the idea that the most direct course was both the shortest and most expeditious; hence there was the tugging directly over the summit of steep hills, when it would have been as near to go round them on nearly level ground. The contract for constructing it was chiefly taken by Col. Bellows, of Walpole, assisted by 'Squire Hartwell and others; and sections of it, were undertaken in this town, by Seth Wheeler and Maj. Benj. Adams. It proved an unprofitable enterprize. It cost about $50,000, divided into shares of $200. A very small dividend was declared for a few years; but in 1813 the stock had depreciated so much that it sold for twelve dollars a share; and about the year 1819, for some small sum, which was raised by voluntary subscription, it was made a free road, and adopted by the town. The toll-gates were placed, one at the foot of the hills in Mason, and the other near where the Rindge road turns off above the Flat Mountain. The people above this latter gate, however, did not choose to pay toll for coming to the village, and therefore cut a road around it. Travellers and teams soon learned to avail themselves of the same loop-hole, and the Directors found it more judicious to allow the citizens and their neighbors to travel two or three miles free, and catch those who travelled long distances; so the gate was removed westward to near the borders of the town.

The first bridge over the Souhegan, commonly called the "High Bridge," was an immense wooden structure, considerably higher than the present one. It was taken down in 1815, and a stone structure was built by Capt. Aaron Brown, for the sum of $2,000. None of the stones were squared, and very soon after its completion it fell down. The Proprietors claimed damages for deficiency in the work, and referees awarded $1,212 damages. The present bridge was built in 1817, under the supervision of Jesse Patten. It is one hundred and fifty-six feet long, forty-two feet above the water, and twenty-two feet wide, resting on a single arch. In 1848, the town built a parapet wall of split stone, on each side, at a cost of about $300.

A Post-Office was established in New Ipswich in the autumn of 1800, and Samuel Batchelder, Sen. was appointed the first postmaster. The office was located at the store of Mr. Batchelder in the bake-house village. As it did not accommodate the mass of the people, a petition was forwarded to the Hon. Gideon Granger, the Postmaster General, from the people residing in the middle of the town, asking for its removal. He replied to their petition, saying that "as it appeared to be for the public good, the request was granted," and Benjamin Champney, Esq. was appointed postmaster. He entered upon his duties in January 1802, and held his place for twenty years and six months. The post-office was at first in the building occupied by the postmaster as a law office. It was a snug little one story, steep-roofed building, with projecting eaves, situated under the shade of a large willow tree, on the north side of the road, just across the brook, near the late Dr. Barr's residence. But it was afterwards kept at Mr. Batchelder's store (now E. M. Isaacs), and then at Mr. Fletcher's on the other side of the way; and the duties of the office were mostly performed by those who kept the stores. The subsequent appointments have been as follows:

July 8, 1822, Sampson Fletcher.
March 23, 1839, Josiah W. Spaulding.
March 10, 1843, Charles Hastings, Jr.
July 3, 1845, Charles Chickering.
April 23, 1849, Edward M. Isaacs.

The statistics of the post-office in this town is an epitome of its history throughout the States. Mr. Batchelder made his first Return to Government Jan. 1, 1801, and paid over the nett proceeds, amounting to seven cents, his commission being three cents. One letter had been received, on which the postage was ten cents. The receipts steadily increased, as shown by the amounts paid over at the following dates:

For the year ending October			1, 1801, . . .	$ 4 33
"	"	"	1, 1811, . . .	77 39
"	"	"	1, 1821, . . .	150 02
"	"	"	1, 1831, . . .	306 96
"	"	"	1, 1841, . . .	441 27
"	"	"	1, 1851, . . .	521 08

Stages. During the first years of the revolution, a man was hired to ride post between here and Boston, by the way of Amherst, and bring newspapers and messages; and previous to 1800, letters used sometimes to come to Amherst post office for people in this town. In 1794, a post-rider, by the name of Balch, commenced going from Boston to Keene one week, and back the next. He came through this town and did errands for the inhabitants.

In the spring of 1802, Dearborn Emerson, commenced running a stage from Groton to New Ipswich. On the first trip from New Ipswich he carried three passengers, viz.: Reuben Kidder, Esq. and lady, and Timothy Farrar, Jr. The following is copied from an advertisement in the Keene Sentinel, dated Dec. 3d, of that year. "Dearborn Emerson informs the public that he runs a line of stages on the middle post road from Boston to Walpole twice a week, passing through Concord, Groton, New Ipswich, Jaffrey, Marlborough and Keene to Walpole; leaving Boston every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock—arriving at New Ipswich at 6 o'clock in the evening, leaving there at 4 o'clock every Thursday and Monday morning, arriving at Keene at noon, and at Walpole at 6 o'clock in the evening. The fare from Boston to Keene $4,50; to New Ipswich, $3,25." From a remark in the advertisement that "the road the most part of the way is a good turnpike," it may be inferred that the third

New Hampshire turnpike, from Townsend to Walpole, was then finished. About 1807 the stages commenced running three times a week, from Boston to Keene, arriving here from Boston about 2 o'clock, P. M., and reaching Keene the same evening. This arrangement continued until about 1820, when there was a coach daily.

That old stage coach! Who that can remember it, thirty years ago, does not recal the excitement which was awakened when it peered over the brow of the hill, and came thundering down, with Jehu speed, half enveloped in a cloud of dust? The tin horn sounds its approach, and the driver, summoning his bravest air, rounds up to the door at full gallop, with a crack of the whip within an ace of the leader's ear, which sent a thrill through every beholder. He was a great man, that coachman. He had seen what to us were foreign parts; and knew more of what was going on in the world than all the town beside. He was almost the only medium of intercourse between our mountain-enclosed citizens and the outside world. If there had been a fire, or a failure, a marriage or a murder, a death or a duel, he knew all about it. He jumps from his box while the mail bag is being examined, waters his horses, cracks a few jokes, retails as much gossip as the time will allow, discharges a passenger if there happens to be one, tosses up his mail bag, mounts his seat, and is off to Batchelder's tavern for dinner. The people on the road who happened to be going to mill or to the stores, especially the women and boys, kept a good look out for the stage, in order that they might have time to get fairly out of the road, and give place for it to pass; for, in the first place, it was considered unlawful to obstruct the mail coach—every thing must clear out of its way; and in the next place, it would have been no difficult matter for that knowing and dexterous driver to run them down, and strew grist, butter and eggs, as well as themselves, in the gutter.

But what a change has taken place within the last twenty years! The stage coach is no longer an object of wonder, and every body has travelled. The old straight road to Boston through Townsend, Pepperell, Groton, Littleton, Acton, Concord, Lexington and so on, the road which our fathers

and grandfathers knew, has been well nigh abandoned; and were those who emigrated in 1833, to colonize a new town in Iowa, now to revisit their native place for the first time, they would have little conception of the strange and devious way by which they would approach it. And all owing to the introduction of railroads.

"The old turnpike is a pike no more,
Wide open stands the gate;
We have made us a road for our horse to stride,
Which we ride at a flying rate.
We have filled the valleys and levelled the hills,
And tunnelled the mountain side:
And round the rough crag's dizzy verge,
Fearlessly now we ride!"

First came the Lowell Railroad; and then Concord, Lexington and Acton were passed by; coaches then ran daily from Lowell through Chelmsford to Groton, and soon twice a day. Next came the Fitchburg Railroad, approaching still nearer; Groton and Townsend were then passed by, and travel took a direction which had never before been dreamed of. Then the Lowell road was extended to Nashua, and many found that the most convenient route to Boston, though in a direction nearly opposite, in the outset, to the route by Fitchburg; and the roads through Ashby and Wilton, which had scarcely been known to any except the ministers, as they performed their annual exchange, and the lawyers, as they went to the courts at Amherst, now became familiar to every one. And finally, the road to West Townsend, eked out for a few years by stages through Mason village, until its completion to that point. For the honor and interest of our town, we trust this is not to be its nearest approach to the central village.

Maintenance of the Poor. Great precaution was taken, in the earlier history of the town, to avoid incurring the burden of maintaining paupers. Hence the old custom, already alluded to, of "warning out," in order to prevent persons from acquiring a legal residence; for it was not uncommon for neighboring towns, as it is now in foreign lands, to encourage their paupers to settle beyond their limits, in order to avoid

the expense of their maintenance. At a later period it was customary to avoid receiving taxes from persons who were likely to require public support. Previous to the Revolution, the number of paupers was very small; but the privations and calamities attendant upon this struggle for liberty, brought many to want, for a time. It was the custom to obtain places for them, and pay such annual sum as might be agreed upon, in addition to the services likely to be rendered. It was generally the practice to offer the maintenance of each one at public auction; and they became dependent on the tender mercies of the lowest bidder.

In 1828, at the town meeting, Charles Barrett, Stephen Wheeler, Peter Felt, Isaac Adams & Daniel Jefts were appointed a Committee to take into consideration the whole subject of an establishment for the Poor; and they were clothed with power to hire or purchase a farm for that purpose, and to take any measures they might see fit, to effect the desired object. After examining a number of farms, and the terms on which they could be obtained, they purchased the Pratt farm for about $2600. It was an excellent and productive farm, and well suited to its intended use. It was placed under the management of Col. Isaac Sanderson, and at first nearly maintained itself. On the whole, the cost to the town compared with the old system has been somewhat augmented, but the comforts of the poor have been much increased; and the pain of being annually assigned a home and a master, in which they had no voice, has been spared them.

The average number of inmates has been about twelve.

In 1836 the Poor House was also made a House of Correction, and William Ainsworth, Esq., E. H. Farrar, Esq., and Maj. Seth King were appointed a Committee to prepare By-Laws for its regulation. They proposed the following Rules, which were adopted by the town:

First. The Superintendent of the poor farm, for the time being, shall be also keeper of the House of Correction, and be clothed with all powers and duties incident to that office.

Second. It shall be the duty of said keeper, to carry into effect the sentence of any magistrate upon any person sent to the House of Correction, and to enforce on the inmates, at all times, habits of sobriety, morality and quiet obedience.

Third. All persons committed to said House of Correction, shall be obedient to the keeper thereof, and orderly in their conduct.

Fourth. In case any person sent to said House of Correction, shall prove refractory & disobedient, the keeper shall be authorized, at his discretion, to inflict on such person any reasonable punishment, not exceeding hard labor, and such correction as a parent may lawfully inflict upon a refractory child, or solitary confinement not exceeding forty-eight hours.

Fifth. The overseers of the Poor shall be authorized to make such alterations and additions to the buildings on the town farm as would enable the Superintendent to carry these Regulations into effect.

For fifty years and more, it had been customary, to transact all town business in the meeting house, and there was no building for general purposes, in town, with the exception of the Hall over the apothecary shop of Dr. Preston, in which the Demosthenian Library was placed, the Masonic Lodge met, and a musical society occasionally practised. The old meeting house was now falling into ruin, the Academy building was ill adapted to its purpose, and the central school house was in an equally discreditable condition. In 1816 a committee was appointed to procure a plan for a Town House, and receive proposals for building it; also to receive offers for the old Meeting House, and to confer with the Trustees of the Academy, and the Central School District, as to contributing towards its erection, with the expectation of jointly occupying it. A plan was fixed upon, and an arrangement effected with the Trustees of the Academy. A contract was also made with Deacon Nathaniel D. Gould, for its erection. He was to have the old meetinghouse, and employ such of the materials as he pleased, in its construction, and to have the old Academy building and the land appertaining, which was supposed to comprise the plot between the Academy and Meetinghouse, used as a play ground and training field; but it was afterwards claimed by the heirs of the Rev. Mr. Farrar, and appeared, on examination, to have been given by him for the express and sole purpose of an Academy play ground. A small subscription was also added by the citizens. It was built and occupied in 1817, and in it are preserved many relics of the old meeting house. It has since served many useful



purposes; learning has found its abode in the upper halls; religion has been cradled and nurtured in the Sabbath School and conference meeting, under its roof; and while the clashing interests in town affairs, may sometimes have raised fell discord below, the walls of the hall above have ofttimes resounded with harmonious strains of no ordinary character. In 1819 it was painted, and the expense defrayed by the sale of the old Common and some discontinued roads.

In a secluded country town, having nothing but its own affairs to manage, but few incidents of a public nature are likely to occur. The most important ones pertaining to the last fifty years, have been already mentioned. Others, relating to ecclesiastical and educational matters, will be given in their appropriate places. Besides the raising of meeting-houses and ordination of ministers, the only festival occasions were as follows:

The twentieth anniversary of American Independence, July 4, 1796, was celebrated, with great parade, both civil and military. An oration was pronounced in the meeting house by Samuel Worcester,* then preceptor of the academy. Several young ladies personated goddesses, Minerva with her spear, Ceres with her sheaf of wheat, &c., and came bounding up the broad aisle while they sung "in joyful dance, with instruments of music." The musical performances were quite extraordinary for those days. A procession was formed and marched to a tent on the green, in front of 'Squire Hartwell's, where a dinner was provided by Isaac B. Farrar, who then kept the tavern adjacent. Guns were fired, toasts were given and great speeches were made. The oration was extolled, by the citizens of this and the neighboring towns, as extraordinary and most felicitous, and was printed, and has also been mainly reprinted in Dr. Worcester's biography by his son.

The fourth of July was celebrated in 1806, when an Ora-

* Rev. Samuel Worcester, D. D., pastor of the Tabernacle Church, Salem.

tion was delivered by Solomon Kidder Livermore. There was also a celebration of the fourth of July, 1824.

In 1809, the people joined in a fourth of July celebration at Temple. On that occasion, Seth King was Marshal, Benjamin Champney, Esq., Vice President, Dr. John Preston, Toastmaster.

In 1800, a famous military muster took place, on the level ground bordering the Souhegan, on the Hoar farm. It was on this occasion that the march called "Ipswich Muster," was brought out, and enjoyed great popularity in the region, for many years.

Besides the sham-fight, the speeches of "Old Boston," the negro, &c., was the exhibition of a Bison, from the western prairies. The people became displeased at the proprietor, from some cause, tore down his shanty, and let the animal loose, and then the assembled multitude, horse and foot, amused themselves in the attempting to catch him, in which they finally succeeded.

In 1815, the Bethel Lodge of Freemasons was instituted. An Oration was delivered by Brother Nathaniel D. Gould, and a public dinner was had in a tent constructed of boughs, on the green near the centre school house.

In 1817, the citizens were thrown into great commotion, by the sudden seizure of a young lady, supposed to be an orphan, who had been placed under the care of Rev. Mr. Hall, by her guardian residing in New Orleans, for the purposes of education. Her own mother, who had been divorced from her father, and from whom she had been a long time separated, had traced her to the town, and unexpectedly made her appearance. Having been induced to visit a neighbor's house, the child was seized and carried to her mother. This sudden abduction, of course caused great excitement, and was not easily explained. Mr. Hall felt himself responsible for the safety of one whose real friends he supposed so far distant. His friends felt that he could not be wrong, and were zealous in sustaining him; while others listened to the mother's story, and took sides with her. Much newspaper controversy, and an appeal to the laws, supervened, and it was several years before the ferment subsided.

In 1839, two or three enterprising citizens, in imitation of their ancestors, formed the project of colonizing a new township in the West. The leader of the enterprize may be considered to have been Timothy Fox 3d. In company with two others, he selected a township in Iowa, now called Denmark, and in due time was joined by other persons from this town. Their first care was to secure those institutions, the church, the common school and the Academy, on which they felt that their own happiness and success had been based. Their own account, given in their letter intended to be read at the centennial celebration, is of a most interesting character, showing that they have laid foundations which must render their settlement a most desirable location, and that their success has surpassed all they could have reasonably anticipated. They have done honor to the fathers and the town from whence they sprung.

The amount of Taxes raised in 1801, was $1632 11, which was about one-third the sum levied in 1850. The number of tax payers at that time was 272, of which not over fifteen now survive. The highest tax payers were Ebenezer Champney, $38 33; Hon. Charles Barrett, $27 02; Charles Barrett, Jr., $27,95; Supply Wilson, Sen., $26 81.

At the commencement of the century, the principal topics of political moment had been settled, the form of government had been determined, and was in operation, and all the machinery for the administration of town affairs, was instituted. The farms were productive, and the energy of the inhabitants had enabled them to rise above all the sacrifices they had made for liberty. In a moral point of view, however, the first ten years of the century will not bear a favorable comparison with other periods of our history. Probably there was more gaiety, gambling, profanity and hard drinking, at this epoch, than at any other. This was, doubtless, chiefly owing to the loose and peculiar habits incident to a camp life, to which so many of the men had become habituated. In addition to this, there was a large class of well educated young men, whose fathers had a competency, who naturally became somewhat more gay than their fathers had been. Dancing, which at anterior and subsequent periods was almost unknown, was

then a favorite amusement, and was perhaps carried to excess. Cards, bowling, and pitching coppers, were also extensively practised. But the greatest bane to the welfare of the town, was intemperance. Taverns, and places where liquor was dealt out, were very numerous. The quantity of rum purchased, as shown by some of the old store account books of that day, is almost beyond belief. The exhibit of bad debts is also in corresponding proportion. Everybody drank more or less, from the minister and his deacons, downwards. And they drank on all occasions. The doctor could not make a visit without being offered his dose of stimulus; and when his patient died, the company assembled at the funeral were all expected to stifle their grief, by partaking freely of "o-be-joyful." After the death of the truly lamented pastor in 1809, we find a vote of the town, to pay the expenses of the funeral, "viz., dinners and liquors, grave and coffin," &c. And on wedding, and other festive connubial occasions, the flow of ardent corresponded to the flow of animal spirits. No one thought of making a friendly call, or doing his shopping, without enjoying the rites of hospitality in the shape of cider, toddy, sling or flip; and on all working occasions, such as raisings and reaping, haying and highways, the "eleven o'clock" and "four o'clock" were absolutely indispensable to man and boy. While this state of things lasted, the consequences, both to body and estate, are easily conjectured. The great majority were in a condition which now a days would be called questionable, but which then was considered legitimate, because it was the common level, and all saw the same horizon. Others, alas, our recollection brings before us too many, gradually yielded to alcohol the supremacy, and became its victims. Such a condition was not peculiar to this town; on the contrary, the people are characterized, by one who knew them intimately, as he did also the people of neighboring towns, as being remarkable for their good morals. He says he never saw, in any other place, such uniform and universal industry; and, though everybody drank, drunkenness was very rare compared with its prevalence in other places.

On New Year's morning, 1802, a small pamphlet was found

distributed at almost every man's door. It was entitled "The New Year's Gift, or Naughty Folks Reformed;" by his Honor Isaac Iambic. The avowed object of the muse was, to

lash the times,
Review the folly and the crimes
Which have transpired within the year, &c.

Some of the verses, in relation to the Turnpike, have been already quoted. Besides this, the management of Singing and Singing Schools, and the preceptor of the Academy are castigated, with sundry hits at hard drinking, swearing and lying, and many other topics. The excitement produced was very great, and the effect was highly beneficial in suppressing the follies and quarrels of the citizens. Every one stood in terror of Isaac, who had declared that he should do his duty, and that every New Year they should have his gift, and moreover, that he will

"tell the truth, but will not spare
Little or great a single hair;
And when you tell a lie or swear,
Expect your friend *Iambic* there,
To write your name, and then to lift
It into his next *New Year's Gift*."

The threats of vengeance, from those who had been directly alluded to, were loud and long. The sin of authorship was laid at many a door, but no satisfactory clue to it was then obtained. Indeed, we believe the name of the author has never yet been fully disclosed. His two coadjutors were faithful, and he so artfully diverted attention by castigating himself as well as his father, hinting

How S——l B————r, the younger,
In an oration much did blunder,

that he escaped detection.

A somewhat similar commotion was produced, a dozen years or more afterwards, by the circulation of some verses entitled "The Ladies' Looking-Glass," aimed at some of the prevalent follies of the day.

The religious revival in 1810–11, soon after the death of Mr. Farrar, made a very extensive and marked impression upon the manners and morals of the town. Many of the young men became subjects of it; and, as the code of christian

duty and abstinence enforced by Mr. Hall, was of the severest kind, everything like laxity and levity was banished as far as possible. Professors of religion were expected to maintain puritanical gravity and simplicity, and they did so; and every restraint was thrown upon the indulgences and hilarity of their children. Pious teachers were obtained for the schools, and religious exercises were almost universally observed in them. The Sabbath was kept with great strictness; and though, in our youth, the Sabbath was a day of tedious rest, and some of the restraints placed upon us, would, at this day, be regarded as verily fanatical, yet we freely acknowledge their salutary influence on the habits of after life.

In 1814, several of the neighboring towns entered into a combination, for "the better observance of the Sabbath;" and in consequence of it, nine tything-men were chosen in this town, who were expected to see that no unnecessary labor was performed, that no travelling or any other infraction of the day of rest was practised. Several teams and travellers were arrested on the turnpike, and detained till Monday. But in attempting to enforce their regulations, the tything-men soon found themselves involved in lawsuits, and were obliged to abandon their laudable designs.

On the whole, we doubt if a generation of citizens ever inhabited the town, before or since, to be compared for intelligence, sobriety, enterprize and influence, with the congregation that sat under the ministry of Mr. Hall.

At the commencement of the century, the houses in the central village were situated around the old meeting house, and along the road between it and Judge Farrar's; and there were the Barrett, Prichard and Foster houses on the road to Benjamin Safford's. When the Turnpike was opened, several buildings were immediately erected there. John F. Hills built a store on the spot occupied by the brick house in which Joseph Barrett, Esq., now resides. He afterwards removed it across the way, and commenced the brick house just before his death. It was completed and occupied for several years, by Ephraim Searle. Dr. John Preston, Jr. built the house now occupied by E. F. Edwards, and the building west of it, which was used as an apothecary's shop,

with the hall above for various public purposes. Barrett and Chandler built a two story store on the ground now occupied by Mr. Saunders. It was afterwards occupied by Samuel Batchelder, and was burnt in 1812. Mr. Batchelder then erected the brick house, and the brick store at the corner, now occupied by Mr. Isaacs. Isaiah Kidder erected the building so long occupied as a tavern, for a store, and carried on an extensive business there until his death. A little to the eastward, on the turnpike, stood the hayscales, owned by Dr. Preston. On the central road no new buildings have been erected except the house occupied by Mrs. Clary, which was built by James Taft, since resident in Mason Village, and the house occupied by Mr. Lee, which stands on the ground where Jonathan Dix had his store, and Elijah Towne kept tavern. Several buildings have, on the contrary, disappeared. A house built by Benjamin Pollard, stood east of the brook, on the south side of the road; the office of the Champneys stood on the opposite side. The store of 'Squire Hartwell, first occupied by Josiah Rogers, stood on a line with the west end of Mrs. Barr's house, facing eastward; while another building stood on the opposite side of the yard, facing westward, used by Seth King and Stephen Preston, as a Hatter's shop. David Hills kept his store in a building running westward from his house. It had an alarm bell, which announced to the people in the house when any one entered the store. Barrett and Appleton traded at the corner, near the tanyard. The centre school house at first stood on the great rock, opposite the north east corner of the old burial ground, at the corner of 'Squire Preston's orchard. It was removed down the hill, about the year 1807, and stood at the corner below Mr. Hill's house. There was also a blacksmith's shop, owned by Josiah Batchelder, opposite to his house, the same now occupied by Col. Peter Clark. A house which stood opposite the burial ground, the Dutton house, at the corner of the road to the Mill Village, and the Safford house, in the orchard south of the Meeting house, were all that existed in that vicinity when it was erected. In 1814, two rows of Horse-sheds were built,—one running east and west, in the rear of the meeting house,—the other running from the burial ground to the

Academy. The first range was overturned by the great gale in September, 1815, and afterwards reinstated; the other was removed, in the year 1835, and placed in the rear of the first range. Each proprietor furnished his proportion of materials, and they were framed and finished at common charge. Very specific regulations were made by the town respecting the terms on which the owners were to hold them, though it would appear that very little pains has been taken to enforce them, especially those which rendered it imperative on the owners to keep the sheds in repair.

Were we called upon to indicate the palmy days of New Ipswich, we should name the first fifteen years of the present century. There was then greater uniformity of character, harmony of feeling, and community of interest, and more general prosperity than at any other period. There was scarcely a diversity of opinion in politics or religion, and very few causes of dissension, of any sort, existed. This cannot be said of more recent periods. Ecclesiastical difficulties of all sorts, and of no trifling consequence, have sprung up. Political differences have augmented, and all the exciting topics of the age, such as Temperance, the Wine Question, Slavery, Communism, Millerism, &c., have come up in their turn, and, as in most other towns throughout New England, have found zealots in their behalf, have sown more or less of discord for a time, finally settling down into the rational medium of sober common sense.

CHAPTER X.

MEETING HOUSES.

FIRST MEETING HOUSE; SECOND MEETING HOUSE; IS CONVERTED TO HORSE SHEDS; THIRD MEETING HOUSE; CONTENTION ABOUT ITS LOCATION; ABOUT THE PEW SPOTS; ITS INTERIOR; SABBATH CUSTOMS; FOURTH MEETING HOUSE; CONTROVERSY; THE BELL; SALE TO THE CHURCH; BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE; UNITARIAN MEETING HOUSE; METHODIST MEETING HOUSE.

The first Meeting-house, built by the Massachusetts Proprietors, in accordance with their charter, which required that a convenient meeting-house for the public worship of God should be erected within three years, was erected on what has been long known as Judge Farrar's Hill, but designated in the early Records as the "Meeting-house Hill." It was nearly opposite the head of the Safford Lane. Judge Farrar has been heard to say that it was a framed building, though we should have expected nothing more than hewn logs. No evidence or even tradition exists that it was ever used as a sanctuary; and it was found to have been destroyed during the desertion of the town in 1748, probably by accidental fires from the burning woods.

For several years afterwards, the people assembled on the Sabbath at private houses, going from place to place as might be convenient; until in October 1753, the Proprietors voted "to meet for public worship at the house of Joseph Kidder for the future." [P. R. 191.] His was a hipped roof house, and stood where John Preston, Esq. now resides; and here was the tabernacle for the next five or six years. Very soon after the obtaining of the Masonian Charter, however, steps were taken for the erection of a Meeting-house; and as early as 1752 it was voted to build one "near the souwest corner of

Mr. Oliver Proctor's house lott," afterwards the Rev. Mr. Farrar's lot; but owing to the difficulties which then, as well as now, are incident to such an enterprise, the house was not built and in a condition to be occupied till six years afterwards. After various resolves and re-resolves as to the location and size of the house,* it was finally agreed to set it near "the north east corner of Capt. Robert Choate's lott, No. 1 in the 10th range," [P. R. 212,] just north of the present Pound, and to have it 32 feet long, 22 feet wide and 9 feet posts.

This being finally settled, a tax of five pounds old tenor on each right was laid for the purpose of building the house, most of which was paid in lumber; hemlock boards, shingles and clapboards at stated prices, becoming a legal tender. Joseph Kidder, Joseph Bates and Capt. Benjamin Hoar were chosen a committee to provide materials. They were "directed to receive of the proprietors, as they shall deliver at the meeting-house plot, good boards and shingles to cover the meeting-house last voted, and slit work for the same; you are further directed to see that the work be speedily done by the Proprietors' Labour to your satisfaction, and on their neglect, you are directed to let out the work as you see good; and you are further directed to purchase or receive of the Proprietors, nails, glass, &c., for the work, at your discretion; you are to receive good hemlock boards at ten pound per thousand, and spruce at twelve pounds a thousand, and good shingles at three pound a thousand, and slit work at your discretion." [P. R. 210–11.]

This was in October, 1754; and we may infer that the work was prosecuted with zeal, inasmuch as a Proprietors' meeting was held *at* the meeting-house (perhaps not *in* it) on the following August, and continued to be holden there at all times afterwards. The progress must have been afterwards

* February 27, 1754. "Voted to set the meeting-house facing the south, on the southeast corner of Oliver Proctor's lott, joyning to the south west corner of Joseph Bates' lott." —— "Voted to build said meeting-house fifty feet in length and forty feet wide and twenty-four feet post."——"Voted to set the frame of said house up by the tenth of September next."——"Voted to let out the hewing and frameing of said House by the great."——"Voted to choose three men as a committee to oversee said work. Chosen for said Committee: Capt. Woolson, Timothy Heald and John Dutton." [P. R. 198.]

April 22, 1754. "Voted to build a meeting-house twenty-five feet longe, and twenty feet in bredth and nine feet stud." [P. R. 200.]

suspended, as in February 1757, it was voted "to finish the meeting-house, except the upper floor." In February 1759, more than four years from its commencement and seven years after the resolution to build, we may presume that this great undertaking was accomplished, and the spacious house was ready for its special use. A committee was then chosen, consisting of Aaron Kidder, Joseph Bates and Ichabod How, to "seat the meeting house"; and they were directed to "seete ten persons on each Long Seat, and four on each short one." [P. R. 245.] This was a custom of that day, according to which every man had a seat assigned him corresponding to his dignity and importance. Joseph Kidder was to have two dollars for the care of the meeting-house, and for sweeping the same.



It was a small and simple structure, far inferior to a common country school-house of the present day, with merely a covering, a floor, and with movable benches for seats, and an unfinished gallery, which, with the "nine feet stud," we must suppose could only have extended across the gable end. We give a cut of it, as it has been represented by one who well remembers it. In this house the first minister was ordained, and began his long and useful career; and in it the church was organized.

It had been originally proposed to build a house of much larger dimensions; and the wisdom of this intention soon became evident; for such was the influx of inhabitants, that, with the addition of the galleries, in less than three years the place had become too strait for them. In about eight years the number of families had more than doubled, and numbered upwards of one hundred. So soon as January, 1762, therefore, an article was introduced into the Warrant, "to see if they (the Proprietors) will make preparations for Building a Meeting-house." [P. R. 264.] The article does not appear to have been acted upon at that meeting; but in July of the same year, it was "voted to set the Meeting-house, when it is built,

on the southeast corner of Mr. Farrar's lot, being No. 37 north division, near where the meeting-house now stands."

"Voted to build a Meeting-house 50 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 24 feet post." "Voted to chuse a Committee to receive and provide stuff, such as boards, slit-work, shingles, clapboard and the like for the Meeting-house. Chosen Mr. Robert Crosby, Mr. John Chandler, Dea. Benjamin Adams and Capt. Reuben Kidder." [P. R. 270–71.]

Another five years of controversy ensued respecting the location and dimensions of the house, which was by no means the less violent in consequence of the newly-organized town government. Two years afterwards, it was voted to build 55 feet long, 45 wide and 26 feet post, with permission to the Committee to make the posts two feet shorter; the frame was to be up, and the outside covered, by the last of September, 1765. But in March of that year, it was decided to omit the building of a Meeting-house this summer or fall; but the Committee were to provide the "materials for the fraim and civering and Stones for underpinning the House." In October, 1765, it was voted not to set up the frame by next June, and to add five feet to its length when built. It was also voted to raise £60 lawful, for the purchase of "stuff," which might be paid in good "marchantable stuff by the first of the following November." *

April 3, 1767, "Voted to Build a Meeting Hous next sumer on the place formerly staked out 65 by 45 and 26 feet posts." At this time a formidable opposition arose from the inhabitants of the south part of the town, who wished to have the house located at what is called the Hodgkins corner, which is very near the geographical centre of the town, though distant from the centre of population. To effect this, they sent a petition to the General Assembly of the State requesting interposition in their behalf, of which the following is a copy:

* "On the delivery of good marchantable stuff at the M. H. spot appointed, (each man his proportion,) the said committee shall discharge him or them from the rate; and if any part be not paid at the time and place appointed, in stuff, the said Rate shall be committed to the Constable to collect for the aforesaid use. Also the men who have a mind to get Stuff go to the Com^tee for directions what to get; and that the men formerly agreed with to provide stuff be not allowed to get any more than what they have agreed for, nor other, unless it fall to their share." [T. R. 20.]

To His Excellency John Wentworth, Esq., Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire :—The Honorable His Majesty's Council and House of Representatives for said Province, in General Assembly convened :

The humble Petition of we the Subscribers, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Town of Ipswich in said Province, shews :—

That the Inhabitants of said Town are about to Build a Meeting house for the Public Worship of God there, & have Lately had a Meeting for that Purpose, that it appears the said Inhabitants are no ways Likely to Agree on a suitable Place to set the Same, that may in any manner Accomodate a very Considerable Number of the Said Inhabitants & the best Lands; that much uneasiness has already arisen on Account thereof & more likely to insue, and should that be the Case may be the means of hurting or Preventing a further Settlement of the Lands now wild in said Town.

That your Petitioners under a sense of the Great Benefit Arising from a Peaceable Neighborhood now in the Infant State of said Town—most humbly pray that Your Excellency and Honors would Interpose and Take their Peculiar Circumstances into Consideration & that they may have a Committee to repair to said Town & View the Same & Report a proper place, which We pray may be final, or Give such other Relief as Your Excellency and Honours shall see Meet. And your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray. June 27th, 1767.

Benja. Safford,	Samuel Kinney,	Reuben Taylor,
Pelatiah Whittemore,	Simeon Wright,	Joel Crosby,
Joseph Pollard,	Abraham Bennet,	John Walker,
James Chandler,	Andrew Conn,	Reuben Hosmer,
Hezekiah Cory,	Stephen Adams, jr.	Simeon Fletcher,
Wido. Mary Foster,	Samuel Wheeler,	Abraham Esterbrooks,
John Wheeler,	James Foster,	Thomas Adams,
Samuel Whittemore,	Simeon Hildrith,	Jesse Carleton,
Ichabod How,	Eleazer Cummings,	Stephen Adams,
Benja. Gibbs,	David Rumrill,	Jacob Gragg,
Allen Breed,	Andrew Spaulding,	Samuel Holden,
Zechariah Adams,	William Hodgkins,	Robert Campbell,
Thomas Heald,	Thomas Brown,	Josiah Walton.
Thomas Spaulding.		

The petition was received, and the petitioners were ordered, at their own cost, to furnish the selectmen of the town with a copy of the petition, and cause the substance of the petition and order of the Court to be printed three weeks in the New Hampshire Gazette, that any person may appear and show cause why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

The town thereupon "Voted to send a man to give reasons to the Court whi the Petitioners Petition should not be granted," and the Selectmen furnished the following certificate to show what proportion of the taxable property the petitioners represented.

In a Rate of Three Hundred Pounds the Petitioners, with those that Voted with them against Building a Meeting House on the Spot where the Town Voted to Build it, Pay Eighty-foure Pounds nineteen Shilings to the Same Rate, Exclusive of the Polls.

ISAAC APPLETON,
NATH'L STONE,
BENJA. HOAR,
} *Selectmen.*

The Court then adjusted the matter as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SEPT. 22, 1767.

Upon Hearing the Petitioners on the foregoing Petition and also a Com^tee on behalf of the Town against the Petition, it appears that sending a Committee will be most Likely to Settle peace in the Town:—Therefore, VOTED, That Col. John Goffe, John Hale and James Underwood Esq^rs, be a Committee to Determine the most Suitable place for Erecting a Meeting House in said Town and to make Report to the General Assembly as Soon as may be.

M. WEARE, *Clerk.*

The Committee subsequently made the following Report:—

Agreeable to the within Vote, We have been at the Town of New Ipswich, have fully heard and Considered what has been offered by all Concerned, Examined the Town Votes and Viewd the Situation of the Town; and from all Circumstances are fully Sattesfied that the place where the Meeting House now is, in said Town, is the best situation for it to be Continued in, will best Accommodate the Town and be most Agreeable to the Greatest part of the Inhabitants. And accordingly we beg leave so to Report.

JOHN GOFFE, JOHN HALL, JAMES UNDERWOOD.

February 18*th*, 1768.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 19, 1768.

Voted: that the foregoing Report of the Committee be Accepted and the Place for Setting the Meeting House in said Ipswich Established Agreeable thereto.——And further, Voted: That the Accompt of said Committee for their time and Expense in that Business, amounting to three Pounds Sixteen Shillings Lawfull Money be allowed, and Paid them by the Selectmen of said Ipswich; who are Directed to Assess the Inhabitants for the same.

M. WEARE, *Clerk.*

In Council, *eadem die.* Read and concurred.

At various other times besides those here noted, the subject of the size and location of the building was agitated. The only point gained by this agitation and delay was, that its dimensions were from time to time enlarged, until finally it was ample enough to meet the prospective increase of the town. It was set upon the precise spot at first proposed, and was 60 by 45 feet on the ground, and 26 feet posts. It was "Voted that the Inhabitance find Provision for the Labrows a raising the M. H. at the meeting house spot; also that the Carpinders shall chuse the Hands for raising." "Voted the Com^tee^ provide Liquor for said Raising." [T. R. 32.] The raising had not taken place in November 1767, and doubtless occurred the next spring.

The house being erected and covered, a controversy almost equally virulent arose, as to the manner in which the Pew ground should be disposed of. Some wished to have a Committee "to prise the pew spotts and let the highest payers have them according to their pay," and others wished to have them sold to the highest bidder at public vendue. [T. R. 42.] It was finally agreed, Nov. 18, 1768, "that all persons who hath a mind to have his proportionable part in the pew ground in the New M. H., prefer a Request to the Com^tee^ chosen to dispose of the Pews at Vendue, by the 25th day instant at 9 o'clock in the morning, shall have their proportionable part, according to their pay, sett off to such as Request it."

"Voted, by Intrest, that all the persons Intrested in the New M. H. shall sell the pews (that are not sett off to such as Requested their part) at public Vendue to the highest bidder, and have the benefit of the money said pews come to, in proportion to their pay." [T. R. 47.]

The amount of each person's interest was determined by the Invoice of this and the preceding year; a plot of the pew ground was prepared, the vendue was held on the 25th, and four months pay day with good security was given the purchaser. The pews were sold at prices ranging from £42 to £82, the lot next the pulpit stairs being reserved for the minister.

The house being covered and glazed, though not to the satisfaction of the committee, the process of completion seems to

have been suspended during the winter. In March 1769, it was voted that the Committee "proceed to build a pulpit and make the Body of Seats, and Seal up the window stools, and lathe and plaster to the Gallery girts and so under the Gallerys, and Build the Stairs, and lay the gallery floor and also the ministerial Pew, all to be compleated this Summer coming." [T. R. 55.]

In January 1770, it was voted to finish the meeting-house this present year; to have a row of pews around the gallery, sell them at auction, and apply the proceeds towards the finishing of the house. They also voted to paint the interior as the committee should "think proper upon advise of men skilled in painting." [T. R. 67.] The last recorded act in relation to the completion of the house was to build seats on the spaces over the stairs, "and the Negroes to set on the Hindmost of said seats in each gallery," [T. R. 83]; though by a subsequent record it appears that they had not been built in 1774.

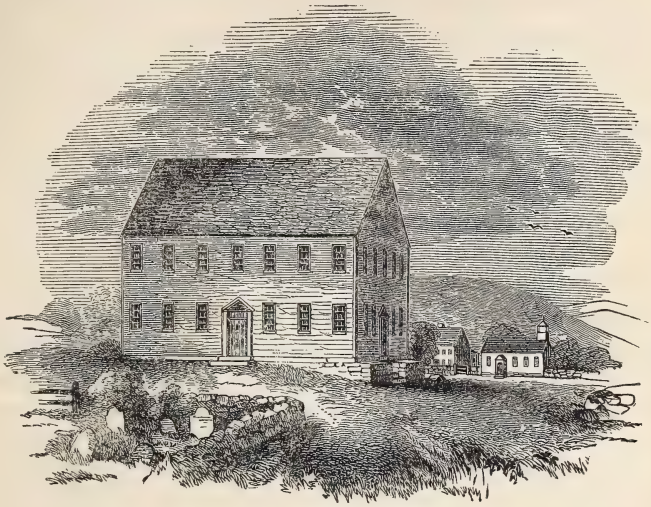
Five years of controversy as to the location of the house had thus ensued, and three more were consumed in the actual construction; and even long after this, the spirit of opposition had not subsided; for in the warrant for March 1774, an article was introduced, to see if the town would build a new meeting-house on the southeast corner of the lot that Capt. Thomas Fletcher bought of Odoardo Thomas; that is, somewhere near the Hodgkins corner. But the article was passed without action. It was immediately occupied, probably before it was actually completed, as the old house had been disposed of some time previously. The last town meeting called in the old meeting-house was that of March 1769, which was adjourned to the new house. No dedication seems to have taken place, and the time-honored custom of "seating the meeting-house" giving precedence to persons of distinction, was dispensed with; and, what was then an innovation, every one was allowed to take such of the public seats as he pleased. In 1773, the Selectmen were directed to provide a cushion for the pulpit. And again, in 1782, it was voted "to exempt Mr. William Spear from serving constable in future, in consideration of his giving a note for twenty dollars to the selectmen, the money to be appropriated for a cushing for the pulpit

or desk." This cushion was made of a dressed deerskin stuffed with feathers; and after serving as the drum ecclesiastic for about twenty-five years, was at last stolen.

After the completion of the town's meeting-house, the Masonian Proprietors, having already contributed liberally to its erection, voted also to present the old house to the town. Its consecrated walls, in which the church was organized and in which its youthful pastor commenced his long and useful career, were abandoned without any apparent regrets; and although, in 1775, the constable certifies that he had posted his warrant for town meeting at the old meeting-house, "the usual place for posting meetings," it was soon disposed of at auction to several of the citizens—(Josiah Walton, Silas Davis, Josiah Brown, Reuben Brown, William Clary, John Cutter, Simeon Gould, Benj. Williams)—living in the outskirts of the town, stripped of its interior, and converted into horse-sheds. One summer night, in 1789, some of the Academy students undertook to overthrow it, and were partially successful. They were detected, and compelled to see that the building was made good again; but in attempting to replace it, it fell entirely down, and the culprits had to pay twenty shillings each to rebuild it.* The stables were rebuilt, and

* The following is the account of this affair, as given in Mr. Walton's Journal. August 28, 1789, our horse-house assaulted and thrown off the underpinning. August 31, said house assaulted by a large number of scholars and nearly thrown down. September 1, we requested said scholars to meet us at Capt. Fletcher's for settlement. John Preston, Esq. and Charles Barrett, Esq., met us with a large number of scholars; after considerable conversation the following agreement was come into, viz., On the scholars part, that the damage done us should be made good,—said Preston and Barrett promised on the part of the scholars said house should be made good as it was before it was damaged by said scholars; an agreement that said Preston, Barrett, with Timothy Fox and Ephraim Adams, Jr., say when said house is as good; if they do not agree, they to choose a fifth to join them,—the above said men to fix a time to move said house on to Capt. Barrett's land near the pound. But said house fell down; then it was left to Capt. Wheeler what they should do, who brought in they should set up a frame 36 feet long. We then agreed with Capt. Barrett for six feet longer, for six shillings, which made forty-two. [Then follows an account of the days' works on the new sheds, showing the whole cost to have been £4.18.8, or 2*s.* 4*d.* per foot.] Between the fourth and eleventh of July (1790) the stable doors were taken off. August 30, three of the said doors set up. September 1, two of said doors gone off again. The stable was divided between William Clary, Timothy Fox, Josiah Walton, Josiah Brown, Silas Davis, John Brown, Benjamin Williams, Nathan Merriam, Ezra Town, Wid°. Kidder, Simeon Gould, John Cutter and Isaac Clark.

somewhat enlarged, nearly on a line with the old burying-ground, just above the pound, and stood there more than twenty years afterwards.



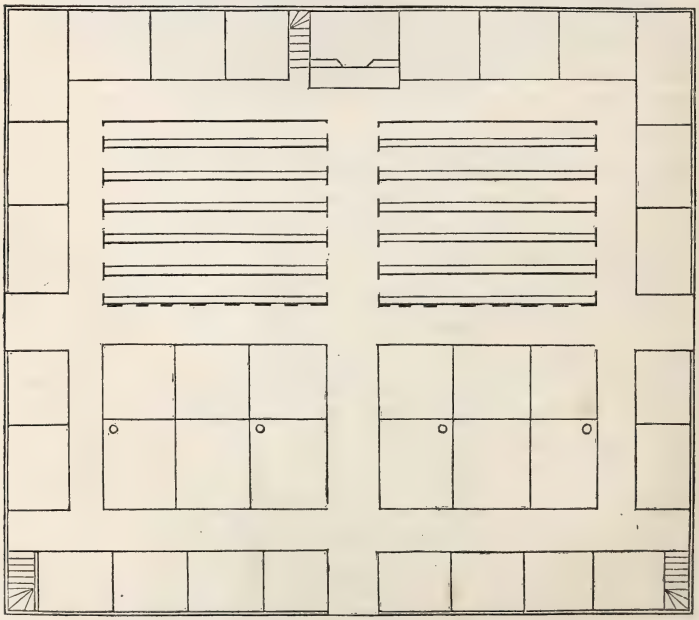
"Our meeting-house—our meeting-house,
It stood upon a hill,
Where autumn gales and wintry blasts
Piped round it loud and shrill.
No maple tree with leafy shade,
Nor tall, protecting oak,
Stood near to guard the ancient house
When tempests round it broke.

No steeple graced its homely roof,
With upward-pointing spire;
Our villagers were much too meek
A steeple to desire.
And never did the welcome tones
Of Sabbath morning bell,
Our humble village worshippers
The hour of worship tell."

The old meeting-house and the old church-yard are revered objects in every place; and as our "old meeting-house" is dear to the memory of many persons still living, and may be an object of curiosity to those of fewer years, a description of it, as it arises to the mind's eye, together with some of the

customs of worship which prevailed during its days of glory, may not be unwelcome; and will also be the best method we can adopt for presenting some of the most important features of the town history.

At the time of its erection it was the largest building within twenty miles. It stood on the brow of the hill, just north of the old burying-ground, facing the south; and as the land inclined rapidly towards the east, that end had around it a wharf or wall of uncemented stones about six feet wide and nearly as high. This was built in the year 1790. At the northeast corner was a large stone, which was used as a horse-block. There was neither tower nor portico; the exterior was never painted, and of course presented the weathered and dusky appearance usual under such circumstances. The windows were small, with heavy sashes, and panes of 7 by 9 glass. The doors were single and composed of numerous



pannels. There were three entrances, one at each end, and one in front, with aisles crossing the centre at right angles, and also one surrounding the house next to the wall pews.

Opposite to the front door was the pulpit; and in each of the front corners was a flight of stairs leading to the galleries. The posts were very large, extending the whole height of the house, and projecting into the house; towards the top, where they were to receive the beams, they were enlarged, somewhat like the capital of a column. The walls were plastered, though never whitewashed; and as they were never tarnished by fires or lights, they maintained a very respectable air of cleanliness. The galleries were lofty, resting on columns about a foot in diameter. The breastwork of the gallery was composed of large pannels and ornamented with a heavy cornice. This, together with the posts, was painted of a nameless color approaching somewhat to poppy-red, and grained in imitation of marble or mahogany. There was a row of wall pews, twenty-four in number, surrounding the house both above and below. The body of the house was divided into two portions by the transverse aisle. On the half next the door were twelve square pews, esteemed the best in the house, while on the half next the pulpit were long seats extending on either side, from the broad aisle to the side aisles. They were not like the slender, sloping, sofa-like slips of the present day, but good substantial benches, made of thick plank and capped with good-sized joists. The galleries were furnished with similar seats. The pews were occupied by the principal families, while the long seats were free to all, and were occupied by what might be called the common people. Over the stairs, at the southwest and southeast corners, were the negroes' seats. The pulpit was lofty, and the ascent to it was by a flight of stairs outside, with a balustrade of curiously twisted balusters. It had a recess or rostrum in which the speaker stood; behind him was a curtainless arched window; above him was a curious gilded canopy, about six feet in diameter, resembling in form a turnip cut in two transversely. It was called a sounding-board, and hung near the speaker's head by a slender iron rod from the ceiling, so slender as to have excited apprehensions and speculations in many a youthful mind as to the probability of its falling;—and beneath him, in front of the pulpit, were the deacons' seats, in a sort of pen, where they they sat facing the congregation, with the communion

table hanging by hinges in front of them. The pews were about six feet square; their walls were high, having also a railing of little balusters around the top; a row of hard, uncushioned seats surrounded the interior, and often there were two or three high-backed flag-bottomed chairs in the centre. The seats were hung by hinges, so that they might be turned up, as the congregation rose at prayers, as was the goodly custom of our fathers; and the slam-bang, as they were turned carelessly down again, at the close of prayers, not unlike a volley of musketry, was no inconsiderable episode in the ceremonies.

Behold now the congregation, as it assembles on the Sabbath. Some of them are mounted on horses; the father, with his wife or daughter on a pillion behind him, and perhaps also his little boy astride before him. They ride up to the stone horse-block and dismount. The young men and maidens, when not provided with horses, approach on foot. They have worn their every-day shoes until just before coming in sight, and have there exchanged them for their clean calfskins or morocco, having deposited the old ones in some unsuspected patch of brakes, or some sly hole in the wall. They carry in hand a rose or a lilac, a pink, a peony or a pond-lily, (and this was the whole catalogue of flowers then known) or what was still more exquisite, a nice bunch of caraway seeds. Instead of this, in winter, they bear a tin foot-stove, containing a little dish of coals which they have carefully brought from home or filled at some neighboring house; and this was all the warmth they were to enjoy during the two long hours of the service. They have come a long distance on ox-sleds, or perhaps have skimmed over the deep, untrodden snow on rackets. They enter the house, stamping the snow from their feet and tramping along the uncarpeted aisles with their cowhide boots. Let us enter with them. The wintry blast howls around and shrieks among the loose clapboards; the half-fastened windows clatter; and the walls reëcho to the thumping of thick boots, as their wearers endeavor to keep up the circulation in their half frozen feet, while clouds of vapor issue from their mouths; and the man of God, as he raises his hands in prayer, must need protect them with shaggy

mittens. So comfortless and cold, it makes one shudder to think of it. In summer, on the contrary, the sun blazes in, unscreened by blind or curtain; the sturdy farmer, accustomed to labor all day in his shirt sleeves, takes the liberty to lay aside his coat in like manner for the more serious employments of the sanctuary; especially is this the case with the singers, who have real work to perform.

Every man is in his appropriate place; for it was little less than sacrilege, in the days when the Sabbath was kept with all puritan gravity and severity, to stay away from meeting, let the weather be what it might. See the row of hats hanging upon pegs in front of the gallery. There in the body pews, on the right hand of the broad aisle, are Kidder, Cummings, Fox, Spear and Fletcher; on the left are Merriam, Barrett, Breed, Moses Tucker, Abijah Smith; in the large corner pews at the northeast and northwest are Ephraim Adams and Dix or Batchelder, and between them and the pulpit are Farrar, Benjamin Adams, Nathan Cutter and Eleazer Cummings, Hoar, Start, and the minister's pew; along the eastern side are Knowlton, Appleton and Holden; along the west wall are Mansfield, Knights, Champney and Hills; and in front are Brown, Heald, Preston, Spaulding and others. In the western gallery are Walton, Pollard, Bates, Joseph Kidder, Whittemore and Wheat; in the eastern are Goold, Parker, Cutter, Barr, Robbins and Brooks; and in the front gallery Stephen Adams, Francis Fletcher and others. Adams, Appleton and Chandler are in the deacons' seats; a goodly band of veterans occupies the long seats below, while the rising generation sits in those in the gallery; and Patience and Rosanna, and Cesar and old Boston occupy the negroes' seats.

The prayers are offered; and during the long prayer, and long indeed it was, a pause is made at a certain stage of it, for those who choose to sit down. The sermon begins, and advances by regular approach up to 8thly and even to 16thly, the elderly men, unaccustomed to long sittings, occasionally standing erect or stretching over the breastwork of the gallery to relieve the fatigue of their position; Tate and Brady is lined off, two lines at a time, by a person selected for the purpose, and sung with good nasal twang and hearty good will

to some good old St. Anns or St. Martins; and, finally, the benediction is pronounced. The congregation still remains in its place to go out in prescribed order: first the minister—and as he passes the deacons, they follow—then those in the front seat below, and at the same time those in the front gallery seat and those in the pews—then those in the second seat, and so on in successive order. Would that a like decorum in this respect could be substituted for the impatient and irreverent rush of modern days! They separate for a short intermission and to despatch their lunch of dough-nuts or apples; in summer they stroll in the graveyard, to hold silent converse with those who sleep there, and impress the lesson of their own mortality; and in winter those from a distance take refuge before the blazing hearth of some friend in the village, and are perhaps regaled by a hospitable mug of cider; and soon all are reassembled for the afternoon service.

After this, they wend their way home, to partake of a hearty warm dinner, the best of the week, in most instances too, prefaced by an exhilerating draught of hot toddy, and finally to "say the Catechism." That Westminster Assembly's Catechism; who that was trained in the early part of the century shall forget it! Its pictorial alphabet of aphorisms,

> In Adam's fall we sinned all;
> My Book and heart shall never part,—

the story of John Rogers; Agur's Prayer; and Dialogue between Youth, Christ and the Devil;—it was the only book besides the Bible and Psalm Book allowed in the hands of youth on the Sabbath. The Catechism concluded the religious observance of the day. Then the children were let loose, and in summer, all the family walked over the farm to observe the crops and salt the cattle.

As those who were actors in these almost forgotten scenes recall them, with a thousand associations which it is impossible to recount, it must seem almost a dream; and those who are now in the morning of life would doubtless smile could these old times and customs be but once presented in reality. But they were good old times; and the Sabbath and the sanctuary were then regarded with a strictness and reverence which we should be glad to see approached in our day.

Of the history of this, our "old meeting-house," very little more remains to be recorded. In 1790 it was voted to wharf up the meeting-house and to prime the window frames. In 1792 a proposition to raise money for a stove was negatived. In 1800 it was voted to shingle the meeting-house, to repair the clapboarding and underpinning, and board up the back of the seats in the galleries. Further repairs were proposed in 1808, but not agreed to; and in fact the house had become so much dilapidated, and so much dissatisfaction had always existed as to its location, that a meeting was called towards the close of the year 1809, to "see if the town will take down the old meeting-house and set it in some more convenient place." This was not done however, but a new one was ultimately built. The old house was subsequently used for town meetings, and also by the Baptists as a place of worship. In 1810 a part of the roof was taken off by a gale, and was repaired.

"Alas! there came a luckless day,
Our meeting-house grew old—
The paint was worn—the shingles loose,
In winter 't was too cold;
They called it an old-fashioned thing,
And said it must be sold."

In 1816 a committee was chosen to value the pews and the proportion to each proprietor, and dispose of said meeting-house, either by repairing it for a town-house, by selling it as it now stands, or by taking it down and selling it in lots or otherwise, as shall appear most conducive to the interests of said town and the pewholders.

It was finally demolished in 1816, and the materials were employed in building the present town-house and academy. The window frames and windows are the same; the twisted balusters of the railing to the stairs of the academy are the same which ornamented the stairs of the meeting-house. The cornice and wood work of the western hall were taken from the gallery breastwork; the base of the sounding-board was also placed in the western wall; and the pine cone which crowns the cupola is the same which surmounted the sounding-board.

It had stood for forty-eight years. Under its roof had been

performed many solemn ceremonies, and had been gathered in the fruits of two glorious revivals. It still stands, in all its dusky grandeur, in memory's eye; but alas, it has already become an antiquity to the rising generation; its foundations have been removed, the plough has levelled the sacred spot, and there is scarcely a trace left to tell us where it actually stood.

A controversy, no less virulent than those which preceded it, arose in regard to the location of the fourth or present Meetinghouse; and as there were now more interests to be reconciled, so the prospect of agreement was the more doubtful. All were aware that the old house was far from the geographical centre of the town, and probably from the centre of population also. The residents of the south, therefore, availed themselves of these facts, as well as the experience they had so long had of the tedious ascent of the old burial-ground hill, as arguments for a change of location in their favor; while those of the north, with the advantage of those in possession, and with an equal dread of traversing the hill, made strong endeavors that the old location should be retained. The spots which were the subjects of contention were the old one,—the Hodgkins or Mansfield corner, and the place where the house now stands. A large committee of persons from different parts of the town was chosen to consider the subject, and report. In June 1810, they recommended an admeasurement of the town to ascertain the centre of travel, "and to define and determine the bounds of individual rights, as the most likely method to prevent and extinguish mutual jealousies of a design to encroach upon the same." This survey was ordered; and a second report, founded upon it, was made. The committee gave as their opinion, that the least amount of travel would be required to the spot where the meeting house then stood; but "that it is more equally proportioned to the different parts of the town near the widow Mansfield's." On the whole, they were in favor of removing the old house and setting it on the land of Samuel Dutton, a little north-west of the spot now occupied by the meeting house. The town rejected the report, and, by a small majority, voted to take down the old house and set it up near where Mr. Reuben Taylor

now lives. This was strongly protested against by the minority. It would be useless to attempt to follow the manœuverings of the town through all the resolutions and reconsiderations, and remonstrances and replies of twenty-two meetings on this subject. Suffice it to say, that at a meeting on the spot, it was voted to build on Samuel Dutton's land. Fifty-two individuals, mostly from the southwest and northwest parts of the town, signified their determination, in writing, not to pay taxes to build on the ground designated. Finally, in August, 1811, it was agreed to leave the decision to an impartial committee; and Col. Jos. Wilder of Rindge, Samuel Smith of Peterborough, and Daniel Searle of Temple were appointed, and in November reported in favor of the spot where the house now stands; nearly the precise spot first proposed.

The plan of the house was drawn by Seth Nason, Esq. Its dimensions were to be 92 by 69 feet; and the building of it was disposed of at auction to Cummings Fletcher, for $5,480. Mr. Fletcher sold his contract to Seth Wheeler, Esq. who commenced the work early in 1812. The raising of the frame was commenced on election day, and occupied the whole of three days. It was done under the direction of two skillful master workmen, Capt. Roffe of Ashby, and Mr. John Butman. The hands employed upon the frame were all picked men, and no others were allowed to assist. No accident occurred. A great assemblage of people was gathered on the occasion. Every body in town was present, and great numbers from the neighboring towns. Great jollity and frolic was kept up during the three days; booths were erected, and toddy and punch were dealt out with a profusion that would be deemed scandalous in these days of temperance pledges.

The dissatisfaction as to the locality of the house had not materially subsided, and was much increased when the selectmen sold, to Seth Wheeler, all the pews excepting five, for the sum of $4,800, the town conveying them all to him, and paying him the $700 difference between this sum and the contract price for building the house. Of the 97 pews conveyed to him, it appears by the deeds that he sold 57 for $4512, having still forty pews left.



The house was completed early in 1813, and far exceeded in dimensions, elegance and convenience any other house, in the vicinity. It is said to have been the second church edifice in this region in which the modern slips were introduced, in place of the square pews, Park street meetinghouse in Boston, after which the interior was modelled, being the first. The dedication was appointed; and after an unavailing attempt on the part of the malcontents, was held on the 11th March. Supply Wilson, Jr., John Everett, Seth King, Seth Wheeler and Peter Felt were appointed a committee of arrangements. The sleighing was good, and the concourse of people was very great. Rev. Richard Hall preached the sermon from Genesis xxviii. 17. "This is none other but the House of God, and this is the gate of Heaven." Some of those who were disaffected intimated that the preceding portion of the verse "how dreadful is this place," would have been more appropriate. At the close of the services, the moderator read certain rules which were to be observed by those attending worship, some of which are recollected. Hats were not to be hung on the outside of the gallery breastwork, as had been the custom in the old house; dogs were not to be allowed to accompany their masters to the pews; the congregation was requested not to wait, after services, for the minister to leave the house first. The town seems to have repented of having taken off this latter restraint, for in 1818 a committee was chosen to make regulations respecting leaving the meeting house after public worship.

In 1815, a few individuals by private subscription, raised the sum of $593 for the purchase of a bell; and, at a meeting of the subscribers,* they voted unanimously, "that the Bell

* The subscribers were Timothy Farrar, Ephraim Hartwell, Francis Cragin, Richard Hall, John Preston, Samuel Batchelder, Nathaniel D. Gould, Timothy Fox, Jr., Jeremiah Pritchard, Supply Wilson, Solomon Eastabrook, John Shat-

be presented to the town of New Ipswich for the use of the inhabitants forever;—on condition that they cause the same to be rung on Sabbath days for public worship, and on each week day at noon and at nine o'clock in the evening, and such other hours as the selectmen may direct, also on public days and for funeral services." For two or three weeks after its elevation to the belfry, it was kept ringing almost incessantly, day and night. For thirty-six years its peals have welcomed the Sabbath and invited to the house of God; they have daily marked the flight of time, and have already tolled the knell of a whole generation, who now crowd the then new burying-ground, among whom are forty of the sixty-eight subscribers; fourteen others have removed to other towns, five of whom are known to have died, and fourteen only survive in town.

In 1821, leave was granted to place a stove in the house, provided some one be appointed by the selectmen to take proper care of it. It cost about seventy dollars, and stood directly in front of the pulpit.

In 1832 the town voted to sell the house, with the exception of the belfry and steeple, to the Congregational church and society. This reservation was made on account of the bell. A committee of three was appointed from each religious society "to sell the town right to the Congregational church and society; and if said committee and said society cannot agree on the price, said committee is authorized to agree with a committee from said society on appraisers, and to convey the town rights for such sum as said appraisers may agree upon." Isaac Adams, Eleazer Brown, Joseph Barrett, Col. Sanderson,

tuck, Jr., Joseph Davis, Joel Davis, John Everett, Supply Wilson, Jr., Stephen Wheeler, Solomon Davis, John Wilson, Seth Nason, Jesse Holton, Eleazer Brown, Peter Felt, Moses Davis, Abigail Davis, John Butman, Stephen Spaulding, Charles Barrett, Josiah Batchelder, Benjamin Champney, James Locke, John F. Hills, Moody Adams, Newton Willey, Isaac Appleton, Caleb Campbell, James Spaulding, Abel Shattuck, Abner Chickering, John Pratt, Isaac Warren, Samuel Taylor, Josiah Wilkins, Daniel Jefts, William Prichard, Jonas Champney, Eben. Champney, Aaron Brown, Joseph Cragin, Seth Wheeler, John Appleton, Rogers Chandler, Earl Boynton, Margaret Fletcher, Zebedee Taylor, Ephraim Fairbanks, Hepsey Kidder, Mary Appleton, Samuel Holden, Benjamin Adams, Jr., Benjamin Davis, Nathan Merriam, Luther Parker, John Gould, Jr., James Chandler, Isaac Adams, Daniel Spaulding, Loammi Hartshorne, John Binney.

Deacon Sanderson, Francis Shattuck, Charles Barrett, John Preston and J. W. Bliss were chosen. It was originally painted cream-color, and had a very neat appearance; but when it became necessary to apply a new coat, the dirty and dismal coating of yellow ochre was put upon it, which has for many years past annoyed the eyes of every beholder. It has now stood thirty-eight years, and while as many precious seasons have been enjoyed within its walls as within those of any other house during that period, it has also been the theatre of controversies such as were never known under the roof of its predecessor. Its present dilapidated appearance indicates that at no distant day it must give place to another; when we may anticipate that another prolonged controversy as to its location will arise, which will probably result as the other three have done, in placing the house precisely where it may be first proposed.*

Baptist Meeting House. In 1815 a house was erected for the use of the Baptist Society, by Deacon Aaron Brown, and chiefly at his own expense. After the incessant and uncompromising opposition which the leading men of this society, together with those who afterwards associated with them, had made to the location of the new meeting house, as altogether abusive to the clearest rights, and as imposing upon them an amount of travel very unreasonable, it was a matter of no small surprise that a building spot was selected as near to the one they had so long and stoutly contended against, as well could be. It was on the north side of the road to the Mill Village, a few rods from the Academy corner. It was a small, plain structure, of the barn style; and there it stood thirty-five years, till it had become well nigh a ruin. In 1850 it was taken down and removed to its present location, at the centre of the village, decidedly the most desirable location that could have been selected. A basement and steeple have been added, and it is now an ornament to the village.

* It is pleasant to be able to state, that since this was written, the proprietors of the house, with most commendable zeal and unanimity, have at a very considerable expense entirely remodelled it, by raising the floor so as to have a basement story for a lecture room and town hall, by building a new and beautiful spire, and by carpets, cushions, and other conveniences rendering it in every respect as comfortable and elegant as other houses of the time.

Unitarian Meeting House. In 1833, a small brick meeting house was erected in Souhegan Village, chiefly at the expense of Charles Barrett, Esq,, for a Unitarian society. It stood on the north side of the turnpike, a little north of the high bridge. After the death of Mr. Barrett, and the destruction of the factory by fire, it was sold to the Methodists in 1840, and removed to the centre village, near the northeast corner of the burying ground, where it now stands.

A new Methodist meeting house has been recently erected between the two upper factory villages, chiefly by subscription; and their house in the centre village is about to be occupied by the Second Congregational Church.

CHAPTER XI.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

EARLY PROVISION FOR PREACHING; CALL TO PETER POWERS; TO DELIVERANCE SMITH; TO STEPHEN FARRAR; HIS SETTLEMENT; FORMATION OF THE CHURCH; THE COVENANT; ORIGINAL MEMBERS; DEACONS; REVIVAL OF MDCCCLXXXV.; DEATH OF MR. FARRAR; CALL TO EXPERIENCE PORTER; CALL AND SETTLEMENT OF RICHARD HALL; HIS ILL HEALTH AND RESIGNATION; SELTLEMENT OF JOSEPH R. BARBOUR; OF CHARLES WALKER; OF SAMUEL LEE; RETROSPECT.

No sooner had our ancestors provided for themselves a shelter, and had secured the preparation of their daily food, than, in the true spirit of the pilgrim fathers, their next care was to provide for the united and public worship of God, whom they had doubtless habitually worshipped in a more private manner. Most of the first settlers were members of churches in the towns from whence they came, and would not remain long without hearing the sound of the Gospel.

At their meeting in 1750, the Proprietors appropriated £46, old tenor, "for preaching in the fall of the year;" and chose Joseph Stevens and Reuben Kidder a committee "to provide a proper person to preach." Although two years afterwards (1752) £150 old tenor were voted "to pay for what preaching there had been, and to be laid out in preaching for the futer;" and also "to have constant preaching hereafter," it would appear that it was enjoyed only about one third part of the time, until 1755. In 1754 it was voted "to hire two months preaching in six months next coming, and no more." [P. R. 205.] Who the preachers were, that occasionally officiated, we have no record of. It would seem that among them was a Mr. Worcester; for in 1757, one of the articles for the action of the Proprietors was, "to see if the Proprie-

tors will make Mr. Woster * any consideration for sum bad money that he received of the Treasurer for his preaching with us;" and it was voted not to do so. The Rev. Daniel Emerson, one of the proprietors, evidently preached occasionally; and once applied for exemption from taxes on account of his preaching, which was refused him. Another preacher must have been Mr. Peter Powers of Hollis; for, after observing the first Wednesday in January as "a day of fasting and prayer to God, for his directing of us in the choice of a minister," [P. R. 212,] it was voted Feb. 1755, "to proceed to settle a minister;" and subsequently, "that Mr. Peter Powers be our gospel minister," [P. R. 215.] Joseph Stevens and Ephraim Adams were chosen to apply to Mr. Powers, "and make some proposials to him about his settleing with us, and hear his reply, and make Report at the Adjournment of this meeting." They were also directed "to hire Mr. Powers to preach with us hear in this place till the adjournment of this meeting," [P. R. 215.] A difficulty in the way of Mr. Powers was, that he did not hold to the half-way covenant, which was at that time almost universally accepted; that is to say, according to his principles, "he would not admit any to the rite of baptism without they come to full communion." The people at first demurred to this view of the subject, and voted not to comply with his principles. Subsequently, however (May 27, 1755) with somewhat elastic consciences, they voted "to superceed or make void the vote, passed at our last meeting, of our not complying with Mr. Powers' principles concerning baptism." [P. R. 218.] They then voted to give him £400 old tenor, in passable bills, for "a settlement;" and also to give him £400 old tenor, equal to about £40 silver, for a salary, with thirty cords of wood yearly.†

* This was Rev. Francis Worcester of Hollis, afterwards settled at Sandwich, Mass.

† As an example of the very unsettled state of the currency at that time, the vote on this occasion will show. The pay was to be £400 old tenor in passable bills of this or the neighboring Colonys or equal theirto in any other passable bills that shall or may be made in this or the neighboring Provinces, said Bills to be passable in this Province; or £40 lawful silver money of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, said silver to be the standard, and either of them to be a tender for said payment, &c. [P. R. 219.] Also, the same year it was voted that "any person who paid a dollar to the treasurer should have £6.10.5. old tenor, discharged on his part of tax." P. R. 237.]

Mr. Powers then accepted the call in the terms of the following letter:

New Ipswich, July 29, 1755.

To the Members of Churches residing in the township of New Ipswich, together with the rest of the Propriety of said township.

Christian Brethren and Friends. Whereas it has pleased God, in the course of his Providence to bring me among you; and likewise to incline your hearts to give me a call to the work of the evangelical Ministry among you, and to take the oversight of you in the name of the Lord. I have upon mature deliberation considered the matter, and have determined to accept of the call; being, as I apprehend, called of God to do it; and it is my desire, if I am not deceived, as well as prayer to Almighty God, that I may come to you in the fulness of the Blessing of Christ; and that it may be my greatest concern to know Jesus Christ and him crucified among you. And I hope and expect that you will be helpers together with me, by Prayer; and that it will be our endeavor on both sides to live together in Love, Peace and Unanimity, that the God of Love and Peace may dwell with us; and that we shall seek each others Good and Benefit for Soul and Body, for time and eternity. And I expect of you, my friends, a comfortable and Gospel Maintenance, that so I may give my selfe to the service of your souls, which if you neglect to do, will you not thereby greatly hinder my Usefulness among you? Thus it appears to me; and accordingly I shall look upon it that I am at my Liberty to leave you, for it is not Reason that I should leave the word of God and serve Tables.

I am your friend and servant in the Gospel of Christ.

Peter Powers.

The second Wednesday in November ensuing was fixed for the ordination, and a council of nine Ministers and Churches was called. Mr. Joseph Kidder was engaged to provide victuals and entertainment for the ministers and delegates,* and all other arrangements were duly made.

Mr. Powers, however, seems not to have been altogether satisfied with the selected ordaining council, and proposed that his ordination should be deferred, and a new council chosen. This request the Proprietors did not see fit to grant; and Mr. Powers, at his desire, was released from his engage-

* The pastors were, Rev. Joseph Emerson of Maulden, Rev. Daniel Emerson of Hollis, Rev. Caleb Trowbridge of Groton, Rev. Daniel Bliss of Concord, Rev. Phinehas Hemingway of Townshend, Rev. Joseph Emerson of Pepperell, Rev. Daniel Rogers of Littleton, Rev. Willard Hall of Westford, Rev. David Stearns of Lunenburg.

ment. Another attempt was made, the following year, to settle Mr. Powers, with the further inducement that he should receive the addition of £100 old tenor to his salary, when there should be seventy families in town. But it seems to have been difficult to please him, and he made such requisitions that the people could not comply with them. On receiving from him the following laconic note, "Gentlemen: Please to discharge me from all obligation I am under to you by virtue of my answer to the call you gave me to settle with you in the ministry, and you will much oblige your friend, Peter Powers,"—they concluded to settle with him in full, which they did, by paying him £26 old tenor, on account of the depreciation of money.

Feb. 24, 1757. Timothy Heald, Benjamin Hoar and Ichabod How, the committee to hire preaching, were ordered that they should "hier no more than four Sabbaths, without giving the Inhabitants opertunity to manifest there minds to said committee; and shall not hier a minister contrary to y^e^ minds of the major part of the Proprietors." [P. R. 233.]

In October, 1757, a call was given to Deliverance Smith, with a settlement and salary still greater than had been offered to Mr. Powers; but he seems not to have entertained the invitation, as no communication from him is on record, though it is evident that he preached more than one Sabbath, for we find it voted, Aug. 28, 1758, "to allow Reuben Kidder out of the treasury, the four dollars paid to Mr. Smith for his last day's preaching, for those that paid said money." [P. R. 243.]

Feb. 22, 1759. "Voted to give Joseph Stevens £9. 9*s.* in silver, old tenor, for going to Concord to hier a preacher, and to Townshend to wait on Mr. Farrar up; and for going to Cambridge, £7. 4*s.* silver, old tenor; £2. 10*s.* like tenor, for going to Chelmsford on the like business."

Nov. 26, 1759. At a meeting of the Proprietors, "Rev. Daniel Emerson presiding, and after solemn supplication, Voted by Proxes, and chosen Mr. Stephen Farrar to be our Gospel minister in this place."

"Voted, to give Mr. Stephen Farrar £40 starling money of Grate Britton in adition to the first Minister Rite of Land in this Place, if he settles in the ministry in this place."

"Voted, to give Mr. Stephen Farrar forty pounds starling, as afor-said, for a yearly Sallery, so long as he continues a Gospel minister amongst us."

"Voted to add to Mr. Farrar's Sallery five Pounds Starling, to be paid yearly, when there is Eighty families; and five Pounds starling more, to be paid yearly, when there is one hundred famelies settled in this place, said adition to continue so long as he does the work of a Gospel minister in this place, and no longer."

"Voted to give Mr. Stephen Farrar thirty Cord of good Wood, cord-wood length, to be delivered at his house anualy, if he settles in this place."

"Voted that the Com^{tee} apointed to hier preching shall inform Mr. Farrar of our Call and the Conditions of the same." [P. R. 252.]

On the 30th of July, 1760, at a meeting of the Proprietors, and after solemn supplication, Mr. Stephen Farrar proceeded to make the following answer to his invitation:

GENTLEMEN,—I have received your call, by the hand of your Committee appointed for that purpose, manifesting your unanimous choyce of me to the settlement in y^{e} Gospel Ministry amongst you in this place.

I have, as was my duty, taken this Call of yours into due and serious consideration, and having (as I trust) asked Counsel and direction of God, in this important affair, I now return my answer to this invitation, and publish to you my acceptance of your Call, and cheerfully devote myself to the service of God in the Gospel of his Son amongst you, and do now stand ready to be introduced into the work to which I am now called, and to be consecrated to the Pastoral Office. I would thankfully acknowledge the sufficient provision you have made for my maintenance, and do testify my desire to rest satisfied therewith, with an humble dependence upon a kind Providence; and as the Providence of God has cast my lot at a distance from my Relations, in order to remove, in some measure, the Burden arising from this account, I would request Liberty to be absent from you a number of Sabbaths, as you shall see convenient,—the only alteration of your proposals that I desire. Finally, it is my hearty Desire that we may never have occasion to repent of these appointments of Providence, that we may be mutual comforts and blessings to each other.

STEPHEN FARRAR.

In compliance with his request, it was stipulated that he

might have liberty to be absent three Sabbaths yearly, if he pleased,—a privilege of which he rarely availed himself.

The ordination of Mr. Farrar was appointed for Wednesday, Oct. 22, and the following churches and elders were sent to, to assist at the service, viz., Mr. Stearns of Lunenburg, Mr. Winchester of Dorchester Canada [Ashburnham], Mr. Daniel Emerson of Hollis, and Mr. Joseph Emerson of Pepperell. Joseph Kidder was directed to make provision for the Council and other gentlemen, their associates; for which he afterwards received £77. 17. 6, silver, old tenor.

The ceremony was performed on the day appointed. The sermon was preached by the pastor of the candidate, Rev. William Lawrence of Lincoln, from 1 Peter ii. 3: "Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre," &c. This discourse was afterwards published, "through repeated requests from the people in New Ipswich and some other friends."

Thus, after solicitous efforts for more than four years, and two ineffectual efforts to obtain others, a man was selected, and his acceptance obtained, on whom the destinies of this town for good have mainly rested. The alliance was consummated; a connection which continued in mutual confidence and harmony for nearly fifty years. The purity of his life and doctrine, the warmth of his patriotism, his conciliatory disposition, and his regard for the interests of education diffused a healthful and liberal influence throughout the town; so that an almost entire unanimity of religious and political opinion pervaded all classes during his life.

After the incorporation of the town, the contract made by the Proprietors with Mr. Farrar was assumed by the town, and his salary was thenceforth raised by a tax on the inhabitants. At this time there were about fifty families in town, numbering perhaps 250 persons.

In 1768, the last addition was made to his salary, there being then one hundred families in town. During the Revolution, when money suffered great depreciation, the nominal amount of the salary was raised in proportion; thus in 1778; it was £300; and in 1779 it was £1200. Some of the inhab-

itants protested against this, for reasons already specified, (p. 90.) In the face of these plausible reasons for evading the contract to give a certain sum of silver, the town voted the next year (1780) to give him "the nominal sum contracted to give him by the year in silver money, or in paper money at seventy-five for one." A similar adjustment was always made, whenever either the fluctuation of the currency or the necessities of the pastor required it. Having commuted with him to receive a certain amount of money in lieu of wood, as the price of wood and other necessaries gradually became much enhanced, the town, in 1795, agreed that it was reasonable to make an allowance, and voted him the additional sum of £27. 6*s.* 8*d.* The same was voted the next year. In 1803, they voted him £100 ($333. 33) and thirty cords of wood, which was then held at 8*s.* 6*d.* per cord. In 1804 he was to have £85, and forty-five cords of wood.

The same Council which convened to ordain Mr. Farrar, Oct. 21, 1660, at the request of the inhabitants, and in concurrence with the pastor elect, assisted in organizing them into a church. After serious prayer and deliberative consultation, with the advice of the Council it was unanimously agreed, by those who were members of other churches or had obtained regular dismissions, to unite and embody into a church, by a solemn covenant. This covenant, drawn up evidently by Mr. Farrar, might well be regarded as a model for such an instrument. While it fully incorporates all the essential doctrines of evangelical faith, and the principles of Christian life, in the most scriptural language, it breathes a most humble and pious spirit, and is so destitute of denominational peculiarities that every part of it might be adopted by every denomination of those who believe in the Deity and atoning sacrifice of Christ. We can only wonder that any other was ever substituted by this church for it. It was in the following terms:

ORIGINAL CHURCH COVENANT.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, inhabitants of New Ipswich, so called, acknowledge the great goodness of God to us, both as to outward and spiritual mercies and blessings; and being, as we apprehend, called of God to enter the Christian state of the Gospel, for the free enjoyment of God's worship and ordinances,

do, in the first place, acknowledge our great unworthiness to be so highly favored of the Lord; at the same time, admiring and adoring the free and rich grace of God, that triumphs over so great unworthiness, with an humble dependence on the grace of God, would now thankfully lay hold on His Covenant, and choose the things that please Him.

We now declare our serious and hearty belief of the Christian religion, as contained in the Sacred Scriptures, the rule of Faith and Practice, and as it is usually embraced by the faithful in the Churches of New England, which is summarily exhibited in the substance of it, in their well-known Confession of Faith; heartily resolving to conform our lives to the rules of Christ's holy religion, as long as we live in the world.

We give up ourselves to the Lord Jehovah, who is the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, and avouch him this day to be our God and Father—our Saviour and our Leader; and receive him as our portion forever.

We give up ourselves to the blessed Jesus, acknowledging his true *Deity*, and do adhere to him as the head of his people, in the Covenant of Grace, and rely upon him as our Prophet, Priest and King, to bring us to eternal blessedness.

We acknowledge our everlasting and indispensable obligations to glorify God, in all the duties of a sober, righteous and godly life; and more particularly in the duties of a Christian state, and a body of people associated for an obedience to Him in all the ordinances of the Gospel; and we therefore depend on His gracious assistance for our faithful discharge of the duties thus incumbent on us. And we desire, and also promise and engage, with Divine assistance, to walk together, as a Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the faith and order of the Gospel, so far as we do know, or shall have the same made known to us—carefully and conscientiously attending the public worship of God and the sacraments of the New Testament; and that we will be observant of the laws of Christ's kingdom, which regard the discipline of the Church, as they have in general been administered in the churches in New England before mentioned; and that we will attend all God's ordinances and institutions in communion with one another, watching over one another in the spirit of meekness, love and tenderness; and that we will carefully avoid all sinful stumbling-blocks, strifes and contentions; and will endeavor to the utmost to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.

And we do now, with ourselves, present and dedicate our offspring unto the Lord, resolving, with the help of Divine grace, to do our part in the method of a religious education, that they may be the Lord's, and that we will carefully keep up family religion.

And all this we do, flying to the blood of the everlasting Covenant for the pardon of our manifold sins, praying that the Lord

Jesus Christ, who is the head of the Church, and the great Shepherd, would prepare and strengthen us to every good work to do His will, working in us that which is well pleasing in his sight, to whom be glory forever and ever. Amen.

Stephen Farrar, (*Pastor elect.*)	John Dutton,
Ephraim Adams,	Reuben Kidder,
Joseph Bates,	Ebenezer Bullard,
Thomas Fletcher,	Joseph Stevens,
Andrew Spaulding,	Benjamin Hoar,
Jonah Crosby,	Benjamin Adams,
Amos Taylor,	Thomas Adams,
Zechariah Adams,	John Chandler,
Stephen Adams,	Joseph Bullard.

To these were added, in the course of the succeeding twelve years, thirty-eight others.*

January 1, 1761. Ephraim and Benjamin Adams were unanimously appointed by the church as Deacons, and accepted the office. During the next fifty years, we have record of the appointment to the same office of Ephraim Adams, Jr., Isaac Appleton, James Chandler and Noah Bartlett; and we incidentally hear of Dea. Jonathan Kimball, Stephen Davis, Benjamin Safford and others, but know not if they officiated in this church. Indeed the Records of the church are exceedingly defective, as may readily be supposed, when the fact is stated, that all the doings of the church, including the admissions and dismissions of members during the whole of Mr. Farrar's ministry, are recorded upon a single sheet of paper; and were it not for some private records, especially those of Josiah Walton, we should have been left in almost total ignorance of this whole period. For the first half of this epoch,

* Among these were, 1764, Barnabas Davis, Nathaniel Carleton and wife, Rachel Kidder, Cornelius Cook, Joel and Hannah Crosby, Marshall Farnsworth.

1765. George Start and wife, Ichabod and Sarah How.

1766. Edmond and Abigail Briant, Nathan Boynton, Rebecca Melvin ; the wives of Ezra Town and Abijah Smith.

1767. Seth Cobb and wife, Jonathan and Sarah Davis.

1768. Joseph and Ruth Pollard ; Rebecca, wife of John Preston.

1770. Samuel and Bridget Brown, Silas Richardson, John and Susannah Cutter ; the wives of Jonas Woolson, Josiah Brown, Stephen Brown and Elijah Mansfield.

1772. Isaac Clark, William Elliot ; wife of Simeon Fletcher.

According to Mr. Walton's memoranda, there were added in 1786, 88; 1787, 10; 1789, 5 ; 1790, 1; 1791, 2; 1792, 3; 1794, 2 ; 1800, 5; 1801, 3; 1806, 1; 1808, 2; 1809, 3.

there seems to have been very little to record. It was the period including our national revolution, when war and politics engrossed the minds of men, to the exclusion of religion. Twenty years after his settlement, Mr. Farrar, in tears, lamented that he did not know that he had done any good. In 1785, when the population was two-thirds as great as it is now, the church numbered only ninety-one members. But in the autumn of that year a revival of uncommon power and interest broke forth, which extended also to the neighboring towns. It was forty years after the revivals in the days of Edwards, and seven years previous to the great revivals in 1792, a period in which it has been said there were no revivals. This was one of a few exceptions. As the fruits of it, the church was more than doubled in numbers, ninety-eight being added during the two following years; and others, many years afterwards, dated their conversion from this period. This was the only occasion of the kind during Mr. F.'s ministry; and during the twenty years that he officiated after this, according to private records, only twenty-eight were added. In 1811, however, soon after his death, and before his successor was chosen, a still more powerful revival, which may justly be regarded as the harvest from the seed he had sown, took place. It continued through the two first years of Mr. Hall's ministry; and during that time he had the pleasure of gathering in one hundred and forty converts, as he himself expressed it, in answer to the prayers of Mr. Farrar.

Rev. Mr. Lee, now pastor of the old church, drew up an account of the Revival for the Hillsborough Convention of Churches, from sources which have now passed away. It was afterwards published in the "Congregational Journal," in 1843; and from it we make the following extracts:

"The sudden death of a young lady had produced a deep sensation. On the Sabbath preceding the first Wednesday in January, 1786, Mr. Farrar preached from Isa. xxxii. 2: 'A man shall be a hiding-place from the wind,' &c., with great effect. On the following Wednesday a quarterly church fast (which the church it seems had been accustomed to observe, not as a means especially of preparing the way for a revival, but for the general purpose of promoting their sanctification,) was held and attended by unusual numbers, not only of the church but others. Upon this assembly the Spirit

came down with pentecostal power. After the meeting was closed, the people, many of them, did not retire for nearly an hour, but staid, anxiously inquiring what they must do to be saved. The report of this meeting went abroad and had a powerful effect. None living had witnessed the like, and knew not what a revival was. Hence the novelty of the facts only increased the interest. The excitement was very great; and though the winter was very severe and the snow deep, it did not cool the burning zeal. Successive meetings were often held during the whole day, and by adjournment from one place to another. The people would assemble at some dwelling-house in the morning, and after continuing their meeting a suitable time, adjourn to meet in some other neighborhood in, say an hour or more, according to the distance. At these conference meetings persons would be so disturbed that they would arise and say, 'What can I do to be saved'? This was especially the case at a meeting at the house of Mr. Josiah Walton, where the distress of many was exceeding great, and several were converted during the services. So anxious were persons to attend meetings, that the sick would be carried and laid on beds. At a meeting in the school-house in the Mill District, two were carried and laid on a bed during the service. Mr. Farrar attended these meetings, as far as possible, and preached *without notes*—preached in tears, literally, with his auditors sobbing around him. In some cases, where private dwellings could not accommodate the many who attended, he would repair to the barn, and with his hearers around him upon the floor and above him on the scaffold, dispense to them the word of life. So great was the demand for ministerial labor, that the clergymen from the neighboring churches came to aid the overburdened pastor. The members of the church were also abundant in labors. Young converts also put on the harness as if enlisted in the service of Christ. The subjects of the work were of all ages, from children of four, seven and twelve years of age, up to extreme old age.

"This was followed by other Revivals in neighboring places, especially in Temple and Ashby. On Election-day, 1786, the young people of New Ipswich went to Ashby to hold a religious meeting with the young people of that place. The minister of Ashby, as also Mr. Farrar, was present; but the exercises were conducted chiefly by the young converts from New Ipswich."

Mr. Farrar died suddenly, of apoplexy, July 23, 1809. It was so sudden and unexpected that all stood aghast. Every mark of respect was shown to his memory. His funeral was attended by a large concourse from this and the neighboring towns. The pulpit was dressed in mourning, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Seth Payson from the words "And

devout men carried Stephen to his burial." The town voted unanimously to pay the funeral expenses, and for a "suit of decent mourning" for the widow; and also to give her the mourning used for the pulpit. It was also voted to erect a decent monument over his grave; and Benjamin Champney, Esq., Capt. Isaiah Kidder and Nath'l. D. Gould were chosen a committee to carry the resolutions into effect. Of his life and character more will be given in another place.

Timothy Farrar, Ephraim Hartwell, Benjamin Williams, James Chandler and Ephraim Adams, were appointed a committee to provide preachers; and just a year afterwards, an invitation to become the pastor was extended to Rev. Experience Porter. He was a man of commanding appearance, and a good orator; the church was unanimous in his favor, and a large number of the inhabitants also voted for him. He accepted the invitation, with a salary of $500 per annum and twenty-five cords of wood. But in consequence of some slanderous reports from other towns, prejudices were excited against him, and the votes granting him a salary and supply of wood were both reconsidered and rescinded, with but one dissenting voice. Under these circumstances, Mr. Porter soon left town, and the pulpit was supplied for a time by Rev. Mr. Burbank.

At this time commenced the second great revival, already alluded to. In June, 1811, the attention to religion commenced, and extended gradually to all classes, in all parts of the town. Fifty-four were admitted to the church in 1811, and seventy-four in 1812. The effects upon the morals of the town have been already described; and its influence on town affairs were no less salutary. The divisions relating to the building of the new meeting-house and the settlement of a pastor, so far subsided, that both objects were soon accomplished.

In the autumn of 1811, November 15, the town voted, in concurrence with the church, "to give Mr. Richard Hall a call to settle with us in the work of the Gospel Ministry," provided the town can be honorably discharged from the call previously given to the Rev. Experience Porter. A committee was appointed to correspond with him on this point, who soon

obtained from him a full discharge, and in a most christian spirit. It was voted to give Mr. Hall $600 per annum, and the interest of the ministerial fund, which at that time amounted to $1468, and was considered equivalent to another hundred dollars. Dissatisfaction was soon felt by many of the people, on the ground that they had voted for too high a salary; and some proposed a conference with Mr. Hall, to ascertain if more moderate terms would not be assented to; but the matter passed without action, and proved a fruitful source of difficulty afterwards.

Mr. Hall addressed the following letter to the church and congregation, accepting their call:

Beloved Brethren and Friends: By your Committee I received an invitation to settle with you in the gospel ministry. I have taken the subject under serious consideration, have sought for divine direction, and have consulted several of my fathers in the ministry. The result is a thorough conviction of my duty. The harmony which has governed your proceedings, and the conditions of the call are such as induces me to declare a readiness to comply with your invitation.

Your liberality, manifested for my support, gives you a right to expect that I shall observe that exhortation of Paul to Timothy, "Give attention to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. Meditate upon these things, give thyself wholly to them." And now, commending you to the grace of God, and requesting an unceasing remembrance in your prayers, that I may be faithful and successful in the arduous, and infinitely momentous work to which I am called, I subscribe myself your affectionate friend and servant in the Lord.

Richard Hall.

New Ipswich, 25 Jan. 1812.

March 12th was appointed for his ordination. Seth King, Abner Chickering, Supply Wilson, Jr., Nathaniel D. Gould and Robert Nicholas were appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements, and "to take any measures they might think proper, and that will comport with the dignity of the town and the solemnity of the occasion."

The ordination took place according to appointment. It was a great occasion, only one event of the kind, and that fifty years previous, had ever taken place in the town; the ceremony was therefore quite a mystery to that generation, and many and curious were the speculations as to what would

be done on the occasion.* A great concourse of people was present from neighboring towns, and not two-thirds of the assemblage could obtain entrance to the house. The ordaining council were as follows: Rev. Leonard Woods of Andover, Rev. Luther Sheldon of Easton, Rev. Daniel A. Clark of Weymouth, Rev. Seth Payson of Rindge, Rev. Cornelius Waters of Ashby (Moderator), Rev. Solomon Miles of Temple, and Rev. Ebenezer Hill of Mason, together with delegates from their churches.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Woods of Andover. The charge was given by Rev. Dr. Payson; and a circumstance which rendered it peculiarly impressive was this: When Dr. P. entered the ministry, he received his charge from Mr. Farrar. On the present occasion, after an appropriate introduction, Dr. P. proceeded to give to Mr. Hall the same charge he had received from Mr. Farrar; and thus, standing in the place which Mr. Farrar had so long occupied, and using his words, he seemed to personify the venerable pastor from his grave, instructing his youthful successor how to break the bread of life to his bereaved flock.†

The ministry of Mr. Hall was faithful and successful. He was devoted to the duties of his office, and in addition to the revival in which he participated as he entered the ministry, and to large annual accessions, his labors were blessed with another extensive revival in 1821–2, when upwards of seventy were added to the church. During the twelve years of his ministry in this place, about two hundred and twenty persons were added to the church, averaging nearly twenty annually; and we venture to say, that few instances can be cited where, during an equal length of time, and in a community of equal numbers, the ministry has been attended with equal success.

* One very serious disappointment of a somewhat ludicrous character occurred on account of this inexperience. It was generally supposed that on such occasions people would take the liberty to call wherever there might be a chance of obtaining a good dinner, without waiting for an invitation, and therefore few invitations were given. Most ample provisions were made, and open house was kept. The consequence was, that nearly all the strangers went home doleful and dinnerless, while the unlimited hospitable intentions of the people were mostly lost.

† The same charge was not long since given to a son of Mr. Hall, at his ordination, in the pulpit so long occupied by his father.

It was during Mr. Hall's pastorate that it was thought advisable to modify the original Church Covenant, so as to present the articles in a more specific form, and to render them more expressive of the theology of the day. The Pastor, together with Deacons N. D. Gould and Isaac Adams were therefore chosen a committee for the purpose; and in November, 1819, presented the following

CHURCH ARTICLES AND COVENANT.

You believe the articles of the Christian faith, as they are contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments; particularly, you believe, that there is one only living and true God, existing in three persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, infinite in all His attributes and perfections, the great Creator, continual Preserver, sole Proprietor, and supreme Governor of the universe.

You believe that God created man upright and just, after knowledge, righteousness and true holiness; that man being in honor did not abide, but voluntarily disobeyed the laws of his Creator, and fell from that holy and happy state into a state of sin and death.

You believe that God cannot, consistently with His holy character, forgive sin without an atonement; that man, with all other created beings, is utterly unable to make an atonement for the least sin; and that, so far as respects the claims of the creature, God would have been just, and his throne forever guiltless, had he never opened a door of mercy. Yet you believe that God, actuated by His own self-moving goodness, mercy and grace, hath opened a glorious way of life and salvation for our guilty and ruined world, who hath offered Himself a sacrifice of atonement for sin, and made complete satisfaction to divine justice.

You believe that life and salvation are freely offered to all who will repent and believe, that all are free to accept, and under no constraint to continue impenitent, which does not consist in their unwillingness and opposition.

You also believe that the righteousness of Christ is that alone which justifies in the sight of God, and that the doings of the creature, however necessary as evidences of faith, are entirely excluded as the ground of justification.

You believe that all mankind are by nature sinners—dead in trespasses and sins; that they are destitute of holiness and adverse to a reconciliation with God, so, that were God to leave them to follow their own choice and inclinations, they never would repent and believe; that therefore the power and grace of God are the only cause of regeneration and salvation, and that this power and grace are exerted according to His eternal purpose.

You believe that those who are justified by the righteousness of

Christ, which is perfect and complete, will never fall from grace, come into condemnation, or finally fail of salvation.

You believe that though we are justified by the righteousness of Christ and saved by His grace, yet the law, as a rule of life, is of full force, that believers are under obligation ever perfectly to obey it; and that the gospel of free grace does not, in the least, encourage nor countenance continuance in sin.

You believe in the resurrection of the dead and the general judgment; that all true Christians will, by divine grace be wholly recovered from sin to holiness, and be completely and eternally happy in the kingdom of God; but, on the contrary, that the wicked, impenitent and ungodly will go away into everlasting punishment.

In 1822, Mr. Hall's health began to fail him, and bleeding at the lungs supervened. The subsequent winter he spent in New Orleans, but without any material benefit. For a year and a half he had been unable to preach, and had supplied the pulpit with other preachers. Considerable dissatisfaction began to be felt, and it was only by a very small majority that his salary for 1824 was voted. In December, he addressed a letter to the Church and town, stating that he had adopted the means which seemed most likely to restore his health without apparent benefit, or any immediate prospect of resuming his duties, and that under those circumstances it seemed desirable that his connection with them should be dissolved, "if it could be effected on fair and righteous conditions." His own view of the case was, that he had been settled with a salary for life; while the town thought that, as in the case of his predecessor, it was "to continue so long as he does the work of a Gospel minister in this place, and no longer." He proposed a reference of persons, to be mutually acceptable, for a fair and final settlement of the civil contract between him and the town, submitting to them the question in the following form: "What are fair and equitable conditions of Mr. Hall's dismission from the church and people of his charge?" The town appointed a committee to bring the subject to decision by reference, and to employ counsel if necessary. The committee and Mr. Hall did not agree on a reference; and after considerable correspondence the subject was abandoned. The committee reported their proceedings at the next March meeting (1824), and were discharged; but a new committee

was chosen "to give notice to Mr. Hall that the town consider him under obligations to fulfil the duties of a Christian Minister during the existence of the contract, and that the town do not consider themselves under obligations to pay him his salary unless he fulfils *all the duties* of a Christian minister." Though there might have been no legal obligations, it was hardly to be expected that one who had served long and faithfully, should be discharged while hopelessly struggling with disease, and with a large and helpless family dependent upon him, without any encouragement of assistance, and without an expression of sympathy. There might have been manifested, on his part, an uncompromising or exacting spirit, which provoked the resolution. Could it have been foreseen how short was the remnant of his days, it is not likely that a course so at variance with what has since been taken, under similar circumstances, would have been adopted.

Mr. Hall soon left the town, and took refuge at his father's house in New Haven, Vt., telling his friends there that he had come to lay his bones with them. He died July 13, 1824, aged forty-six years. When the intelligence of his death reached town, the meeting-house was shrouded in mourning, and the mourning drapery was subsequently voted to his widow.

The early ecclesiastical system in this town was the same as in all other New England towns. The town built the meeting-house, and owned it; the church chose the pastor, and the town raised his salary; and every man was taxed, and compelled to pay for his support, however much he might differ in sentiment. It was thus a sort of established church, sustained by law. There are advantages in it; at least, it is pleasant to see a whole community walking the same road and assembling under the same roof, for religious worship; but it was this very system our forefathers crossed the ocean to escape. In the early part of this century, nearly all the citizens were of one mind in religious matters. None had ever objected to the minister's tax, save the Shakers. There were a very few who professed Anabaptist sentiments, and were connected with the Baptist church in Mason village. Year

after year did they petition to be released from paying taxes towards the town's ministry, and as often did the town refuse to release them; but at last, by a law of the State, the *standing order* was broken up, and no man was obliged to pay for preaching other than that which he chose to hear. All denominations being thus put upon an equal footing, the Baptists made application for their proportion of the ministerial fund: a fund derived from the sale of one right of land reserved by the Charter for the support of the ministry. After several years refusal, this too was conceded in 1820; and it is now equally divided between all denominations which support preaching three months in a year. The fund in 1835 was $1315.68, and the avails of the fund are about $80 a year.

Mr. Hall's death dissolved all connection between the town, as such, and its future pastors; and from henceforth, we look in vain upon the Town Records for any of the ecclesiastical concerns in town. The last salary raised by taxation was in 1823; after this time, each one was to pay or not, and to such organized society, as he pleased.

The Congregational Society, consisting of the members of the old church, and such others as chose to associate with them, was organized in 1824. At a meeting of the church, August 26, 1824, it was voted "expedient to establish the resettlement of the Gospel ministry among us as soon as may be consistently, and to request the Society to unite with us in procuring a candidate." In October the church voted to give Rev. Isaac R. Barbour a call to settle as pastor; but the Society did not concur. The church repeated the call in December, 1825, and the Society concurred; but on this occasion the candidate did not see fit to accept the invitation. A joint committee of the church and society, appointed with no great unanimity, requested him to withdraw his negative answer, and renewed the request that he would settle over them. To their solicitations he returned an affirmative answer, dated February 12, 1826, and was installed on the 8th of March. But on the 22d of August, the same year, he requested a dismission, ostensibly on account of the ill-health of his wife, but doubtless mainly because of the division of feeling which had attended his settlement, and which still continued. The

church, "after considering all the circumstances of the case," voted that his request be granted, and he was dismissed in due form. The society purchased the house and land owned by him, for a parsonage. This was the Hodgkins estate, on the road to Mill Village. A gratuity of $150 was also made to him.

No time was lost in obtaining a successor. On the 20th of December, 1826, Mr. Charles Walker was invited to become the Pastor, with an offer of $600 salary, to which the church, as such, agreed to add another hundred. To this invitation he returned the following answer:

To the Congregational Church and Society in New Ipswich:

My dear Friends,—Your invitation to settle with you in the Gospel ministry has now been before me some weeks. I have felt, in relation to answering your call, as you did in giving it, that it was a subject of too much importance to be acted upon hastily. After receiving it, I resolved not to listen to any proposition from any other quarter, until I had in some way answered yours. The simple inquiry was, then, Shall I accept the call from New Ipswich, or shall I not? To aid me in this inquiry I have sought the advice of my friends and of those who are wise in counsel. I have endeavored to weigh impartially the considerations upon both sides of the question, in favor of an affirmative or negative answer.

With this inquiry before me, I have looked up, I trust, sincerely, for that wisdom which is profitable to direct. So far as I know my own heart, I have been solicitous to ascertain the leadings of Providence, and have endeavored to cherish a disposition to follow them. The result of my deliberation upon this subject, so important to you and to me, has given peace to my own mind; and the path of duty, on the whole, appears plain.

I accept your invitation. May your own hopes and mine be fully realized in the interesting relation which is anticipated, and may it embrace our eternal interests.

Yours, affectionately, Charles Walker.

Mr. Walker was ordained February 28, 1827, and continued the pastor until 1835, when he asked a dismission, which was granted in August, to the sincere regret of a large proportion of the inhabitants. His ministry was faithful and successful. During his pastorship the church, already one of the largest and most efficient in New Hampshire, was nearly doubled in numbers. At his settlement there were 173 mem-

bers of the church; at his dismission there were 335. A memorable revival occurred in 1831, and the scenes attending it are still deeply imprinted on the minds of the present generation. At one time, about sixty stood forth together, to assume the obligations of the Covenant. But his ministry was also checkered with difficulties. An unusual number of individuals came under discipline, and some of them several times. Many of the cases were of a very perplexing character, and protracted through several years; in the course of which, parties were naturally formed; criminations and recriminations rapidly succeeded each other; and indeed, on one occasion the pastor himself was arraigned by one of the church, which resulted in an ecclesiastical council and the exculpation of the pastor. At least two other councils were called during his pastorate. These controversies are still fresh in the remembrance of the inhabitants; but we forbear alluding to them except in this general way; nor would it be becoming in us, even were all the facts known to us, to express an opinion as to where the fault lay. Doubtless, in these, as in most other cases of the kind, there was a zeal manifested, and an importance given to matters apparently trifling, which, to bystanders, would seem quite unaccountable. Wide differences of opinion, and perseverance in maintaining them, are not inconsistent, however, with the honesty and sincerity of opponents.

Rev. Samuel Lee * was installed as the fifth pastor, May 5, 1836, and is the present incumbent. Many additions to the church have been the fruits of his ministry. Another of those peculiar revival seasons, by which this town has been so remarkably distinguished, occurred soon after his settlement, and a large number made a profession of religion in 1837–8; and a still more remarkable one took place in 1841–2, during which time upwards of one hundred were added to the church. His ministry has been in many respects highly successful; but though the difficulties themselves, which had so agitated the pastorate of his predecessor, were settled, party spirit naturally engendered by them was not eradicated. To those

* Samuel Lee, born in Berlin, Conn., March 18, 1803; graduated at Yale College 1827; studied Theology at New Haven; ordained at Sherburne, Mass., Nov. 4, 1830; resigned April 27, 1836; installed at New Ipswich May 5, 1836.

other causes of disagreement have been added, which have at last resulted in the separation of the old church of 1762 into two bodies. These events are so recent as neither to require nor to allow of amplification or comment.

In taking a retrospect of the church, it will appear that during the ninety years since its organization, it has been destitute of a settled minister only five years and four months; and so far as we have been able to learn, it has not been destitute of preaching for a single day. Mr. Farrar rarely, if ever, availed himself of his privilege of an annual vacation; and since the time of his death it has not been difficult to obtain supplies whenever necessary. It is gratifying also to be able to record, that for more than sixty years, that is, during the pastorates of Mr. Farrar and Mr. Hall, no quarrels of any kind were known in the church. Pastor and people seemed to have mutual confidence in each other, and to coöperate in every good word and work. To succeed in thus maintaining harmony requires a knowledge of human nature and a tact not often possessed. It would be pleasant to stop here; and we could almost wish, that for the last half of the century, the Church Records had been as meagre as they were for the first half. It is truly painful, in looking over the Records, which should be radiant with expressions of love and peace, and swelling with the enumeration of new converts, to find, for a period of twenty years, the many things of this sort which might have been recorded, entirely omitted, and in their place a catalogue of nothing but cases of discipline and contention. The condition of the Records too, is worthy of reprobation. For the last twelve or fifteen years they have been carefully and fully kept, and nothing more systematic could be desired. But previous to that, the utmost confusion prevails. Nothing like a complete list of members is to be found. This should be prepared as far as is now possible, and all the Records, previous to the volume now in use, should be copied in order. The importance of such documents is constantly increasing, and when well kept they form the most reliable data for history.

The church has been a very efficient one. It has furnished a large number of both ministers and ministers' wives. In

this regard the influence of the Academy has been very apparent. Indeed the reaction of the Church on the Academy, and the Academy on the prosperity of the Church, has been very decidedly marked. A goodly number have entered the missionary field in this and foreign lands. It was among the first to take an active interest in the cause of Missions, of educating young men for the ministry, in the distribution of tracts, and the other benevolent operations of the present century. A "Cent Society," the members of which contribute one cent a week to benevolent objects, was formed about forty years ago, and is still in active existence. A scholarship of seventy-five dollars was sustained for several years; and liberal contributions in clothing and other necessaries have often been made to indigent students. The aggregate of contributions for benevolent objects in latter years has ranged from ten to fourteen hundred dollars.

The Sabbath School was established in the spring of 1818, the next year after that institution was introduced in Boston. It was a new project, and did not, for a time, receive the marked favor of either parents or children. The exercises consisted exclusively in committing to memory chapters in the Bible, for which tickets were given. These were of two denominations; one having a verse or text printed in black ink; the other was printed in red ink, and was ten times the value of the first. At the end of the season these tickets were commuted for books of equal value. There were then no Sabbath School Libraries, no Question Books, no Bible Illustrations, no Juvenile Music; but numerous chapters were learned, which in after life were never forgotten.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the latter part of the last century a few persons had been baptized by immersion, and had united with a small Baptist church, formed, about 1790, of persons residing in Temple, Jaffrey, Rindge, Sharon and New Ipswich, and called "the church in Temple;" others from time to time adopted the same sentiments and practice. They occasionally held meetings at private houses as early as 1801; at which time it was

voted to have Elder Elliot preach on the first Sunday of each month, at the houses of John Brown, Josiah Brown, Benjamin Prescott (of Jaffrey) and Ebenezer Stratton. For the next ten years preaching was sustained more or less each year, for the most part alternately at the school-houses near Aaron Brown and Benjamin Prescott, who were the two principal supporters. For a year or two they worshipped in the old meeting-house, until the opening of their new house in January, 1816. Elder Elliot usually preached during this time, and was paid at the rate of three dollars a Sabbath. Josiah Brown was chosen the first deacon, in 1801.

In 1814, it was agreed to divide the church; the members belonging to Jaffrey and Rindge were to form the church in Jaffrey, and those belonging to Temple and New Ipswich were to form the church in New Ipswich; the members belonging to Sharon were to join either of the branches as they might choose. The original members of the New Ipswich branch were thirty-three * in number, to whom several others were soon after added; and many of those who had contended against the location chosen for the new meeting-house attached themselves to this new Society. Elder John Parkhurst was at this time their preacher, and was invited to become the pastor of the New Ipswich church. He accepted the call, and was installed March 10, 1814. Elder Andrews, of Athol, preached the sermon on the occasion. Mr. Parkhurst was to preach three Sabbaths in a month, with a salary of $200; the fourth Sabbath he preached at Sharon or Jaffrey. He continued his labors until 1821, when, as the Record expresses it, "he felt it his duty to labor in another part of the vineyard of Christ. Parted peaceably." Mr. Parkhurst was a native of Chelmsford, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1810. He was a good scholar, and though not particularly attractive as a preacher, he was universally respected for his amiable de-

* John Parkhurst, Josiah Brown, Aaron Brown, John Brown, Henry Whitman, Ebenezer Fletcher, William Laws, Joseph Eaton, Jr., Stearns Adams, Mary Emery, Dolly Fuller, Sally Fuller, Adubah Bancroft, Martha Brown, Abigail Laws, Anna Moor, Hannah Brown, Sally Burrows, Lydia Burrows, Ruth Burrows, Celia Burrows, Catherine Eaton, Betsy Eaton, Betsy Wheeler, Betsy Stearns, Abigail Whitman, Sally Haynes, Cynthia Adams, Mary Fletcher, Mary Barr, Relief Stone, Betsy Spear, Rebecca Gibson.

portment and his consistent Christian character. The preachers who have subsequently labored here are as follows:

Ferris Moore,	from	1821 to 1824.
Joseph Elliot,	"	1824 " 1827.
Benjamin R. Skinner,	"	1827 " 1828.
Calvin Greenleaf,	"	1828 " 1830.
Asaph Merriam,	"	1830 " 1836.
Johnson Howard,	"	1836 " 1839.
S. M. Willmarth,	"	1840 " 1842.
Jacob Weston,	"	1842 " 1842.
Harrison W. Strong,	"	1843 " ——.
A. H. House,	"	1850.

Rev. Asaph Merriam also again officiated for a time, previous to the settlement of the last pastor.

Of the above ministers, Rev. B. R. Skinner afterwards was designated as a missionary to Liberia, where he died. Mr. Weston embraced the Second Advent doctrines, and became the principal advocate of them in town, denouncing the church as a "cage of unclean birds," and causing much difficulty. Licenses to preach have been granted by the church to the following members: John Brown, Bela Wilcox, Isaac Butterfield, Daniel F. Twist.

The church meetings for business were usually held, for many years, at the house of Ebenezer Fletcher, in the Mill Village; and candidates have been usually baptized in the river at that place.

This society has always struggled under serious disadvantages. Its members were originally few, and the prejudices of the inhabitants generally, were very strong against them. In addition to this, the society became a receptacle for malcontents from the other congregation, which of course rendered it still more odious. For many years there was no exchange of ministerial and scarcely of social courtesies, between the clergymen of the two denominations. As early as 1810 we find some of the leading Baptists contending for the principle, now so universally allowed, that no one should be compelled to pay for a ministry which, from conscientious scruples, he did not attend; and Josiah Brown, Abner Brown, Peter Sanderson, John Cary and Henry Godding asked to be excused from

the minister's tax, on this ground. The town did not grant their request. With great pertinacity they continued from year to year to urge their claim in increasing numbers. In 1815 we find the number of remonstrants had increased to eighteen, and some of them refused to pay for the support of Mr. Hall. The town as stoutly contended against them; and as it was supposed that some claimed to be Baptists solely for the purpose of evading taxation, two of them were arrested to compel payment. To avoid imprisonment they paid the tax, and then brought suits against the town to recover the money. A committee was appointed by the town to confer with them, and "report to the selectmen such evidence as they can obtain of certain persons *calling themselves Baptists*, who claim exemption from paying a ministerial tax to Mr. Hall, whether they pay the taxes that have been assessed or not;" and on their report, the town authorized the settlement of the difficulty by refunding the money demanded (five dollars) with costs.

Having gained this point, they next entered a claim to their proportion of the ministerial fund, and continued their applications regularly for several years. Sometimes the town negatived the request, and sometimes refused to act upon it; but at last, in 1820, a proportional division was agreed to, by a bare majority, and has been continued to the present time. In 1823 some assistance was asked of the town, as such, and $30 was voted from the town treasury. At various times since then, assistance has been derived from persons not connected with the society, and some small legacies have been left to it by some of its members.

Of late years there has been a degree of fellowship between the two denominations, which is quite gratifying when contrasted with the exclusiveness, if not hostility, which once prevailed. In revivals, and on all other occasions of religious interest, they have been accustomed to coöperate.

The society is still feeble in strength, compared with its numbers. There are now about fifty members. The total number which has been connected with the church is about two hundred; the largest number, at any one time, about eighty.

UNITARIAN SOCIETY.

A number of the inhabitants united to form a Unitarian Society. A meeting-house was built near the High Bridge in 1833, as already stated. Rev. Mr. Harding, an Englishman, Rev. Reuben Bates, since settled in Ashby, and Rev. Warren Burton, have officiated as ministers. Some of its principal supporters having either died or removed, the interest was abandoned after a few years, and is now extinct.

A Universalist minister, Rev. Asa P. Cleverly, was also sustained for a few months.

METHODIST SOCIETY.

A Methodist society was established about the year 1840. It is attended chiefly by persons employed at the Factories; and on that account the meeting-house, which had been built in the middle of the town, was abandoned, and a new one recently erected at its present position, near Brown's Factory. The society is in a flourishing condition, so much so that it became necessary, within two years after the erection of their house of worship, to enlarge its dimensions. The church numbers about sixty members.

Its first pastor was Rev. Mr. Moulton; and among his successors were G. W. T. Rogers, Joseph W. Guernsey, Joseph Hayes, J. Hall, Mr. Boyce, and Orlando H. J. Jasper, its present pastor.

This town cannot boast of having escaped religious fanaticism. But few are aware that one of the strangest delusions, attended with almost incredible extravagances, once prevailed here. About the year 1784, a number of citizens, mostly at the south part of the town, gave credence to the divine mission of Anna Lee, from whom originated the sect of Shaking Quakers. In 1785, John Melvin, David Melvin, Jonathan Kinney, Amos Whittemore, and Nathaniel Williams, on this account, petitioned to have their minister's tax abated. Their request was at first granted, but afterwards denied. The leading man among them was Amos Whittemore, who lived on the south road, at the foot of the Whittemore Hill, at the

place now owned by Mr. Ramsdell. At his house their meetings were held. They could assemble forty or fifty from this and the neighboring towns. Their exercises consisted of furious and long-continued whirling and dances, exceeding in this respect anything in the annals of savage war-dances; they were performed with half naked bodies, and attended with singing, shouting and shrieking which could be heard for miles; and, in short, they resembled drunken bacchanals or raving wild beasts rather than rational beings. A stick, which had been used for thumping time at these dances, was for thirty years preserved on the beams of the house of Capt. Bailey, occupied at that time by the Kinneys. Some, if not all of them, believed in witchcraft and in their ability to perform miracles. Many amusing stories are told, illustrative of the reluctance of the mind to yield to the dictates of reason under such delusions. On one occasion a man had a paralyzed arm, and one of the miracle-workers told him that before the sun rose again, his arm should be well. On the following morning, when the day was considerably advanced, his wife, finding him still in bed, inquired why he did not rise. He replied that it was not time—that the sun was not yet risen. On being assured that he was mistaken, and that it was some hours high, he declared it to be impossible, because his arm was not yet well. On another occasion, one of them visited a relative, and told him that he had been commissioned by the Lord to convert him and Mr. Gibbs and Col. Heald, that very day, and he had then come for that very purpose. To which the relative replied: The Lord knows that Mr. Gibbs has been gone to Boston for a week, and will not be back for a week to come; and how could he send you here, to convert him today. The Shaker replied, if that is the case, I will go home again. Notwithstanding this palpable refutation of his pretensions, he clung none the less to his delusion.

After a year or two, most of the Shakers removed to Harvard, and joined the Shaker community in that place. Mr. Whittemore, after remaining a few years, and sacrificing all his property, came back, and was supported by his son. His daughter Sarah, though quite young, was so confidently regarded by him as possessed of supernatural powers, exerted

upon his cattle and other subjects, that when she died she was placed in a box of rough boards, and denied the common rites of burial.

There were several other dames who enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being witches. One of them especially, with her high cap, bible and yardstick, which she usually carried with her, and which were regarded as her talismen, was looked upon with superstitious awe, not only by the youth of the neighborhood, but by some of the most pious and venerable men and women too. It was gravely asserted by a most excellent deacon, that on attacking a cat in his barn, with a pitchfork, it was suddenly transformed into a human hand; and another worthy man asserted that a cat came into the sawmill and placed her paw on the saw while in motion, and instantly stopped it. But, with the exception of such unaccountable freaks of cats and oxen, and some extra kinks in pigs' tails, we cannot learn that there was any foundation for the wonderful powers ascribed to the supposed witches.

The Miller delusion found not a few adherents, and received no inconsiderable countenance here. In 1842 an immense tent was erected on the south road, near the Bedstead Factory, where preaching was kept up for several weeks. At one time it is estimated that as many as five thousand persons were present. There are a few who still adhere to the idea that the second Advent is near at hand; but with these few exceptions, all have returned to their ancient faith.

CHURCH MUSIC.

The singing was at first conducted according to the usual custom in churches in the middle of the last century; that is, the minister first read the hymn, and then began repeating it, line by line, allowing the singers time to sing each line after him. Some one of the congregation "raised the tune," and then all who could sing, or thought they could, joined in. This practice of *lining* the hymn was continued until 1784, when a committee was appointed to consider whether any beneficial modification could be made. They made a report, which was, to adopt a proposition of the church, "that the lines

be read according as the nature of the tune best requires, whether it be two lines together, or four." This report was accepted by the town, "provided the psalm or hymn be read by single lines, excepting when they sing Particular Metre." In 1787 a still farther innovation was adopted, namely, "that the singers might sing the last time each Sabbath without reading, also all hymns and psalms of particular metres."

The singing was for a long time strictly congregational, no special place being assigned for the singers. But soon after the building of the third meeting house, it was proposed to collect them into a choir, and allow them to sit in the front gallery, which had been designed and occupied as free seats, one half for males and the other for females. The town consented; but the old occupants rebelled, and some of them maintained their accustomed seats in spite of the intrusion; and so great did the resistance prove, that the gallery was given up, and in 1780 the two hindermost of the long seats below were assigned to the singers. Two years afterwards the singers were allowed, at their own expense, to convert these seats into pens, which they did by placing doors at the ends. They also placed a board upon the top of the front seat, so as to make a sort of table between the two ranks, on which to place their books; and when they rose to sing, the front rank turned about and faced those behind them; and then poured forth volumes of sound at each other, with vigorous quaver and right good will. About the year 1804, the number of singers having very much increased in consequence of a successful singing school, the "singing pens" became too strait, and the singers were allowed to occupy the gallery. Much opposition was again manifested, but this time the singers maintained their ground.

Among the early settlers who had musical talents, were old Captain Tucker, who raised the tune until his death, Timothy Farrar, John Warner, Nathaniel Gould, Nathaniel Swain, Thomas Brown and Jeremiah Prichard. In 1786 Lieut. Prichard was appointed to set the psalm instead of Thomas Brown; and in 1787 Mr. Gould was to set the psalm and select a number to assist him; he nominated John Warner, Jeremiah Prichard, Jotham Hoar, Benjamin Champney and

John Pratt. Who the ladies were that assisted in these exercises, we are not informed. Mr. Gould was chorister for many years; and after him Major Hoar and Peter Fletcher, Jr.; subsequently Benjamin Champney held the office for a long time. Dea. N. D. Gould succeeded him about the year 1808, and directed the music until he removed from the town in 1817. Dea. John Clark and his sons have had charge of the choir, for the most part, from that time to this.

The tunes used for the first forty years were of the substantial sort, such as York, Mear, St. Martins, St. Anns, &c., and were limited in number to eight or ten, which by long and repeated use had become almost as sacred as the Bible itself. This kind of music prevailed until about 1780, when a new style was introduced, much more rapid in movement and intricate in structure. It was the introduction of this music, called *fugueing*, in which the several parts were singing different words at the same time, and allowing no time for pauses, that prompted to, and even compelled the abandonment of reading the hymns line by line.

The character of the musical performances in this town has been of a high order, and unusual attention has been given to the cultivation of music. On this account it deserves to be more fully spoken of; and we shall therefore recur to it again under the head of Singing Schools and Music.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

EARLIEST COMMON SCHOOLS; SCHOOL TAX; GRAMMAR SCHOOL; SCHOOL HOUSES; INSTRUCTORS; ACADEMY; COMPACT; EDIFICE; INCORPORATION; FUNDS; NEW EDIFICE; DONATION OF GLOBES AND BOOKS BY ISAAC AND SAMUEL APPLETON; OF MRS. EVERETT; PRECEPTORS; DONATION OF MONEY BY SAMUEL APPLETON; DEMOSTHENIAN SOCIETY; GRADUATES OF COLLEGES; LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.

THE cause of learning has been well sustained, and has done much for the reputation of the town; not so much, however, in its earlier history, as could have been desired. In the Grant of the township it was provided that one right should be set aside for the support of schools; and thus, with enlightened foresight, the Proprietors did all that was incumbent on them, to furnish the means of education to the settlers. But we have no intimation that any school was kept until after the incorporation of the town, fourteen years after the actual settlement. It is true that there could have been very few who were not either too young or too old to attend schools at that early period, and those few must have been widely scattered. Doubtless they received private instruction at home from their parents, who, we have abundant evidence, were intelligent and well-educated people. In 1762, the year of all others most memorable in the history of the town, it was "voted that a school be kept in town three months this year, and no more, as near the meeting-house as a house can be provided." Two years afterwards, means were provided to have schooling four months, in four quarters of the town; and if any persons failed to provide a place for a school, that quarter was to be destitute, and the other quarters that did provide were to enjoy the benefits. William Shattuck is supposed to have been the teacher. In 1768, the town was divided into four dis-

tricts, each of which was to have its committee man, and £20 was appropriated for schools, each district to receive in proportion to the amount paid by the inhabitants of the district. In 1771, a sum of money was raised to build school-houses, and, so far as can be learned, none were built previous to this; but the schools were kept in private houses. Tradition says, that the first school in town was kept at Reuben Kidder's house. The first school-house in the middle of the town was on the hill, northwest of the old meeting-house, and was afterwards used as a carpenter's shop.

The following table will show the amount of the School Tax for a series of years, and the proportion in which it was distributed to the districts according to taxation. It will be seen that the preponderance of the population was at first towards the northeast, and that it gradually became equalized towards the southwest.

Years.	N. East.	East.	Middle.	S. East.	S. West.	West.	Total.
1772,	6.17.14	5.	10.19	4.19. 6	5. 5	6.19.2	£40
1773,	7.4	4.16	10. 5. 4	5. 6. 8	5.14. 8	6.13.4	40
1774,	8.10. 4	5.15.9	11.17. 4	7. 0.11	7. 6.11	9. 8.4	50
1775,	5. 1. 6	3. 9.5	6.14. 6	4. 6. 9	4.13. 5	5.14.4	30
1776,	6.11. 4	4. 6.4	8.15.10	5.13.10	6.16. 3	8. 6.2	40
1777,	9.19. 1	6.19.4	15. 3.10	8.14. 3	9.11	9.12.2	56

At this period the currency became depreciated, and the nominal sum appropriated for schools in 1780 was £5000, being in reality about £60 silver.

It seems that by law the towns containing a certain number of inhabitants, were obliged to maintain a grammar school where Latin might be taught, on penalty of £20 for failure. For a number of years the town tried to avoid this expense, and used to vote annually to indemnify the Selectmen, if they should be fined for not providing one. In 1771, it was voted to have a Grammar school nine months in the year; while at the same time they voted to hold the Selectmen harmless, if they did not have one. But at last, in 1772, several persons dissented from this proceeding; and in the following year, a protest still stronger against this evasion was recorded on the town books, "as repugnant to the law of the Land in such

case made and provided," and signed, Ebenezer Champney, Abijah Smith, Jonas Wheeler, Ezra Mansfield, John Brooks, William Spear, Isaac Clark, Edmond Briant, Reuben Kidder, Eleazer Cummings, Joseph Bates, Simeon Gould, John Dutton, Moses Tucker, Thomas Kidder, Francis Fletcher, Isaac How. As we find among these the names of but two or three who were likely to have been particularly interested in the cause of education, we are led to suspect that the protest was a partizan, rather than a conscientious matter.

The effect of the remonstrance was to provide a sort of peripatetic Grammar School. There was to be a Master, who should go from school to school, beginning with the middle school, which paid the most, and ending with the eastern district, which paid the least; here he was to keep one month, and in the other districts "as much longer as their pay is more." In 1787, £20 were appropriated to have a Grammar master in the middle district, to whom grammar scholars from the other districts might go. At this time the number of districts was seven—the school tax was £60 silver; and the length of the school varied in the districts from four to eight weeks, which was the whole amount of annual schooling enjoyed. In 1801, the amount raised for schools was $500; in 1805, $600; and there were nine districts. And this was the amount annually appropriated until 1825, when it was increased to $700. In 1833, it was $800; in 1838, $850. The sum now appropriated is about $1000, and the number of districts is fourteen.

The lands originally set aside for the support of schools were sometimes improved, and sometimes rented. They were finally sold and the proceeds funded. In 1796 the fund was £175; in 1805, it was $583.34, when another sale was made, and in 1806 it was $947.34; in 1835, it was $1351.62.



The Central school-house, fifty years ago, stood on a rock in the orchard opposite the northeast corner of the old burying-ground. After the road to the turnpike was built, it was removed down the hill, and placed at the corner of Mr. Hills' garden.

Additional school-houses were from time to time built. In 1789, £300 was voted for building and repairing school-houses; in 1800, $630 was voted to build school-houses.

The schools in town have for the last seventy years been of a high order, especially that in the middle district. Among the earliest teachers was Timothy Farrar; and after him John Hubbard, who was subsequently the first preceptor of the Academy. After the establishment of the latter Institution, this district always enjoyed the advantage of a selection from all the students, as a teacher; and usually, the preceptor himself was employed for the winter term. The other districts enjoyed similar advantages of selection; so that instruction has almost invariably been given, both summer and winter, by competent teachers.

NEW IPSWICH ACADEMY.

Although the town had made provision for instruction in the languages under such competent men as Timothy Farrar, Mr. Hedge, and John Hubbard, yet it was only for a few weeks in a year; and after the close of the Revolutionary war it was not to be expected, that such men as the Farrars, Champneys, Prestons, Barretts, Appletons and Kidders, who then had sons coming forward, would be satisfied with the advantages then enjoyed. Accordingly, in 1787, an association of gentlemen, in this and the neighboring towns, thirty-two in number, entered into the following compact:

Know all men by these presents: That we whose names are underwritten, and seals hereto affixed, do covenant jointly and severally for ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and each to the other, that we will support and maintain a school for and during the term of five years from the date of these presents, and each one to pay an equal share and proportion that shall be necessary therefor, to the Master or Preceptor thereof, for the time being;—that all votes passed by a majority of us at any meeting warned in the following manner, shall be binding upon all of us respecting the regulation of said school or the support of the same; that when any three or more of us the subscribers shall, in writing, under their hands, signify their desire to all the rest of us the subscribers, of a meeting and the subject thereof, and the time and place of the same, a meeting shall be called, fourteen days being the notice that shall be given of said meeting so intended.

The proprietors of said school not to exceed thirty-two persons in number, and to have and enjoy all the profit and advantages thereof, each one an equal share, for his and their sole use and benefit. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 12th day of September, Anno Domini, 1787.

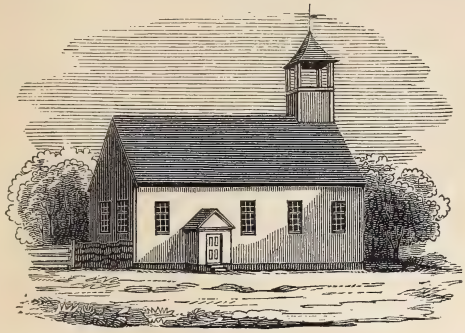
Daniel Emerson (Hollis,)
Timo. Farrar,
Francis Appleton,
Josiah Rogers,
Isaac Appleton,
Ebenr. Sparhawk (Keene,)
Laban Ainsworth (Jaffrey,)
David Sherwin (Rindge,)
Ebenr. Champney,
Jeremiah Prichard,
John Preston,
Eleazer Cummings,
James Chamberlain,
Robert Wilson (Peterboro,)
Aaron Brown (Groton,)
Joseph Brown (Winchendon,)
Stephen Farrar,
John Cushing (Ashburnham,)
John Lock (Ashby,)
Charles Barrett,
Ephraim Hartwell,
Leonard Whiting,
Thomas Heald,
John Warner,
Benj. Adams, Jr.,
Thomas Fletcher,
Reuben Kidder,
Seth Payson (Rindge,)
Wm. Gardner, (Rindge,)
Saml. Gragg (Peterboro,)
Nathan Merriam,
Gen. Henry Woods (of Pepperell.)

In furtherance of the object, Charles Barrett promised a donation of £100; and Dr. Hartshorne of Rindge also proposed to give thirty acres of land for the use of the Academy. Mr. Barrett was also desired to make inquiries on what terms a township of land at the eastward might be procured, to be appropriated to the support of the Academy; and he was subsequently desired to procure the wild lands in Camden, Me., or such others as, with the advice of the Trustees, they might think best. A subscription for obtaining funds was also commenced.

Mr. John Hubbard was chosen the first Preceptor, with a salary of £60 for one year's service, and the school was opened in the school-house October 15, 1787. The tuition was twelve shillings quarterly in advance. At the end of the first year there was a deficit, which was supplied by an assessment of ten shillings on each of the proprietors. At the end of the second year there was a small balance in favor of the proprietors.

As it became quite evident, after two years experiment, that the enterprise was likely to succeed, a subscription was ob-

tained for erecting an Academy building; and some of the contributions having been collected in building materials, and a plan procured, a committee was authorized to let the erection of it to any one, provided he would complete the same for the subscriptions, and collect them himself. Its dimensions were to be forty by thirty-eight feet, and one story high, making provision for hanging a bell on the same. Ebe'r. Foster took the contract. It was erected in 1789, about a hundred rods north of the meeting-house, on land given for the purpose by Rev. Mr. Farrar, together with all the level plot between it and the common around the meeting-house for a play-ground. The building still stands, unpainted, as it ever was, having sometimes been used as a dwelling-house, and sometimes as a carpenter's or wheelwright's shop. The door and a window have changed places, and the little belfry has been removed. It was never graced with a bell, and was inaccessible except externally. It was once struck by lightning and the roof set on fire; on which occasion the preceptor, Mr. Pierce, succeeded in ascending by the gable window and extinguished the fire.



In 1780 a committee was chosen to apply for an Act of Incorporation, and "use their utmost exertion to get the same through the Court as soon as may be." This was accordingly done, and the following Charter of Incorporation was obtained.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, anno 1789.

An Act to incorporate an Academy in the town of New Ipswich, by the name of the New Ipswich Academy.

Whereas the education of youth has ever been considered by the wise and good, as an object of the highest consequence to the safety and happiness of a people, as at an early period of life the mind easily receives and retains impressions, and is most susceptible of the rudiments of useful knowledge, and whereas the Hon. C. Bar-

rett, of New Ipswich, County of Hillsboro', and sundry other persons, are desirous of giving to Trustees hereinafter named, certain lands and personal estate, to be by said Trustees forever appropriated and expended for the support of a public school or Academy in New Ipswich, and whereas the execution of such an important design will be attended with very great embarrassments, unless by an Act of Incorporation said trustees and their successors shall be authorized to commence and prosecute actions at law, and transact such other matters in a corporate capacity as the interest of said Academy shall require.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, that there be, and hereby is established in the town of New Ipswich, in the County of Hillsboro', in said State, an Academy, by the name of the New Ipswich Academy, for the purpose of promoting piety and virtue, and for the education of youth in the English, Latin and Greek languages, in Writing, Arithmetic, Music and the Art of Speaking, practical Geometry, Logic, Geography, and such other of the liberal arts and sciences or languages, as opportunity may hereafter permit, and as the Trustees hereinafter provided shall direct.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Rev. Stephen Farrar, Hon. Charles Barrett, E. Hartwell, Esq., and John Hubbard of New Ipswich, Rev. D. Emerson of Hollis, Rev. S. Payson of Rindge, and Jacob Abbot, Esq. of Wilton, Rev. Joseph Brown of Winchendon, and Henry Wood, Esq. of Pepperell, be and they hereby are, nominated and appointed Trustees of said Academy, and they hereby are incorporated into a body politic, by the name of the Trustees of the New Ipswich Academy, and that they and their successors shall be and continue, a body politic and corporate by the same name forever.

[Here follows authority for a common Seal—to sue and be sued, &c.]

Be it further enacted that the said Farrar, and the other Trustees aforesaid, the longest livers and survivors of them and their successors, be the true and sole Visitors, Trustees and Governors of the said Academy, in perpetual succession forever, to be continued in the way and manner hereinafter specified, with full power and authority to elect such officers of the said Academy, as they shall judge necessary and convenient, and to make and ordain such laws, orders and rules, for the good government of said Academy, as to them, the said Trustees, Governors and Visitors aforesaid, or their successors shall from time to time, according to the various occasions and circumstances, seem most fit and requisite; all which shall be observed by the officers, scholars and servants of the Academy, upon the penalties therein contained, provided that the said rules, laws and orders be in no way contrary to the laws of the State.

[Trustees to be not more than 11 nor less than 7—a majority to

be a quorum, and majority present to decide, except as hereafter specified—the principal Instructor to be one of them, and a major part laymen and respectable freeholders.] And be it further enacted, that as often as one or more of the Trustees of the said Academy, shall die or resign, or in the judgment of a major part of the other Trustees be rendered, by age or otherwise, incapable of discharging the duties of his office, then and so often the Trustees surviving and remaining, or the major part of them, shall elect one or more persons to supply the vacancy or vacancies so happening.

Be it further enacted, that the Trustees aforesaid and their successors, be and hereby are rendered capable in law, to take and receive by gift, grant, devise, bequest or otherwise, any lands, tenements or other estate, real or personal, provided that the annual income of said real estate shall not exceed the sum of £500, and the annual income of the said personal estate shall not exceed £2000, both sums to be valued in silver at the rate of 6*s*. 8*d*. per ounce, to have and to hold the same, to them the said Trustees and their successors on such terms and under such provisions and limitations as may be required in any deed or instrument of conveyance which shall be made to them, provided always that neither the said Trustees nor their successors shall ever hereafter receive any grant or donation the condition whereof shall require them, or any others concerned, to act in any respect counter to the design of the first grantors, or any prior donation. . . . . .

Be it further enacted, that if it shall be hereafter judged, upon mature and impartial consideration of all circumstances, by three-fourths of all the Trustees, that for good and substantial reasons, which at this time do not exist, its interests will be promoted by removing the seminary from the place where it is founded, in that case it shall be in the power of the said Trustees to remove it accordingly, and to establish it in such place within this State as they shall judge to be best calculated for carrying into effect and real execution, the intention of the founders.

And whereas the said Institution may be of very great and general advantage to this State, and deserves every encouragement; Be it therefore enacted, that all ye lands, tenements and personal estate within the State, that shall be given to said Trustees for the use of said Academy, shall be and hereby are exempted from all taxes whatever, so long as they remain for the use of said Academy, and that the students at said Academy be exempted from paying a poll tax.

State of New Hampshire, House of Representatives, June 17, 1789, passed to be enacted and sent up.

In Senate, June 18, 1789, enacted.

JOHN SULLIVAN, President.

Attest, JOSEPH PERRIN, Secretary.

This was the second Academy incorporated in the State, Phillips' Academy in Exeter having preceded it by five years. On the 19th of August, 1789, the Proprietary delivered over to the Trustees all their papers, moneys, &c., and dissolved. The following extract from the Records will show the pecuniary prospects of the Corporation at this time.

"Donations to the Academy: from sundry respectable gentlemen, who have thereby manifested the generosity of their benevolent hearts, in their noble exertions to establish an Academy in New Ipswich, for the promotion of useful knowledge in the rising generation: which donations are to remain in the hands and at the disposal of the Trustees of said Academy, so long as the said Trust shall support the education of youth in the same, according to the true intent and design of the Incorporation Charter; and whenever said Trust shall fail of supporting said Academy accordingly, then the principal of each donation shall be faithfully and punctually returned to the respective donors or to their assigns, without any embezzlement, fraud or unnecessary delay.

Bonds solely for the support of the Preceptor.

John Preston, £35; Thomas Fletcher, £50.

Bonds for the support of the Academy.

Ephraim Hartwell, £50; Isaac Appleton, £35; Josiah Batchelder, £12; George Start, £10; Oliver Whiting, £10; Samuel Dana (for T. Farrar), £15; Eleazer Cummings, £15; Nathan Merriam, £15; Jeremiah Prichard, £15; Seth Wheeler, £12; Benja. Adams, Jr., £20; Charles Barrett, £100; Stephen Farrar, £15.

Bond of C. Barrett, for a deed of 3000 acres of land in Camden.

Bond of Stephen Farrar, for about 1 1-2 acres of land for the use of the Academy.

Obligation of David Hills for a road to the Academy.

Deed of 30 acres in Rindge from Dr. Ebenezer Hartshorne.

Bond for a deed of 50 acres in Andover, Vt., from Lieut. John Warner. All dated August 22, 1789.

The Trustees chose Rev. Stephen Farrar for their President, and John Hubbard, Preceptor, with a salary of £65, his board and horse-keeping. They also adopted the old Laws and Regulations. Among these was a requirement, that in the summer months the students should attend prayers and such other exercises as the Preceptor should propose, at six o'clock in the morning; and afterwards have two sessions of three hours each, during which time they should study in the Academy.

The Proprietors had appointed a committee, in 1787, to apply to the President and Trustees of Dartmouth College to aid them in obtaining an act of incorporation, and also to ascertain if some terms of union could not be effected between the College and the Academy, whereby they might be of mutual assistance in furnishing students to each other. Such an arrangement was finally effected, in 1789, by which, on the one part, the College was to have a voice in the regulations and instruction of the Academy; and, on the other hand, the students entering from the Academy were to be allowed to study a part of the College term at the Academy with a remission of their tuition, and to board out of Commons if they desired. The following is the record:

The Trustees of New Ipswich Academy having taken into consideration the several proposals made by the Honorable Trustees of Dartmouth College and the Trustees of said Academy, respecting a union between said College and Academy, contained in several letters and other papers, voted the same, according to the following statement, viz:

I. The appointment of Instructors made by the Trustees of said Academy, and their continuance in office, shall be subject to the approbation of said College.

II. The laws and regulations of said Academy shall be conformable to the laws of Dartmouth College, so far as the different circumstances will admit, and subject to the approval of the Board of said College.

III. Those students who shall be fitted at said Academy, and entered as members of said College, shall be thereupon indulged in the privilege of studying in said Academy, under the direction of the Rector thereof, in such cases and for such part of the time as the President, with the advice of the other executive officers of the College, subject to the direction of the Board, may from time to time judge consistent; which shall be at least one quarter part of the time;—if thought proper by the Executive authority of said Academy. Provided that the liberty so qualified be confined to the first part of their collegiate standing; and students so indulged, shall have one half of their tuition bills at said College remitted for such term of time as they have liberty of absence from said College.

IV. Those students who shall be fitted at said Academy, and entered at said College, shall have the privilege of boarding out of Commons if desired, at such places as may be approved by the Executive authority of said College.

Mr. Hubbard continued in office till 1795, his salary having been increased to £95, when he resigned; and on settle-

ment, the arrears due to him were found to be £105.10*s*. He had been assisted at different periods, by S. Crossat, Jesse Appleton and Darius Shaw.

The funds at this time had been somewhat increased by a donation of £30 from Seth Payson, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the education of needy scholars, reserving to himself the right to nominate the persons to receive it. Another donation of £20 had been made by Mr. Jacob Abbot, of Andover. The whole fund, exclusive of a bond of Charles Barrett for a township of land, was £419. This bond for three thousand acres of land was commuted, in 1806, into a note for $221.14, as balance due; and it is believed that the note was allowed to run until it became outlawed; and Mr. Barrett's death supervening before it was renewed, nothing was ever realized from it.

After a short interval, Mr. Samuel Worcester, who had fitted for college under Mr. Hubbard, was secured as Preceptor, and maintained the reputation of the school successfully. Having been ordained for the ministry, and being desirous of entering at once upon his vocation, he resigned in 1798, and was succeeded by Mr. David Palmer, afterwards the minister in Townsend. Mr. Palmer was to receive the interest of the fund and the tuition, "he to find wood, and pay for repairs, and other expenses." After one year he also resigned. The school was closed during the winter, and from April to September instruction was given by Mr. Peter Cochran. From September 1799 to September 1801, Mr. Warren Pierce officiated as Preceptor, upon the same terms as those given Mr. Palmer, with three months vacations.

Thus far the school seems to have had a high reputation, and to have fulfilled all the expectations of its friends. Many of the sons of New Ipswich had, in the mean time, received a preparation for college without leaving their own homes, and many others from neighboring towns had also received their preliminary education here, who became afterwards distinguished in life; among whom may be mentioned Dr. Twitchell of Keene, Dr. George C. Shattuck of Boston, Hon. Levi Woodbury, Hon. Amos Kendall, Rev. Edward Payson, Dea. Samuel Greely of Boston, Thomas G. Fessenden, and others.

At this period, however, seems to have occurred one of those intervals of depression which, like the ebbing and flowing of the tide, are so certain to occur in all associations. There seems even to have been a doubt whether it would be best to attempt to sustain the interest. The Corporation was directed to call in all demands, and call on all debtors to pay the interest of their bonds, the avails of which were to go as far as they might towards paying liabilities; and they were to take the minds of all donors in writing, with respect to continuing the Academy in operation. Their decision seems to have been in favor of continuance; for in 1804, after the school had been closed for two years, Mr. Joseph Mulliken was offered the position of preceptor, if he would accept it for the interest of the funds and the tuition. This he saw fit to do; and continued to instruct until the autumn of 1807 with pretty good success. The tuition at this time was from seventeen to twenty-five cents per week, at the discretion of the preceptor. A code of laws was adopted, enforcing attendance on morning prayers and the observance of the Lord's day; forbidding absences from town or recitations without leave, and trespass for fruit or diversion; and requiring of the preceptor a thorough knowledge of the qualifications of a student before giving him a certificate to keep school. These rules were posted up, and required to be publicly read once a month.

The productive funds at this time (1807) were found to be $2069.29; and although there seems to have been some misgivings, it was voted "to put the Academy in operation on the old funds, considering the prospect we have of a permanent addition." In the spring of 1808, Benjamin White was chosen preceptor, and the opening of the school on the first of April was duly advertised; but in the autumn he was released by the Trustees to pursue the study of Theology. He was succeeded by Mr. Oliver Swain Taylor, who entered upon the duties of preceptor, which he exercised with much success for three years. In 1810 the number of students was eighty-five, thirty of whom were females, under the instruction of Mrs. Mitchell (afterwards Mrs. Peter Batchelder); and one of the small rooms was fitted up for her accommodation. This was the first time a preceptress had been employed. There were

thirty-five pursuing classical studies. It was one of the administrations which are now and then signalized by a revival of interest and an unusual degree of prosperity and encouragement. In 1809 the citizens seem to have been awakened to a sense of the value of the Academy, and to the necessity of contributing substantially and liberally to its support. Accordingly, bonds were given by twenty-one persons for the payment, in various sums, of $49.10 annually, during life; by thirteen persons $49.10 annually for ten years; by thirteen persons for $19.50 annually, during their residence.

After the resignation of Mr. Taylor, another period of depression seems to have ensued. In 1812, there was quite a rebellion among the students, and many of them left the Academy. They complained that the preceptor was not sufficiently accurate in the languages; and a committee of inquiry having satisfied themselves that there was ground for the complaint, voted to settle with him, and proceed to the selection of a substitute. From this time up to 1817, the school went quietly on, under the instruction of Messrs. Hart Talcott, Jesse Smith and Elijah Demond.

In 1816–17, it having been deemed desirable to erect a new building in a different location, and the town being also at the same time desirous of accommodations for the town meetings, an arrangement was entered into, so that by the joint contribution of the old meeting-house, the old academy, and a subscription raised in behalf of the Academy, a building should be erected to embrace the purposes of a Town House and Academy. To this we have already adverted, p. 133. The Trustees were at first unwilling that the building should be located so far south; but on the whole, they consented, and united with the town on condition that a title to the land should be secured—that the bonds for the new contributions to the Fund should all be presented to the Treasurer before the raising of the building; and that the subscription to the building should be secured.

With the new edifice, the substantial addition to the funds, and a new preceptor, Mr. Earl Smith, the interest received quite a new impulse, and the number of scholars was largely increased. So encouraging were the prospects, that arrange-

ments were again made for a preceptress (Miss Susan Eaton) who taught a large class in the summer of 1818. Mr. Smith continued the school with good success for three years, at a salary of $200 and the tuition fees, which still continued at from twenty to twenty-five cents a week.

The following extract from a letter from Charles Barrett, Esq. to Samuel Appleton, Esq., his former partner in business, written about this time, will show not only what had recently been done, and some of the wants of the Academy, but also to whom it was indebted for the suggestion and the bestowment of a most valuable donation.

"We have built an elegant Academy, 45 by 36 feet, two stories high, with a handsome Apparatus and Library room; but the great misfortune is, we have no Apparatus or Library to put in it. In addition to building the house, we have added $1500 to the fund. In fact, the Academy would now be upon as respectable a footing as any in the State, had it a pair of small Globes and a small Philosophical Apparatus and Library. It is natural for all men to feel a partiality for their native town; and they ought to feel a laudable pride in its prosperity. We must acknowledge that the Academy in this place has added much to the respectability of the town, and has been a great help to many who now make a figure in the world. Should any of *your* friends think fit to make a small donation in the above articles, however small, it will be thankfully received and suitable notice taken of the same."

The sentiments advanced in the above letter are worthy the consideration of the natives of New Ipswich at all times. Mr. Appleton nobly responded to the above hint, by sending the Globes, and with them one hundred volumes for the nucleus of a Library. At the same time his brother, Isaac Appleton of Dublin, N. H., contributed a large and curious folio volume on Genealogy. Nothing could have been more timely than these donations; and never shall we forget the impression made upon our youthful imagination by the contemplation of this collection of one hundred well-bound volumes, and the respect then inspired for its princely donor.

The thanks of the Trustees were voted to the donors, and it was ordered that suitable cases for the reception and preservation of the books should be constructed, and that they be marked so as to transmit to posterity the name of the donor.

A committee was also chosen to inquire respecting the Library of the Demosthenian Society, and if it could be united with the books recently received. The representatives of the Society offered to deposit its books and funds, provided the books be not loaned contrary to the rules of the Society, and that the income of the funds be used for the purchase of books.

No apparatus of any sort has been provided for the Academy, except an electrical machine and a few other instruments for philosophical experiments, which were obtained by subscription about the year 1830.

In 1831, a fine Bell was presented to the Academy by Mrs. Dolly Everett, sister of the Appletons, to whom the Institution has been so often and so largely indebted. The thanks of the Trustees were voted.

For five or six years after the first occupation of the new building, the school flourished, under the administration of Amasa Edes, Rufus A. Putnam and Cranmore Wallace. Then came a period of depression for two or three years. In 1827, it is recorded that the school was "very small." And again, under the care of Mr. Robert A. Coffin, assisted by Mrs. Coffin, the Institution rose to a high pitch of prosperity; so much so, that the Trustees more than once officially expressed their approbation of his administration; and when he was about to leave, in 1833, they took the opportunity to express their high sense of his faithful and successful instructions while at the head of the Institution. And on the withdrawal of his assistant and successor, Mr. Stephen T. Allen, at the end of the following year, they expressed their thanks for the efficient and very satisfactory manner in which he had discharged his duties as Principal.

In 1835, Charles Shedd was engaged as Preceptor, and remained in office until his resignation in 1841. At this time it was thought judicious to build or purchase a house, for the accommodation of students, in which they might be furnished with cheap rent, and board themselves in their rooms, and thus materially diminish their expenses; and a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Shedd on the subject. The result was, that a contract was made with Mr. James Rand to build "Students' Hall," on land given by the town for the

purpose, for $1200. This sum was withdrawn from the permanent fund, one half of which was thus expended. The building has not answered the expectations of the Trustees, and indeed has scarcely been used for the purpose intended, of late years.

So far as the number of students is concerned, the Academy has continued almost uniformly to be well sustained to the present time. But the funds became still further diminished by necessary repairs and alterations, so as not to afford means for satisfactorily sustaining such instructors as the age demands, and such facilities as were necessary to compete with kindred institutions. Some important, though still inadequate additions were made to the funds by subscription in 1846. Struggling thus with the bare means of subsistence, and apprehensive of entire failure, it gave occasion to enthusiastic joy, when at the Centennial celebration, and in the presence of so many who had enjoyed the benefits of the Institution, it was announced that Samuel Appleton had again come to the rescue, and after a just eulogium on the character of the first settlers of the town, especially on the founders of the Academy, had promised to pay to the Trustees of the New Ipswich Academy Five Thousand Dollars, "to enable that Institution to assume its former standing, and extend its future usefulness." It is expected that an equal sum will be added by other natives of New Ipswich; and if so, we see not why this Academy should not continue to be one of the most effective, as it is one of the most ancient, in the State. Nothing more is needed than a just appreciation, on the part of the citizens, of the paramount importance of the Academy to the prosperity of the town and the well-being of their offspring, and an active interest in sustaining it. Let them sustain it, at whatever sacrifice. Let them, as soon as may be, erect an edifice more in accordance with recent improvements in school architecture, and the anticipated fund will be sufficient to secure adequate instruction, with appropriate illustrations.

The following is believed to be a complete list of the Preceptors, though it has not been possible in all instances to ascertain the dates of appointments and resignations.

1789–95. John Hubbard.*
1796–97. Samuel Worcester.
1797–98. David Palmer.
1799. Peter Cochran, A. B.
1799–1801. Warren Pierce.
1803–7. Joseph Mulliken.
1807. Benjamin White.
1808–11. Oliver Swain Taylor.
1812. Luke Eastman.
1813. Hart Talcott.
1814–15. Jesse Smith.
1816. Horace Hatch.
1817. Elijah Demond.
1818–20. Earl Smith.
1820–22. Amasa Edes.
Rufus A. Putnam.
1825. Cranmore Wallace.
1826. Luther Smith.
1827. Seth H. Keeler.
1828–33. Robert A. Coffin.
1833. Asahel Foote.
1833–34. Stephen T. Allen.
1834–41. Charles Shedd.
1841. Josiah Crosby.
1842. James K. Colby.
1842–44. Abner S. Warner.
1844–51. Edward A. Lawrence.

Dr. Warren taught a few months in 1814, and died of consumption; Mr. Fessenden also officiated a few months.

The following is a list of the Trustees, with the dates of their appointment and resignation, so far as can be ascertained.

Rev. Stephen Farrar, 1787–1809.
Charles Barrett, Esq., 1787–9.
Ephraim Hartwell, Esq., 1787–9.
Joseph Brown, 1789–93.
Rev. Seth Payson, D. D., 1789–1820.
Rev. Daniel Emerson, 1789–1800.
Henry Woods, 1789–94.
Jacob Abbot, 1789–94.
John Hubbard, 1789.
Dr. John Preston, 1790–91.
Hon. Timothy Farrar, 1790–1848.
Thomas Fletcher, 1791–3.
Rev. Noah Miles, 1793–94.
Jonathan Searle, 1793.

* John Hubbard was born in Townsend, August 8, 1759. His father had died before his birth, and he worked on a farm during his minority. He commenced study at the age of twenty-one, and the next year entered Dartmouth College. After graduating, he entered upan the study of Theology and commenced preaching, but found his voice too feeble for that vocation. He was engaged as the first Preceptor of the Academy, and soon brought it into public favor. He left town in 1797, and after teaching a while in Walpole, was appointed Judge of Probate for Cheshire County in 1798, which office he held till 1802, and then resigned. He then became Preceptor of Deerfield Academy; but on the death of Prof. Woodward in 1804, he was elected to the vacant chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Dartmouth College, where he officiated till his death, August 14, 1810, aged 51. He was not only an excellent instructor, but an exemplary Christian and public-spirited citizen; and the town is much indebted to him for the spirit he infused and the institutions he founded. He was noted for his musical taste and talents, and did much towards forming a just and elevated standard of church music in town.

Rev. Abel Fiske, 1794.
Robert Smith, 1794.
Ebenezer Edwards, 1794–1817.
Jeremiah Prichard, 1800–13.
Rev. Cornelius Waters, 1803.
Isaiah Kidder, 1809.
Benjamin Champney, Esq., 1810–17.
Dr. John Preston, Jr., 1812–29.
Rev. Richard Hall, 1812–25.
Samuel Batchelder, 1813–17 ; 1826.
Rev. Ebenezer Hill, 1813–37.
Rev. David Palmer, 1816–37.
Charles Barrett, 1816.
N. D. Gould, 1817–24.
Dr. James Crombie, 1817–23.
Rev. Thos. Beedee, 1820–29.
Peter Felt, 1823–31.
Joseph Barrett, 1824.
Rev. Isaac R. Barbour, 1825–27.
O. P. Eaton, 1826–31.
Rev. Charles Walker, 1827–36.
Rev. A. W. Burnham, 1831.
Ephraim H. Farrar, 1831.
John Clark, 1831–32.
William Ainsworth, 1833–42.
Isaac Adams, 1831.
Rev. Samuel Lee, 1836.
David Perry, 1837–44.
Rev. Frederick A. Adams, 1837–44.
William W. Johnson, 1842.
George Barrett, 1844.
Stephen Thayer, 1844.
William Olmstead, 1849.
Supply Wilson, 1849.

Connected with the Academy was the DEMOSTHENIAN SOCIETY. It was instituted about the year 1793, by the efforts of Preceptor Hubbard, for exercises in declamation, composition and debate. It was composed chiefly of students of the Academy, but other young men of the town were also admitted. Like some other Literary Societies, it had its secret shibboleth. Its constitution was written in a character devised for the purpose, and could be read by three persons only. At last only one person was left who could read it (Timothy Preston) and he was therefore made perpetual Secretary. For many years it was well sustained. Dramatic exhibitions were annually given for ten or twelve years, at which dialogues and other pieces, many of them written by the members, were performed. One of these exhibitions, in 1801, is alluded to in the "New Year's Gift," and the preceptor severely castigated for demanding extra pay,

> "Because he heard the *brethren* speak
> Their *pieces*, once or twice a week,"

he himself being one of the members. A Library of three or four hundred well-selected volumes was procured.

About the year 1810, the Society ceased to hold its meetings, and the Library was very little used. The remnants of it were deposited with the Academy Library in 1818, as we have seen, and the Society was again renovated, ten or twelve years afterwards, under the name of the "Social Fraternity."

The amount of general intelligence and of literary cultivation in this town has been somewhat remarkable. The first settlers were very many of them substantial and well-educated men; and among them were at least three professional men, who had enjoyed a college education. But it is to the Academy we are to look as the main source of this distinction. The men who established it were far-sighted and liberal. "They had just passed through the war of the Revolution, impoverished, distressed and heart-stricken by the blood and treasure it had cost; and as the waves of oppression which had for years been dashing over them, were retiring from our shores, they hesitated not, even at such a time, to draw from their remaining resources to an extent unknown in these days, to establish and endow an Institution which had for its object, as is set forth in its charter, the promotion of piety and virtue as well as of literature, science, &c. Thus they clearly show that they understood the foundation of Republican Government; that Knowledge was the only ark of our political salvation, and Virtue the Ararat on which it must rest." * It has brought into town a large number of liberally educated men as Instructors—such men as Hubbard, Worcester, Palmer, Mulliken and Smith, and many, more recently, who need not be named. They have given a literary cast to the town, and have created a taste for investigation and sound learning. There have been attracted hither, from all quarters, numerous young men of distinguished talents, who have mingled with the citizens, elevated the standard of general intelligence, and brought wealth to them. But above all, facilities have been furnished to the resident youth of both sexes, which they would not otherwise have enjoyed; and there have been very few who have not availed themselves of these advantages. Hence it is, that a very large proportion of the young men has received a liberal education. At one time, 1791, there were no less than ten students in Dartmouth College from New Ipswich. In alluding to the people at the time the Rev. Samuel Worcester gave a Fourth of July oration, his biographer remarks, that "there were not many places in New Hamp-

* Address of E. H. Farrar, Esq.

shire, or in any part of the interior of all New England, where, within the same territorial limits, so great a number of well educated people of both sexes could have been convened on the Fourth of July, 1796." It would appear that since the establishment of the Academy, in a population of about 1200, one young man annually has been graduated at some college. Among them we enumerate a President, a Professor and a Tutor of a College; twenty clergymen, three of whom have become missionaries; eight physicians; twelve lawyers, four of whom have become judges; and numerous instructors. Besides these, the number of those who have received an advanced English education, and have become efficient common school teachers, is very large. A great proportion of the younger people, both male and female, have been engaged in teaching, before they have arrived at the age of twenty-five. The beneficial effect of the Academy in thus elevating the mass of intelligence—in the cultivation of good manners, and in affording opportunities for enjoying rational intercourse at home, and of observation abroad, is incalculable. The citizens will never allow this Institution to languish for want of any patronage or aid on their part, if they understand their true interest. The difference between sending children away from home for an education, and of receiving others from abroad amongst them would soon be felt.

The following is a list of persons born in New Ipswich, or who have spent their early lives and received their preliminary education in the town, who have received degrees at Colleges. Most of them will receive further notice under the families to which they belong.

Ebenezer Adams,	Dartmouth College,	1791.
Joseph Appleton,	" "	1791.
Moses Appleton,	" "	1791.
Reuben Kidder,	" "	1791.
John Preston,	" "	1791.
Jesse Appleton,	" "	1792.
Asa Bullard,	" "	1793.
Samuel Farrar,	Harvard College,	1793.
Charles Barrett,	Dartmouth College,	1794.
Thomas Heald,	" "	1794.
Reuben Emerson,	" "	1798.

Perley Prichard,	Dartmouth College,	1799.
William Warren,	" "	1800.
Brown Emerson,	" "	1802.
Elijah Parker,	" "	1806.
Josiah P. Cooke,	" "	1807.
Timothy Farrar,	" "	1807.
Oliver S. Taylor,	" "	1809.
Samuel Blood,	" "	1812.
Stephen F. Jones,	Yale College,	1812.
Rodney G. Dennis,*	Bowdoin College,	1816.
Ebenezer Cheever,†	" "	1817.
Phinehas Pratt,	" "	1817.
Ebenezer Newhall,	Harvard College,	1818.
John Appleton,	Bowdoin College,	1822.
John Preston,	Harvard College,	1823.
John Taylor Jones,	Amherst College,	1824.
Augustus A. Gould,	Harvard College,	1825.
Addison Brown,	" "	1826.
Henry Shedd,	Dartmouth College,	1826.
Charles Shedd,	" "	1826.
Nathan Brown,	Williams College,	1827.
John S. Brown,	" "	1832.
Frederic A. Adams,	" "	1833.
Timothy Stearns,	Amherst College,	1833.
J. G. D. Stearns,	" "	1835.
Horace Hall,	Dartmouth College,	1839.
Frederic S. Ainsworth,	" "	1840.
Timothy F. Clary,	" "	1841.
Josiah M. Stearns,	Amherst College,	1842.
John Giles,	Dartmouth College,	1842.
John P. Perry,	" "	1842.
David Perry,		
George E. King,	Union College,	
Richard Hall,	Dartmouth College,	1847.
George Clary,	" "	

Besides these, Benjamin Champney, Jr., John Bartlett and Joseph Appleton Barrett died while in College. Nathan Appleton entered College, but did not graduate; he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard College in 1844. Eugene Batchelder received the degree of Bachelor of Laws at Harvard University in 1844.

Several others have studied professions, who were not graduates

* Born in Goffstown, studied Theology at Andover; settled at Topsfield, Mass., and Somers, Con.; now resides at Grafton, Mass.

† Born in Andover, Vt. Studied Theology at Andover; settled at Mount Vernon, afterwards at Newark, N. J.; now at Milwaukie.

of any college. Among them may be mentioned Rev. John Chandler of Shirley; Rev. Thomas Fletcher; Hon. ——— Stetson of Bangor; John Cutter, Esq. of Stoddard; George Willey, Esq. of Cleveland; Dr. Benoni Cutter of Hollis; Dr. Oliver Scripture of Hollis; Dr. Kendall Davis of Reading; Dr. Bigelow of Louisville.

The following persons have practised Law.

Timothy Farrar,	John Muzzy,
Ebenezer Champney,	Abel Conant,†
Benjamin Champney,	George F. Farley,‡
Noah Cook,*	John Preston.

PHYSICIANS.

Doctor John Preston came to the town and commenced the practice of Medicine as early as 1762, and for about fifteen years was the only physician in town. He died 1803.

Dr. Thomas Swain was taxed in town in 1771.

Dr. Eben Harnden Goss was taxed in 1771 and 1772.

Dr. Nathaniel Breed resided in town from 1786 to 1789. He took some part in town affairs, but probably did not become established in business.

Dr. John Preston, Jr., studied medicine with his father, and with Dr. Holyoke, and commenced practice about 1798. For twenty years he had nearly all the business of the town, and a large share of it till his death in 1828.

Dr. Timothy Preston, son of Dr. John Preston, Sen., commenced practice in Rochester, N. Y. 1807, where he remained a short time and returned to New Ipswich. He practised some time in Mason and also in Dover.

Dr. James Barr was the son of James Barr, who came from Scotland. He was educated principally at the Academy, and studied medicine under Dr. Haskell of Lunenburg and Dr.

* Noah Cook was a Chaplain in Stark's brigade during the Revolution. His service money was collected by Gen. Stark, and it was with much difficulty that Mr. Cook obtained it, as the popularity of the General was such that jurors would not give judgment against him.

† Abel Conant was a native of Hollis. He studied law with Benj. Champney; married a daughter of Professor Hubbard; practiced in this town six or eight years; removed to Lowell about the year 1826, where he still resides.

‡ G. F. Farley was a native of Hollis; graduated at Harvard College 1816; studied law with Mark Eastman of Hollis; opened an office here in 1819; and had a large and lucrative business until he removed to Groton about 1830.

Twitchell of Keene, and attended Medical Lectures at Boston and Hanover, at which latter place he received his degree. He commenced practice about 1816, and having more pretensions to surgical skill than any of the neighboring physicians, he soon became known. His practice increased slowly, but surely; and during the last twenty years of his life he had a large business. For three or four years previous to his death, he suffered severely from pulmonary disease, but did not suspend his labors; and when too feeble to manage his horse, he was driven from place to place by his wife or some one else. He died while on a visit to Boston, June 6, 1845, aged 55. He was a cautious, skilful and conscientious physician. As a man he was modest, sincere, upright in all his dealings, courteous to other practitioners in town, never engaging in controversial matters either political or religious; and was universally respected.

Dr. Moors Farwell came from Harvard; commenced practice in town about the year 1813. He had not obtained a regular medical education, and did not gain the confidence of the people very extensively, though he remained in town till about 1838, when he removed to Illinois.

Dr. Calvin Brown practised in town from 1828 to 32.

Dr. William Gallup resided in town about the years 1833–6.

Dr. John Clough received a medical degree at Dartmouth College, and practised here from 1837–40, when he removed to Boston, where he practises Dentistry.

Dr. Henry Gibson, son of Dr. Stillman Gibson, studied medicine partly in New Ipswich and partly in Boston, and received a medical degree at Dartmouth in 1841. He was an amiable and judicious man, and rapidly acquired the confidence of the citizens. With every prospect of extensive usefulness and eminence, he was removed by death, July 25th, 1844, aged 25.

Dr. L. H. Cochran was born in Goffstown, and took his medical degree at Dartmouth. Commenced practice about 1840, and is now the principal practitioner in the place.

Dr. ——— Kittredge has resided in town about five years.

Dr. Frederic Jones has recently commenced, and lives at the south town.

We must not omit, in the list of medical practitioners, Dr. Stillman Gibson, whose business and fame has probably extended beyond that of either of those above-mentioned. Though not enjoying the advantages of a medical education, with good natural abilities, good common sense, and careful observation and self-reliance, he has attained no mean degree of skill. In early life he gave some attention to the diseases of horses and cattle, in which he was regarded as peculiarly skilful. He then devised plasters and herb-drinks, which gained such repute that he was at last compelled to devote his whole time to the demands of this kind made upon him. Since then he has been flooded with patients from all quarters and all distances, and has often been called far away by those whom his fame has reached. In dyspeptic and nervous affections and in cases of general debility, he has had the faculty of inspiring a confidence which few of higher rank would have succeeded in obtaining, and which has revived the spirits and led to those exertions which have resulted in great benefit. Unlike most so-called irregular practitioners, who are usually ready to treat any case, whether understood or not, provided it will pay, he has ever declined treating diseases which he was conscious he did not understand, without frankly declaring it. He has always been hospitable to the stranger, kind and benevolent to all, moderate and considerate in his charges, never taking advantage of the necessities of those who consulted him; and while he might have amassed a large fortune, is still a man of moderate means.

MISSIONARIES.

Among the most distinguished of the sons and daughters of New Ipswich, are those who have entered upon the Missionary field. From the following notices, it will appear that protestant missions to two of the nations of the East have been founded by New Ipswich men; and they bear the reputation of having been among the most discreet and learned of that devoted class of men.

John Taylor Jones was born in New Ipswich in 1802, and was the son of Elisha and Persia Jones. He joined the church in 1817, at which time he worked in the bakery of Joseph Davis; studied

at New Ipswich and Bradford Academies; graduated at Amherst, 1825; studied Theology at Andover and Newton; joined the Federal Street Baptist Church in Boston 1828; ordained July 1830; sailed as missionary to Burmah in August, and remained at Maulmain two years, when he was designated to found the Siam mission; arrived at Bankok 1833; received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Columbian College, 1850; visited China and twice returned to America before his death, which occurred at Bankok, from dysentery, Sept. 1851, at the age of 49. He was thrice married.

As a missionary, the following character is given of him by the Secretary of the Board of Missions: "He laid the foundations of the Siam Mission, and they were laid sure. His department of missionary labor was more especially, and of necessity, linguistic. He was first, of American missionaries, to obtain a radical knowledge of the Siamese tongue. It rested on him, in great measure, to fix the Siamese usage of theological terms. The first religious tracts, with the exception of two unsuccessful attempts, were prepared and published by him. To him was assigned, more than all, translating into Siamese the word of God. For this high service Dr. Jones, by native endowments and severe study, was well prepared. He was a careful student, discriminating, well balancing, laborious. He was acquainted with the original language of the Bible, and well versed in the science of biblical interpretation. His conclusions as to the meaning of the sacred text were ordinarily reliable, and his words skilfully chosen in which to convey it. The entire New Testament in Siamese, translated by him and revised in a second edition, is an honorable memorial of his biblical scholarship and his idiomatic familiarity with the Siamese language. Other portions of the Scriptures were also translated by Dr. Jones; and of some of them it has been stated, such is their accuracy and delicacy of finish, that not unfrequently they are referred to by the most intelligent of the nobles as among the choicest specimens of Siamese literature." [Missionary Magazine, March, 1852, in which a full sketch of his character is given.]

Nathan Brown, born June 22, 1807, son of Nathan and Betsy Brown; converted and joined the Baptist church at Whitingham, Vt., 1816; graduated at Williams College 1827; taught at Ipswich, Concord, N. H., and Bennington, Vt.; studied Theology a short time at Newton Seminary; licensed at Brandon, Vt. 1831; edited Vermont Telegraph 1831; ordained at Rutland 1837; embarked as a missionary of the Baptist Board to Burmah Dec. 1832; reached Maulmain June 1833; soon went to found the mission in Assam, a region until then unvisited by the Gospel, and where he has since labored faithfully, and almost alone, at Jaipur and Sibsagor. The Secretary of the Board declares that Mr. B. will bear comparison with any missionary in the world. We have in possession a newspaper in the Assamese language and character, of which he is editor.

Samuel B. Fairbank, son of John B. Fairbank, was educated at Jacksonville, Illinois. Is attached to the Bombay Mission.

Lucy B. Minor, daughter of Levi Baily, was born July 18, 1819; joined the Church in 1830; married Rev. Eastman S. Minor; arrived at Ceylon 1834; died at Manepy June 29, 1837.

Abby M. S. Cummings, daughter of Jesse and Lucinda Stearns, born July 24, 1822; joined the Church 1834; attended New Ipswich Academy and Mount Holyoke Seminary; married Rev. Seneca Cummings Oct. 1847; sailed for China 1847, and is now stationed at Fuh-Chau.

Jane C. Ireland, daughter of Supply and Sarah Wilson, born Jan. 18, 1820; joined the Church 1831; educated at New Ipswich Academy; was a teacher five years; married Rev. William Ireland; sailed as a missionary to South Africa 1848, and is now stationed at Ifumi among the Zulus.

The following works, relating to the History or the Inhabitants of New Ipswich, have been published.

Sermon preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Stephen Farrar to the pastoral care of the Church in New Ipswich, in the Province of New Hampshire, Oct. 22, 1760. By William Lawrence, A. M. Boston, N. E. 1761.

Oration on the Fourth of July, 1796. By Samuel Worcester.

Narrative of the Captivity and Sufferings of Ebenezer Fletcher, of New Ipswich, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Hubbardston, Vt., in 1777, &c. Written by himself. First printed about 1800: A fourth edition was printed by Salmon Wilder, in New Ipswich, 1827.

The Death of the Godly lamented; a Sermon delivered at New Ipswich June 26, 1809, at the Interment of the Rev. Stephen Farrar, A. M., Pastor of the Church in that place. By Seth Payson. 12mo. Amherst, 1810.

Sermon delivered at New Ipswich June 3, 1811, at the Interment of the remains of Miss Ruthy Batchelder, daughter of Josiah and Ruth Batchelder, who died June 1, 1811, aged 22. By Ebenezer Hill of Mason. 8vo. Boston, 1812.

Sermon delivered at New Ipswich, at the Interment of William Kimball Batchelder, son of Josiah and Ruth B., who was killed by being thrown from a horse August 4, 1811, aged 13. By Ebenezer Hill. 8vo. Boston, 1812. Two Hymns were composed on the occasion; one by A—— G——, the other by M. B. [Mrs. John M. Batchelder]. Many young persons afterwards ascribed their first serious reflections leading to their converson, to this sudden death.

Sermon delivered at New Ipswich, Sept. 28, 1815, at the Funeral of Miss Clarissa Davis. By Ebenezer Hill. Also, Extracts from her Diary and Letters, by Richard Hall. 16mo. Boston, 1816.

Sermon delivered at the Interment of the Rev. Jesse Appleton, D. D., President of Bowdoin College, who died Nov. 12, 1819, aged 47. By Benjamin Tappan. 8vo. Hallowell, 1819.

Sermon at the Interment of Mrs. Anna Farrar Clary, at Dover, Feb. 18, 1825. By Federal Burt.

Sermon, May 5, 1833, on the Death of Joseph Appleton Barrett, only son of Joseph Barrett, a Sophomore in College, April 20, 1833. By Charles Walker. 8vo. New Ipswich, 1833.

Sermon at the Installation of Rev. I. R. Barbour, as pastor of the Congregational Church in New Ipswich, March 8, 1825. By Rev. Warren Fay. 8vo. Boston, 1826.

Discourse occasioned by the Centennial Anniversary of Hon. Timothy Farrar, LL. D., delivered at Hollis, July 11, 1847. By Timothy Farrar Clary. 8vo. Andover, 1847.

Sketch of New Ipswich, N. H., Civil, Literary and Ecclesiastical. By Charles Walker, A. M., Pastor of the Congregational Church, 1835. [In Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, v. 155.]

Address before the Bethel Lodge. By Nathaniel D. Gould.

The New Year's Gift, or Naughty Folks Reformed. By His Honor Isaac Iambic, Commander in Chief of the Poetic Forces in New Ipswich. 12mo. Jan. 1, 1802. [A Satirical Poem, by one of the Citizens.]

Two or three Newspapers have been published in town; each of which had a temporary success. The first was entitled the "New Ipswich Register," in 1833, edited by Mark Miller. Another, in 1836, entitled "The News Gatherer," published by King & Hewes, and edited by Hewes. The Farmer's Cabinet, at Amherst, was also originally established by Cushing & Preston,—Samuel Preston of New Ipswich. After a few years he withdrew, and removed to the West and established another newspaper.

CHAPTER XIII.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

CLOTHIER'S WORKS; LINSEED OIL WORKS; OATMEAL; MALT; EARTHEN WARE; POTASHERIES; GLASS; COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES; STORES AND TAVERNS; ARTISANS; STATISTICS FOR MDCCCLI.

MANUFACTURING has always been a favorite pursuit with the people of this town, and has often been followed with perseverance worthy of better success. It is believed that in some branches which have grown to be of importance, they may claim to be among the pioneers. The establishment of Saw and Grist Mills has already been noticed in the former part of the volume. The next in order of time was the erection of a Clothier's Works and Fulling Mill; this was erected about 1776, on the site of the present Mountain Mills, by John Warner. He employed Nathaniel Prentice, who had been engaged in the same business at Westford; and in the course of a year, Prentice purchased a part of the establishment, and it was carried on under the firm of Warner & Prentice. After a few years, Mr. Prentice became the sole proprietor, and carried on the business until about 1800, when he disposed of the concern to Ephraim Hartwell, who erected some additional buildings, and turned it into an establishment for making Linseed oil; large quantities of flax being then raised in town, (for almost every family made their own linen,) there was no difficulty in obtaining the seed in any quantity. Linseed oil was also made by Eleazer Cummings, at his mills, at an early date.

Very soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, Mr. Cummings also manufactured at his mill a quantity of Oatmeal, for the supply of the apothecaries of Boston, who had

generally imported the article. The secret of preparing and hulling the oats for the purpose was said to have been brought from Scotland by James Barr, and was not communicated to any other parties.

Mr. Cummings also had an establishment for Malting, which was conducted by Mr. Barr. There was a Malt-house on the old road along the flat Pasture, west of the burying-ground; and this road was designated on the Records as the "Malt-house road." It has not been ascertained by whom it was carried on. Malt was also made at Farrar's mills, by Peter Warren, and continued as lately as 1812.

Stone and brown earthen ware, such as Jugs, Milk-pans, and Bowls, was manufactured on the Kidder farm as early as 1792. Isaiah and Josiah Kidder seem to have managed the establishment.

There were three or four establishments for the manufacture of Pot and Pearl Ashes before the beginning of the present century. The first of which we have any knowledge was that of Josiah Fletcher, in the Bake-house village, in 1795. Another, near where the Bank building now stands, was owned by David Hills. One by Charles Barrett, in the rear of his house; and another by Ephraim Hartwell. Another, at the south part of the town, was carried on by Zechariah Parker.

But the first combined effort was for the manufacture of Glass. During the Revolution, the article of window glass became so scarce, that the people of Groton had petitioned the General Court to loan them some out of the public stock, stating that they could not purchase any for the repairing of their meeting-house, on any terms whatever.

About this time Robert Hewes came here, from Boston, where he had been a soap and tallow chandler, but was forced to remove on account of the depression of business consequent on the war. He was a man of some talents and good address, and professsed to have a knowledge of Glass making. He had with him some Germans who had worked at the business in Europe. With the assistance of some of our most enterprising people, he commenced the undertaking, on the north side of the Kidder Mountain, a short distance over the town

line, in Temple. The establishment was on a very small scale; and, although he made some samples of glass, he practically effected nothing, and after a while concluded to leave town. But some of the most prominent men became interested in the matter, and a meeting was called to investigate the thing; when it was agreed to form a company, (or society, as it was then called,) to enable him to erect more extensive works, and to extend the business, and make every thing that was wanted in that line.

Among the leaders in the enterprise were Dea. Isaac Appleton, Charles Barrett, Judge Champney, Reuben Kidder, and Judge Farrar. A large building was soon erected, and extensive furnaces were commenced. The heavy fire-stones, as well as the clay, had to be transported from Boston, over bad roads, a journey that then took a full week to accomplish with a loaded team. Much energy was displayed by those interested, and it was regarded as a great affair. A large number of persons were employed in cutting and hauling the timber and fuel, and the various labors consequent to such an establishment. People came from far and near to see, for the first time, the making of glass; and for a year or so, till Peace was declared, the project seemed to be in a flourishing way. A lottery was arranged for its benefit, and the tickets prepared, but it is believed were never disposed of. As the thing was so new, much time and money was spent in trying to make tumblers, window glass, and other articles then much wanted, but with little success; and it is said that they never made any thing but junk bottles. Soon after Peace took place, the country was flooded with every article of European manufacture at much lower prices than ever before, and Mr. Hewes was compelled to stop. He found himself very much indebted to the people he had employed, as well as to those who had furnished him with funds, as he seems to have been the real proprietor from first to last. He left town rather suddenly for Boston, which gave rise to the story that he had been bought off by a rival establishment there; but this was an error, as he resumed his old trade, and paid off many of his debts here, in small boxes of shaving soap.

He was a man of a sanguine temperament; and a few years

after, again commenced the manufacture of glass in Boston, and received from the Legislature an exclusive grant to manufacture it throughout the State. His works were located in Essex street, opposite to Kingston street, and were supposed to have been quite profitable.

The following sketch of the cotton and woollen manufactures has been furnished by Samuel Batchelder, Esq., who has been engaged in manufactures probably as long as almost any person now living; and is familiar with their rise and progress. We insert it entire.

"In the year 1803, preparations were made for building a Cotton Factory in New Ipswich, which was put in operation December 15, 1804, being the first cotton factory built in the State of New Hampshire. From the time of the introduction of the Arkwright machinery by Samuel Slater, which was put in operation at Providence, on the Pawtucket Falls, in 1790, the business had been confined to that first mill until 1798, when Slater, in connection with some other persons, built a second mill at Cumberland; and these two mills for some time had a monopoly of the business. But after a few years, the men employed in these mills thought themselves sufficiently acquainted with the construction of the machinery to set up for themselves. Among these Charles Robbins came to New Ipswich in 1803, and made proposals to other parties to unite with him in building a mill. A location was fixed upon on the lower part of the site of the present mill, which was occupied at that time by an oil mill, a fulling mill, and other works, belonging to Charles Barrett, Ephraim Hartwell and Nathaniel Prentice. An Association was formed, in which Charles Barrett and Benjamin Champney were at first interested with Robbins. The latter was to receive for his services and skill $2.75 per day, and the others to furnish the means for conducting the business. The mill went into operation in December 1804, and contained 500 spindles. Four and a half pounds of yarn were spun on the first day, which was sold to Charles Robbins for $3.42. June 11, 1805, the Legislature of New Hampshire, on the petition of Charles Barrett and others, passed an "Act to encourage the manufacture of Cotton Yarn

in the town of New Ipswich in this State." This act granted an exemption from taxes for five years.

In 1807, a second factory was commenced by Daniel Brooks and some of the workmen who had been engaged in building the first. This was situated a little below, on the same stream, and was put in operation in 1808, previous to which time Samuel Batchelder had purchased an interest in the property. December 9, 1808, on the petition of Seth Nason, Jesse Holton and Samuel Batchelder, was passed "An act to encourage the manufacture of Cotton Yarn." This act granted an exemption from taxes for five years, on the buildings, machinery and stock employed in the business, not exceeding the sum of twenty thousand dollars. These two mills were both in operation some time before any other machinery was built in the State for the manufacture of cotton yarn,* and both mills contained less than one thousand spindles. These were the days of *small things*, in some respects, compared with the present. The quantity of cotton spun in the first mill, from April 7, 1810 to June 1, 1811, was 18,196 lbs., or a little more than 300 pounds per week. The average cost was 26 cents per pound; the product was 13,647 pounds of yarn. The yarn No. 12 was then sold for 84 cents per pound. All the cotton used in the factories at that time, or *cotton wool*, as it was then denominated, had to be picked by hand, at a cost of four to five cents per pound; for which purpose it was delivered at the mill in bags of one hundred pounds or more, and carried frequently some miles on horseback, to be picked by families in distant parts of the town, or the neighboring towns. This occasioned great delay and inconvenience; to obviate which, an Englishman, by the name of Charles

* It has sometimes been said, that the first Cotton Factory in the State was built at Exeter; but this is a mistake, as some of the parties concerned in building the *first* cotton factory at Exeter, visited New Ipswich after the *second* mill was built there, in order to obtain information in relation to the business they were about commencing. The early factory alluded to, at Exeter, was not a cotton factory, but was built for the manufacture of *sail duck*. The Legislature of New Hampshire, in 1789, passed a law to encourage the manufacture of "Sail Cloth or Duck," granting an exemption from taxes for ten years, an abatement of the poll tax for seven years to such as should be employed in the business, and a bounty of fifty pounds for the first establishment created for the purpose. This was the origin of what has been called the old factory at Exeter.

Hughes, in 1812 built a picking machine, which was put in operation at the first factory, and was among the first experiments for picking cotton by machinery in this country.

In 1806, Isaiah Kidder purchased the interest of Charles Barrett in the first mill for $2,600, and Rogers Chandler also purchased the interest of Charles Robbins,* so that the owners then were Isaiah Kidder, Benja. Champney and Rogers Chandler. In 1810, Mr. Samuel Appleton, of Boston, who always felt a great interest in the prosperity of his native town, also became an owner.

About the year 1810, Josiah Davis, Joel Davis and Peter Felt converted the old Iron Works, on the north branch of the Souhegan, into a Cotton Factory, which continued in operation until about 1826. It is now occupied more successfully as a Bedstead Manufactory by William Walker.

About the same time the old Saw and Grist Mill, a little below, near Col. Gibson's residence, built about 1800 by Jeremiah Prichard, and carried on by his brother Benjamin, and afterwards by Salathiel Manning, was purchased by Eleazer Rhoades and Loammi Chamberlain. They put Cotton Machinery in it, and carried it on eight or ten years.

Soon after this time, Isaiah Kidder formed a partnership with Ebenezer Stowell, who had considerable experience in various branches of manufacture, which he had been concerned in carrying on at or near Worcester, Mass. They commenced the business of manufacturing Velvets, Checks, Tickings, Table and Bed Covers, and a variety of cotton fabrics, which was continued until the death of Mr. Kidder, April 28, 1811. As he was the active and enterprising manager of the

* Mr. Robbins left town in 1807, and was employed to superintend the making of the patterns and machinery, and put in operation the cotton factory then being built at Fitchburg. Mr. R. was said to be in the habit of drinking *a quart of brandy daily*, and was not usually of a very amiable temper. Being puffed up by being the possessor of important secrets, he assumed an overbearing demeanor which was not very pleasing to his employers. As the proprietors' funds soon gave out, all persons employed had to take shares in the concern ; but Robbins, thinking they could not proceed without him, declined to do so. But he soon found that he had over-estimated his importance, as a *very enterprising* young workman, by climbing the lightning-rod, reached the room where the chest containing his patterns was deposited, by which he was soon capable of superintending the work, and Mr. Robbins was summarily dismissed. What became of him afterwards is not known. Soon after its completion a Mr. Field, who had learned the business in this town, was employed to superintend this factory.

whole concern, this proved a heavy blow, both to the Cotton Factory, in which he was interested, and to the new undertaking of weaving cotton goods. But though this business did not prove successful or profitable, and was not long continued, the commencement of it brought together a number of emigrants from Scotland, Yorkshire, and other places, who were acquainted with weaving, dyeing and other manufacturing processes, and who afterwards found employment by other parties; so that at the commencement of the war of 1812, a sort of hand-loom manufacture was carried on of Ginghams, Tickings, Shirtings and other articles to a considerable extent, principally by Samuel Batchelder, who contracted, for some years, for all the yarn produced in the mill in which he was interested, and had it woven on his own account; which business he continued until his removal to Lowell, and his connection with the Hamilton Manufacturing Company on its establishment there in 1825.

Until about the year 1812, there were no Power-looms in operation in this country, and most of the yarn spun in the factories here was used in various household manufactures by hand-looms, which were then a necessary appendage to almost every family; and all mothers and daughters were skilled in using them; and, except in a few instances, like that above-mentioned, very little cloth of any kind was manufactured for sale. So entirely was our supply of cotton goods, at that time imported from Great Britain, and such was the feeling respecting American goods, that few persons engaged in the Dry Goods business in Boston could be prevailed upon to offer an article of American manufacture for sale. The consequence was, that such goods as were made could only be disposed of by barter, or by consigning them for sale at retail in Boston, or to traders in the country. Notwithstanding these embarrassments, a considerable business was done for several years at hand-loom weaving in New Ipswich, on account of the manufacturing skill which had been introduced there, affording employment to many of the inhabitants, and contributing very materially to the prosperity of the place. This was continued until it was superseded by the introduction of the power-loom; and in the mean time establishments

were commenced for the sale of American goods in Boston, and such commission houses found an increasing and prosperous business.*

After the successful introduction of the Power-loom at Waltham, Samuel Appleton, Benjamin Champney, Silas Bullard and Charles Barrett, Jr., and others, were incorporated as the "New Ipswich Water-loom Factory," in 1820, and proceeded to build a new mill, occupying the site of the old mill, then owned by them, and the old fulling-mill above it. This went into operation in 1821, for the manufacture of Sheetings by power-looms, and was continued successfully for several years. On the death of Charles Barrett, it was sold at auction, and purchased by a company in Boston. It is now conducted, under the name of the "Mountain Mill," by Hiram Smith, as agent, and manufactures Jeans and Flannels.

About 1823, a new mill was also commenced on the site of the second factory, by Samuel Batchelder and Eleazer Brown, who had purchased the interest of Mr. Holton, about 1818, for the manufacture of Tickings by power-looms. This went into operation in 1825, and these two establishments have been continued, with various success and some interruptions, according to the chances and discouragements of the times, and with several changes in the ownership, up to the present time.

About the year 1825, two other Cotton mills were put in operation on the same stream, and principally by the same owners; one of which, "the Souhegan," has been since burnt down and rebuilt, under the name of the "Columbian Factory, No. 2;" the other by Eleazer Brown, on the site of the Sanderson Factory; and both have participated in the prosperity and adversity of others engaged in this branch of business.

On account of the rapid increase of the Cotton manufacture in this country, since these small beginnings in 1803, and the extent and importance of the business at present in this State, it has not been deemed improper to give the foregoing minute detail of particulars respecting the commencement of the business at New Ipswich.

* Among the very first who engaged in this branch of business was Gilman Prichard, a native of New Ipswich.

In connection with the cotton manufacture, the name of James Sanderson ought not to be omitted, on account of the influence which his skill in blue-dyeing had, in some branches of the cotton business established at a later period. He came to New Ipswich in 1801, and put in operation a carding machine for carding wool. Those who have any recollection of cloths earlier than this date, will remember that the woollen cloth of household manufacture which constituted the principal clothing of people in the country, was very coarse and imperfectly made. The greatest defect arose from carding by hand and want of proper care in sorting the wool, for which reason different parts of the cloth would shrink unevenly in the fulling and dressing. This was obviated by machine carding, which mixed and carded the wool so thoroughly and equally that the different parts of the cloth would receive a uniform finish. For this reason the introduction of carding machines by Mr. Sanderson was an important era in household manufactures; and wool was brought to be carded from the neighboring towns for twelve or fifteen miles, as this was the first carding machine introduced in this part of the country. Another very important facility introduced by Mr. S. was the *spring shuttle* in place of the hand shuttle.

Mr. Sanderson was from a manufacturing district in Scotland, and had also the skill, then almost unknown in this country, of dyeing indigo blue by the same process now practiced in our best manufacturing establishments. Before this time, the good housewife, in providing clothing for her family, had some experience of the difficulty and delay of several weeks in producing at last a very ordinary color; so that she had a proper appreciation of the mystery of blue dying; and when she was able to carry her yarn to the dye-house in the morning, for which purpose she sometimes travelled several miles, and to have it dyed a beautiful and permanent color, and ready to have it carried home at night, it was a matter of no inconsiderable wonder. The skill of Mr. Sanderson proved afterwards very important, in giving a good and permanent color to the Tickings, Checks and other goods which, in the progress of the cotton manufacture, were afterwards made here; and he was subsequently employed at

Lowell in skein-dyeing soon after the commencement of business by the Hamilton Manufacturing Company. He also carried on the manufacture of woollens to a considerable extent in 1812-14, and in 1819, added cotton machinery also. His factory was burnt in 1819, whereby he lost nearly every thing. It was rebuilt and again burnt." *

Mr. John Everett commenced the manufacture of woollens about 1810. He erected a mill on the north branch of the Souhegan, on the south road near Dr. Gibson's. His first business was the fulling and dressing of woollen cloth that had been spun and woven in families: but in 1815 he began the manufacture of satinets. The first weaver in his employ was Miss Reed, afterwards Mrs. Tho. Sanderson. She was paid twelve cents per yard. The bobbins were all wound by hand, on a one-spindle quill-wheel, the thread passing between the thumb and fingers. The satinet warp was sized in a common wooden tub, and drawn through the nose of a broken jug, in order to squeeze out the sizeing. About 1820 the business was increased by the introduction of looms for the making of broadcloths, kerseymeres and satinets. This was continued on quite an extensive scale for those times. "The cloth was woven by main strength, and was as firm as the hills; it was beat up so hard that it was almost milled in the loom." The wool was mostly purchased in Boston, and the cloth sold there. The woollen manufacture in New England has seen many reverses; and in 1826 this establishment was compelled to stop. The employees mostly emigrated to Lowell and other

* It appears from a deposition of the wife of Sanderson, taken in 1823, for the purpose of establishing her claim to a legacy of about three hundred pounds, left her by an uncle who died in London, that Sanderson came to this country in 1794, and that she came three years later; and that they took up their residence in New Ipswich in 1801. She testifies that she was the daughter of *John Thorburn* and *Mary Thorburn*, formerly Mary *Wilson*, and sister of Thomas Wilson, late of Old Bond Street, London; that she was married to James Sanderson at *Gallashiels;* that one of her children was born at *Melrose;* that she resided for a time at *West Gordon*, and near *Kelso*. The names of these places seem now suggestive of poetical associations; and the persons named bring to mind emigrants from Scotland to this country, who have figured in other than manufacturing vocations. But this was before the genious of Scott had thrown a charm over every familiar name and location in his vicinity; and those names, at that time, belonged truly to the work-day world of plain prose.

large manufacturing towns, where their experience and skill have been duly appreciated. In one large factory the principal Overseer and three of his subordinates all learned their trade in Everett's Mills.

Mr. Everett had been previously connected with Major King and James Taft, in commencing the woollen works at Mason Village.

MILLS.

The first Mills built by the Massachusetts Proprietors, and by John Chandler, have been already described.

Thomas Adams' Sawmill is spoken of in the Records of 1760; but its location is not precisely known. It is presumed to have been identical with the one next mentioned. Tradition says that the crank was made of a crooked tree.

Zechariah Adams, with the assistance of John Breed, built the Mills in the Mill village. They are alluded to in the Records of 1764. They were accidentally burnt in 1780, and rebuilt by Samuel Cummings. They then stood directly below the dam. They were afterwards owned by Ebenezer Fletcher, who rebuilt them on their present site. He sold them to his son, Roby Fletcher, about 1826. In 1827 they were set on fire by friction and burned; loss $2500. They were rebuilt by Shattuck & Knowlton, and again burnt in 1836. Again they were rebuilt, and are now owned by Jonas Nutting and Stephen Sylvester, who, in addition to Sawing and Grinding, carry on an extensive business in the manufacture of Chairs.

Farrar's Mills, on the Mill Brook, at what has more recently been called the Starch Factory, were erected about the year 1790. A Bolting Machine for wheat flour, the first in town, was introduced in 1793, previous to which, the little flour that was used was sifted by hand sieves. A single run of millstones was all the machinery they contained, until about the year 1816, when an extension was made and a Carding Machine added. They have been carried on by Peter Warren, Isaac Preston, Stephen Farrar, Arthur Dennis and others, and continued in operation till 1825. The mill privilege is now owned by Harvey Batchelder.

The Mills in Mason Village were erected by Charles and

Thomas Barrett about 1766–7, and were called "Barrett's Mills." They were sold to Amos Dakin 1768.

A small Sawmill was built on the stream issuing from Pratt's Pond, on the Hildreth estate. Another was built by Mr. Lock on the Adams Brook where it crosses the road going to the Poor-house. There are also two Sawmills on the stream west of the mountains.

The mill built by Capt. Pritchard and improved by Benjamin Prichard and Salathiel Manning, and afterwards converted into the Rhodes Factory, subsequently came into the hands of Mr. Green, who established a manufactory of Potato Starch. It is now owned by Col. George Gibson, and used for making carriages and various purposes.

Another Starch mill, on a larger scale, was put in operation just above Farrar's mill, and was carried on for two or three years, but proved a ruinous concern.

TRADERS.

The first trader in town was Jonathan Dix, who settled in 1764 on the Village flat where Rev. Mr. Lee's house now is, and remained till 1771. As early as 1768, Robert Harris built the house occupied by the late Dr. Barr, and kept a stock of goods. He was succeeded by Josiah Rogers, who is mentioned as "innholder" in 1772. About 1791 he sold out to Ephraim Hartwell, who kept a stock of goods till his death in 1816. His store stood on the west side of the house yard, facing eastward. It has been removed, and is the same now used by Mr. Hassall for a wheelwright's shop.

David Hills purchased the estate of Joseph Bates about 1771, and opened a store in the house. When the house now occupied by John T. Stevens was built, a room at the west side was used as his store. When the turnpike was opened, he built a store on the spot now occupied by the house of Joseph Barrett, Esq., which was soon given up to his son, John F. Hills, who for a short time (1809) was in company with Daniel Wheeler. This building was removed, and occupied after the death of Mr. Hills by Sampson Fletcher, who was his clerk, and succeeded to his business.

Some others kept goods for sale previous to the Revolution,

and among them was Jonathan Davis, at the house recently occupied by his son, Solomon Davis.

Samuel Appleton opened a store at the corner, at the foot of the Burying-ground hill, in 1792. About two years afterwards he entered into partnership with Charles Barrett, and continued until 1798, when he removed to Boston. The business was then conducted under the firm of Charles & George Barrett, having a branch also in Keene, conducted by Roger Chandler, and one in Boston. They finally removed to Boston about 1804. Their subsequent prosperous career will be noticed elsewhere.

Barrett & Chandler built a store in 1806 on the turnpike, where the brick house at the corner of the road to Mason and Temple stands.

Samuel Batchelder built a store in the Bakehouse village about 1800, which was managed by his sons, Samuel and Peter. Samuel removed to the store built by Barrett & Chandler about 1810, which was burnt in 1812. He then built the brick store now occupied by E. M. Isaacs, Esq., where he traded till his removal to Lowell in 1825. He was succeeded by Eaton & Farrar, O. P. Eaton, G. M. Champney & Co., Henry Isaacs, E. M. Isaacs.

Isaiah Kidder erected a store opposite to that of Barrett & Chandler, about 1808, and occupied it till his death. It is the same building now and for many years used as a tavern.

William Lock opened a store on the south side of the stream in Mill village (now called Smith village), about 1803, and traded there a few years. He afterwards erected the building in front of the tanyard, and kept store there for a short time also.

The store at the corner of the road to Mason, on the turnpike, has been occupied by Heywood & Wood, Heywood & Davis, C. B. Davis, and Luke Cram.

Peter Felt built a store in Mill village about 1810, and carried on the business there until his removal about 1825. Col. Jeremiah Smith has since traded in that village in a house nearer the stream, on the opposite side of the road, built by Ebenezer Fletcher.

About the year 1816 the old store of Appleton and Barrett

was reöpened by Gould & Willey; and under this firm, and those of Gould & Clark, Gould & Fox, and Timothy Fox, was carried on till about 1823. Fletcher & Barrett, George Barrett, Henry Isaacs, James Spaulding, Shattuck & Mann, have since traded there.

William W. Johnson has traded in the Bank village since about the year 1825; a part of the time in connection with Charles Barrett, Jr. and Col. J. P. Clark.

Silas Foster, Stevens & Taft, and James Reed have traded at the High Bridge; and Thomas Wilder in Swamp village.

Taverns.—The public houses have been almost too numerous to mention, and very much too numerous for the good of the town. The first was opened by Benjamin Hoar, at his house near the river, on the "old countrey road." This was as early as 1752, and it was kept for forty years or more.

Joseph Kidder seems to have been "mine host" in the central village, and at his house Proprietors' meetings and other gatherings were held; although we nowhere find him designated as innholder.

Col. Kidder, whose house was then on the great thoroughfare to the towns above, is denominated "innholder" as early as 1761; and Josiah Rogers, who lived on Dr. Barr's estate, in 1772. Robert Blood is also enumerated at the same date.

Samuel Heywood afterwards purchased the Jo. Kidder estate, and built the large house now occupied by John Preston, Esq. for a public house, about the year 1783. His successors were Ebenezer Parker, Elijah Towne and John Champney.

The Bakehouse establishment, so long occupied by Joseph Davis, was built for a store by Josiah Fletcher about the year 1785, and enjoyed some little notoriety as a place of conviviality, as did all stores in those days; rum being dealt out freely, at little profit, as a lure to customers.

On the site of the Rev. Mr. Lee's house formerly stood a one-story building of considerable extent, which was occupied as a store and tavern by Jonathan Dix, and afterwards as a tavern by Samuel Atherton, also by Isaac B. Farrar and Elijah Towne.

Soon after the turnpike was constructed, four new taverns

were opened upon it. The first was Wheeler's tavern, at the eastern border of the town. The next was kept by Major Benjamin Adams, in the old parsonage house of Rev. Mr. Farrar, now occupied by Mrs. Shattuck. It was a very reputable house for those times, and was seldom resorted to as a lounging-place, or defiled by drunkenness. The third was the Batchelder tavern, built by Samuel Batchelder, Sen., which for many years enjoyed the reputation of being the best house on the road; and indeed it was probably unsurpassed anywhere in the country. After his death it was kept by Peter Batchelder and Moody Adams, until it was finally closed. The fourth was the Merriam tavern, over the mountain. Mr. Merriam had previously kept a tavern a little way up the Rindge road, but built a new brick house on the turnpike soon after it was opened, about half way between the Rindge and Peterborough roads.

On the south road, the house of Samuel Whittemore, now owned by Amos Ramsdell, was enlarged by Silas Bigelow, and was known as the Bigelow tavern.

Samuel Whittemore, Jr. also kept tavern for a time at the house opposite the road to the Holden farm.

The Estabrook tavern, the estate once occupied by Col. Thomas Heald, was favorably known, during the first quarter of the present century, and was a favorite resting-place of drovers, as were also the two last-mentioned houses.

The Stage tavern, in the Centre village, was opened about the year 1818, by Joseph Newell. Among his successors have been J. B. Holt, E. P. Tucker, E. L. Hammond, Henry Bates, A. L. Merriam, John Peabody, Gilman Brickett, William Mansur.

A tavern was also kept for some years at the High Bridge, by —— Dinsmore, Henry Campbell, and William Mansur.

Banks.—The "Manufacturers Bank" was chartered by the Legislature in 1820, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars; but it did not go into operation till two or three years afterwards. It was located near the present Mountain Mills, in what has since been called the Bank Village. The first President was Charles Barrett, Esq., who continued in office

till nearly the time of his death. Thomas B. Fearing was the first Cashier, and held the office for some two or three years; he was succeeded by William Ainsworth, Esq., who had the chief management of the Institution till his death in 1842. His fidelity and urbanity gave great satisfaction to all who had occasion to have dealings with the Institution. He was succeeded by Mr. George Barrett. In 1845, a new building was erected in the middle of the town, and the Bank removed there. Besides paying its semi-annual dividends, at the expiration of its charter there was said to have been a handsome surplus after paying out the capital to the stockholders—a pretty good evidence that it had been well managed.

The "New Ipswich Bank" was chartered in 1848, and went into operation soon after. Its capital is $100,000. Its officers are: J. M. Minot, President; George Barrett, Cashier; Directors—J. H. Melville, S. A. Elliot, J. Chandler, S. Gibson, S. Wheeler and J. W. Bliss. Its dividends have averaged seven per cent. annually. The number of stockholders is one hundred and nineteen, about one quarter of whom reside in town.

A Savings Bank was incorporated a few years since, and went into operation. It has been managed principally by John Preston, Esq.

Printing.—About the year 1817, Salmon Wilder removed to this town from Leominster, with a Printing apparatus of the rudest kind even for those days. He did such jobs in the way of printing notices for Vendues, Strayed or Stolen, Farm for sale, Executor's Notices, &c., as were usually found posted in country taverns and stores. He also printed little Toy-books, illustrated with curious cuts executed on type metal in a very questionable style of art, such as is exhibited in the cuts to the old Catechism. Beyond the printing of Ebenezer Fletcher's Narrative, or an occasional Address he did not aspire. He executed all the printing demanded by the town and vicinity for many years. Since his time the printing business has been carried on by Mark Miller, King & Hewes.

It is not probably known by many of the inhabitants however, that a printing establishment once existed over the

mountain, near the Rindge line, owned and conducted by Simeon Ide. We have gathered some particulars of his life, which we should be glad to give more fully than we propose, as a specimen of the enterprize and perseverance of many New England youth in overcoming difficulties. He was apprenticed to Farnsworth & Churchill, publishers of the "Vermont Republican," at Windsor. Having bought his time of his father, he found himself in possession of about $500, at the age of 22. With this he purchased of Munroe & Francis a small *two-pull* Ramage press, and a font of bourgeois type which had already been pretty well worn on an edition of Shakspeare. This he placed in the blacksmith shop on his father's farm, and undertook to print an edition of the New Testament in duodecimo form. By the assistance of a sister about twelve years old, in setting type, it was accomplished in about six months. That this his first publication might be as free from errors as possible, he engaged the Rev. Dr. Payson of Rindge to read the proof-sheets. As there was only type enough to set twelve pages at a time, he walked to his house, a distance of four miles, twice a week, to read proofs with him; and to give greater currency to the edition, he prevailed on Dr. Payson to allow him to insert on the title-page "Revised and corrected by Rev. S. Payson, D. D." Some of the Doctor's friends having got the impression that he had been making a new translation of the Testament, it gave him no little uneasiness. To relieve him of this, Mr. Ide printed the words "First New Ipswich Edition," and pasted the strip over the obnoxious line. An edition of 5000 was worked off, and 1000 copies, in full binding, were sold to the New Hampshire Bible Society, for $280, which was less than cost, in order to raise money to purchase paper at Peterborough. The others were retailed at fifty cents a copy.

Besides the Testament, Mr. Ide printed a Sermon, by Dr. Payson; The Grave, a Poem, by Robert Blair; the Life and Character of Benjamin Franklin, about fifty pages 32mo., written by Mr. Ide himself, in his leisure hours, while an apprentice.

In 1817 he removed from New Ipswich, and worked at

Boston, Dedham and Windsor, and now resides and continues his vocation at Claremont, N. H.

Chairs.—Soon after the opening of the Turnpike, Peter Wilder located himself in the dense woods at the northwest corner of the town, a dismal region, long known under the name of "Tophet Swamp." Here he erected works for the manufacture of Chairs, which in the hands of his partner, Abijah Wetherbee, and his sons, J. P. and John B. Wilder, has been carried on industriously and extensively for about forty years. It was one of the earliest establishments of the kind; and most of the pine-seated, curved-back, painted and ornamented chairs in the region originated here, and finally superseded the old square built, flag-bottomed pattern. That Yankee luxury the rocking-chair, was largely supplied from this establishment. The present "Swamp Village," or "Wilder's Village," now consisting of five or six houses, several shops, and a sawmill just over the Sharon line, has resulted.

There are now one or two other shops for the same purpose in town.

Scythe Manufactory.—Before the year 1800, John Putnam, under the patronage of Ephraim Hartwell, commenced the manufacture of Scythes. He first had a trip-hammer at the Mill village; but subsequently erected the works lower down the stream,—afterwards the Davis Cotton Factory. The works were afterwards carried on by Oliver Ormsbee and John Farwell, until Mr. Farwell removed to Fitchburgh, where he has since continued the business on a much larger scale. The scythes of Ormsbee & Farwell were for many years in great demand, far and near.

A building on the Sawmill Brook, near the old Adams estate, now used for preparing match-wood and for other purposes, and previously for a Bleachery and for Stove Castings, has always gone by the name of "The Forge;" but for what purpose it was originally intended we have not been able to learn.

The following is a list of the various Artisans who have lived in town, as far as recollected, enumerated nearly in the order of time.

Carpenters.—Jonas Woolson, Amos Prichard, Daniel Foster, John Gould, Benjamin Prichard, John Prichard, Ebenezer Fletcher (millwright), Samuel Holden, John Butman, Joseph Knowlton, Leonard Brooks, Cummings Fletcher, Charles Stearns, Gilman Ames, Willard Jefts. They were accustomed to execute all kinds of wood-work.

Joiners.—Joseph Bacheller, who occupied the first school-house; northwest of the old meeting-house; Isaac Appleton, in Mill village; Martin Haven, who first worked in a part of the house now occupied by John Preston, Esq., about 1800, and afterwards built the shop near the burying-ground, now occupied as a dwelling-house by Mrs. Chickering; he was succeeded by Peter Cloyes and John Gould, Jr.; John M. Bacheller.

Blacksmiths.—Benjamin Hoar, at the bridge over the river; Ebenezer Brown, near the northeast school-house; Edmund Briant, near Col. Kidder's, and afterwards Mill village; John Dutton, at the crotch of the roads above the Factories; Josiah Bacheller & Son, opposite Peter Clark; Abner Chickering, at his farm; Enos Knight and Elijah Knight, on Knight's Hill; Carey, on the Rindge line; Joseph Briant, Ephraim Fairbanks, in Bakehouse village; Oliver Whitcomb, at the brook near Mrs. Everett; Samuel Dutton, near the meeting-house; Abel Gardner, at the old Factory; Isaiah Williams, Charles Bateman and John T. Stevens, near Kidder's Brook; ——— Hale, Charles Whitmarsh, Lewis Eppes, Russell Farwell, Curtis Shedd, ——— Hildreth, in Mill village; Lysander E. Russell, near Estabrook's tavern; Thomas Wesson, near the Centre tavern.

Shoemakers.—Jonathan Kimball, Phinehas Pratt, Josiah Obear, Abijah Smith, Elijah Towne, Israel Cheever, William Dickson, Benjamin Barrett, Benjamin A. Billings, Ralph Roby, William Cheever, Abel Shattuck, Isaiah Cragin, William Searle, Franklin Griswold, ——— Wilson.

Hatters.—Daniel Swain, Richard H. Jones, Elijah Smith,

Seth King, Stephen F. Preston, Caleb Farrar, Samuel Parker, James Tolman, Jonathan Webster, Charles King.

Tailors.—Joseph Baker, Ezra Kimball, Samuel Porter, Josiah Webber. Most of the Tailoring has been done by females.

Tanners.—Jeremiah Prichard constructed the yard below the old burial-ground about 1787; Isaac Spaulding, James Taft, Jeremiah Prichard, Jr., John Tolman, Charles Adams, Charles Shedd, Amos Pierce, —— Lawrence, —— Bell, have all successively occupied the same premises; Stedman Houghton, near the meetinghouse, opposite the new burying-ground.

The slaughter-house was early connected with the yard; and the butchering business has usually been carried on by those who have improved the tanyard.

Saddlers.—John Crosby, as early as 1793; Isaac Stone, Silas Cragin, William Farwell, Charles Hubbard, Newton Willey, Levi Cochran, all in shops near the Barrett store; Levi Hodge, C. L. Weston, at the turnpike.

Bakers.—Samuel Batchelder removed from Jaffrey in 1785, and built the house now occupied by Benjamin Davis, as a bakery. This he carried on about fifteen years. Joseph Davis soon after converted the store of Josiah Fletcher into a bake-house, and carried on the business with much energy and success. For the first quarter of the century he supplied the whole region, for twenty miles, with Crackers and Gingerbread. Thayer & Wood again fitted up the old establishment of Samuel Batchelder, about twenty-five years since, and occupied it for a few years, when they removed to the Centre village, on the turnpike. N. Smith, N. H. May and Albert Thayer have succeeded them.

Masons and Painters.—Until quite recently, there were no professed masons in town, with the exception of Francis Shattuck and his father; and the inhabitants were dependent chiefly on the Wellingtons of Ashby for this indispensable service.

The same may be said of Painters, who, it is too true, found little occupation anywhere in the country, until the last thirty years. Such buildings as were painted, were mostly covered

by unskilful hands with a coating of oil and Spanish-brown, mixed with a little red lead.

Wheelwrights.—James Brickett, about 1820; Cummings Fletcher, Roby Fletcher, William Hassall, Hiram Nutting, Seth Stratton.

Tinmen.—About 1816 to 18, Joseph Pressey occupied the shop in front of the tanyard, as a tinman. Joseph Buckman next manufactured tin ware to a considerable extent, at the old Farrar tavern. Since then, this business has been carried on in town very extensively by Nathan and George Sanders, Boynton & Stark, and others.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.—Richard Boyter, David French, Martin Ames.

STATISTICS OF TRADE AND MANUFACTURES, AUGUST, 1850.

PREPARED BY GEORGE M. CHAMPNEY.

Columbian Factory, No. 2. (*late Souhegan.*)

Has in operation 3000 spindles, 30 carding machines, 83 looms.

Manufactures 1,243,000 yards Tickings, Stripes and Denims per annum.

Use 468,000 lbs. of Cotton; 828 bbls. Flour for dressing; 400 cords Wood, in dyeing, calendering, &c.

Employs 120 operatives, male and female.

Mountain Mill, (*late Waterloom.*)

Has in operation 2176 spindles and 54 looms.

Manufacture 572,761 yards brown Drills per annum.

Use 166,692 lbs. Cotton "

Employs 77 operatives, male and female.

Brown's Mills, erected in 1822.

Have in operation 1756 spindles and 54 looms.

Manufacture 350,000 to 400,000 yards Ticking and Denims per annum.

Use 150,000 lbs. Cotton per annum.

Employs 75 operatives, male and female.

S. Thayer & Co. *Cigar Manufactory.*

Make 2,791,500 Cigars per annum.
Use 279,150 lbs. Tobacco.
Employ about 50 hands.

Moses Brickett. *Cigar Factory.*

Make 1,500,000 per annum. Use 150,000 lbs. Tobacco.
Employs 40 hands.

Manufactures also 50 barrels Ink per annum, and a large amount of Japan and Paste Blacking, Essences, &c., &c.

S. Thayer & Co. *Match Factory.*

Make 4,507,200 Matches, or 31,300 gross per annum.
Employ 12 hands.

They also make and bottle 100 bbls. Ink; 30 bbls. Japan Blacking; and great quantities of Paste Blacking, Essences, Oils, &c., &c.

Other Manufactories.

1 for making Cigar Boxes.
1 " Match Wood.
2 " Chairs.
2 " Carriages.
1 " Bedsteads.
1 " Hats.
2 Tin Ware Manufactories.
1 Bakery.
1 Wheelwright.
1 Saddle and Harness Maker.
1 Watchmaker and Jeweller.
5 Blacksmiths.
1 Tannery.
3 Tailoring Establishments.
2 Grist Mills.
5 Builders and Housewrights.
4 General Variety Stores.
1 Restaurant.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

MILITARY AFFAIRS; FIRES; CASUALTIES; ROADS AND BRIDGES; CARRIAGES; TEMPERANCE REFORM; SLAVERY; VITAL STATISTICS; BURIALS AND BURYING-GROUND; MUSIC; POPULATION; OCCUPANCY OF FARMS; TOWN OFFICERS, ETC.

Military Affairs.—It is impossible to give, at this time, a full account of the various Military companies, with their officers, that have, for the last century, existed in town. As there have been no Records preserved, the following statement is nearly all derived from tradition and memory.

In former times, military offices were looked upon as high honors, and none but the most reliable and courageous were selected for them; and a captain was held in higher distinction than a General is at the present day. The dignity of even a corporal was such that he was usually addressed by his title through life. Training, in those days, meant something more than a mere holiday-show.

It is not known at what period the first company was organized in town, but probably as early as 1755, as from that time till 1760 we had an Indian enemy on our very borders. It is supposed that Capt. Tucker was the first commander. This is mainly inferred from his having the title of captain, and his known martial ability and courage. It is known that there was an organized company here in 1760, under the command of Capt. Reuben Kidder, of which Aaron Kidder was lieutenant; and on the elevation of the former to the office of colonel, the latter was appointed captain of the company. He died suddenly, in 1769, and was probably succeeded by Capt. Benjamin Hoar.

The venerable Isaac Appleton says, the first training he ever witnessed was when he was about nine years old, that is, in 1771. "The following is a list of the officers, viz. Thomas Fletcher, captain; Benjamin Knowlton, first lieutenant; Isaac Appleton, his father, second lieutenant; Thomas Heald, ensign; Sam'l Whittemore, clerk; Thomas [Francis?] Fletcher, Charles Barrett, Simeon Fletcher, Ezra Towne, sergeants; Stephen Parker, Joseph Parker, Hezekiah Corey and Moses Tucker, Jr., corporals; Thomas Farnsworth, drummer. The company was very large, containing not less than one hundred. I heard the clerk call over their names, and five brothers answered to the name of Kinney." It will be seen that many of this list of officers afterwards commanded companies, and some of them attained a higher rank.

In 1773 a division was made so as to form two companies; and considerable rivalry existed between them for a long period. The North company retained Capt. Fletcher as its commander, while the South chose Capt. Charles Barrett. At the commencement of the Revolution, the latter declined to act with the new government, and was superseded; and we hear nothing of the doings of the former.

In September, 1775, a reörganization of the Militia took place. This town was included in the fifteenth regiment, and our companies were styled the first (North) and second (South) companies. The first is supposed to have been commanded by Capt. Abijah Smith, of which Stephen Parker was lieutenant; the second by Captain Thomas Heald, who soon became colonel, and was succeeded as captain by Joseph Parker. Jonathan Davis was appointed ensign of the second company; his commission, dated at Exeter, Sept. 5, 1775, is still extant; it is signed by Matthew Thornton, as President, and bears the official seal of the Colony—a bundle of arrows, a fish and a pine tree, with the motto, "Vis unita fortior."

About 1700, by a new organization of the Militia, this town was included in the twenty-second regiment, as it still is. The North company has been commanded by Capts. Benjamin Williams, Seth Wheeler, Ephraim Hartwell, Ezra Towne, Benjamin Adams, and in 1800 by Isaiah Kidder; and subsequently by Captains Supply Wilson, Abner Brown, Eleazer

Brown, Abijah Wetherbee, Josiah P. Wilder, and others. The commanders of the South company have been Jotham Hoar, Zechariah Parker, Timothy Fox, Jr., Noah Bartlett, Solomon Davis, John Everett, Peter Felt, Levi Bailey, Timothy Fox, 3d., Reuben Ramsdell, and probably several others.

About 1798, the North company was organized as a Light Infantry corps, and were all in complete uniform. This was sustained for several years, while under the command of Capt. Benjamin Adams, who was afterwards Major.

About 1796, a Cavalry company was organized in the regiment. It was got up mainly through the exertions of Capt. Jeremiah Prichard, who was its first commander. He had been an officer in the Revolution, and his military taste, elegant figure and fine horsemanship rendered him an excellent commander. The officers and privates were mostly from this town; and they seldom paraded elsewhere, except at the annual musters. Their uniform was a scarlet coat, buff breeches and red-topped boots, a low helmet cap with a bearskin crest and white plume tipped red on the side, and appropriate arms and accoutrements. It flourished for some twenty-five years, and had the reputation of being one of the best squadrons of Horse in the State. Its commanders were Jeremiah Prichard, Samuel Greely (of Wilton), William Prichard, Charles Cummings, Isaac Spaulding (who afterwards removed to Wilton), Jeremiah Prichard, Jr., Newton Willey, Asa Prichard, Charles Prichard, and perhaps others.

During the war of 1812, and for several years after, there was a revival of the military spirit. Trainings were multiplied, and the companies put on something of the appearance of regular troops, by providing frontlets ornamented with stars and eagles, and tied on the hat with tasselled cords, so as to resemble somewhat the British grenadier cap of the Revolution.

In September 1816, a grand military *fete* took place, consisting of the two Infantry companies, the troop of Horse, and the Alarm List, composed of veterans under Capt. Abner Chickering. There were also two tribes personating Indians, of which Roger Chandler and Elijah Town, were chiefs, which kept the town in alarm during the day by their sudden incur-

sions and depredations. The sham fight and display afforded much gratification to the numerous spectators, and some astonished boys were heard to declare *that it was equal to a muster.*

In 1818, a company of Independent Grenadiers was formed. Their uniform consisted of a *chapeau de bras* with green plume, blue coat with bell buttons, black pants with red corded seams, a new stand of arms, and accoutrements to match. A good band of music, for those days, was attached to it; and it was decidedly the best uniformed and best disciplined company that had ever been attached to the regiment, and for ten years or more continued to bear the palm. On one occasion it went to Mont Vernon to do escort duty, on the Fourth of July; and on a similar occasion it appeared at Wilton. Their commanders were John Everett, John Shattuck, Samuel Chickering, Lewis Epps, George Gibson, John P. Clark, and others.

The following persons have held commissions as colonels: Reuben Kidder, Thomas Heald, Ezra Towne, Reuben Ramsdell, Jeremiah Smith, George Gibson, John P. Clark.

Noah Bartlett and Supply Wilson were Majors, and Seth King held the commission of Adjutant and Brigade Inspector.

Among the military organizations, we must not omit to mention some of the juvenile military companies.

In 1800, a juvenile company was organized, which attracted great attention. It was commanded by Elias Phinney, afterwards of Lexington, and then a student at the Academy; Ebenezer Start was lieutenant; Caleb Farrar, ensign; N. G. Duren, fifer; Thomas Pollard, drummer.

An Artillery company was organized about 1817. It was composed of boys from ten to fifteen years of age, and about forty in number. They wore white pants, dark roundabout jackets, and *chapeaux de bras*, most of them made of black pasteboard, with a white red-tipped feather. They were provided with swords, some of metal, but mostly of stained wood, and had a small field-piece. They attended the annual muster at Wilton, and the commanding officers of the regiment courteously assigned an honorable position on the field; and as the Peterborough Artillery had come unprovided with powder, they had the pleasure of firing the salutes of the day.

The town furnished them with rations and ammunition, and they attracted much attention by their prompt manœuvres and soldierly bearing; and during the sham fight they won unfading honors, without any effusion of blood. They were commanded by Capt. Joseph Warren Lawrence. Bruce Wilkins was lieutenant. Ira Holden, now of New Orleans, was fifer; and Mr. Kendall (formerly of the N. O. Picayune) was drummer. He has since made more noise in the world, and in the war with Mexico figured on a somewhat larger field. John Appleton, Esq., now Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, was one of the sergeants, and the writer of this article another.

In 1824, a similar company flourished. They made a display at the celebration of the Fourth of July, and at the Muster at Temple that year. They were commanded by Capt. Charles Smith (recently deceased at Mobile), who was succeeded by Capt. George M. Champney.

It would be interesting to publish at this time the rolls of these companies, could they be found. The members are now scattered from the Penobscot to the Mississippi.

Some will remember another company, formed of the students of the Academy, in 1818, commanded by Capt. Thurston, of Fitchburg. They had been warned, contrary to long custom, to appear at training. As they were numerous, and had no prospect of procuring a supply of arms, they organized a company, chose their officers, and paraded with a drum and fife, armed with books, which they manœuvred in appropriate style. Their behavior was so satisfactory, that it was accepted as a due compliance with the laws, and they were excused from fine.

Loss by Fires.—The first building destroyed by fire, was the first meeting house, in 1748; how it took fire is, and forever will remain, unsettled. It was probably of little value. A currier's shop, owner unknown, was burnt about 1775. The saw and grist mills in Mill Village, then owned by Samuel Cummings, were burnt about 1780.

A school house, in the north east district, near where Mark Farrar now lives, was destroyed about 1790.

The dwelling house of Lt. John Pratt was consumed in 1806. Loss of property about $1500.

The store owned by Samuel Appleton, Esq., and occupied by Mr. Samuel Batchelder, was burnt Dec. 22d, 1812. Loss estimated at $7,000. The town Library, and many of the papers belonging to the Academy, were lost by this fire.

A blacksmith's shop, belonging to Josiah Bacheller, standing nearly opposite the house of Col Peter Clark, was burnt in 1812.

In 1816, the dwelling house of Abijah Smith was destroyed, by a spark alighting upon the roof. Nearly all the furniture was saved.

Two barns, owned by Ebenezer Champney, were struck by lightning, and consumed in 1820. They were soon rebuilt, by the voluntary contributions and labors of the citizens. In the same year, Mrs. Burrows lost her barn, from the same cause.

Jan'y 10th, 1820, the cotton and woollen factory of Mr. Sanderson was consumed; it was rebuilt and burnt in 1825. These were severe losses to that industrious man.

The dwelling house of Charles Bateman was consumed, about 1826. This was formerly the old Dix and Town's tavern.

The dwelling of Samuel C. Wheeler was burnt in 1819. It was formerly the residence of Isaac How. Loss $2500.

The old Fletcher mills were burnt by friction, in 1827; they were rebuilt and owned by Shattuck & Knowlton, and again burnt in 1836. Loss $2000.

The Souhegan factory was burnt at midnight, Aug. 21, 1838; loss estimated at thirty thousand dollars.

A dwelling house and shop, standing opposite the new burying ground, and belonging to Stedman Houghton, was burnt in 1838.

In 1844, a machine shop belonging to Capt. Eleazer Brown was burned. This building was the second cotton factory built in town. It was rebuilt and again burnt in 1846.

Two barns belonging to Samuel Holden, were burned by lightning, in 1845.

John Gould's dwelling was destroyed by fire, in 1836, and the house of Oliver Boynton, near it, in 1842.

In 1851, the Mountain mills were damaged by fire, to the amount of about five thousand dollars.

Casualties. — Nathan Page was killed by the fall of the limb of a tree, 1772. Simeon Fletcher was killed at the raising of Wilton meetinghouse, 1793. Daniel Clary was killed by falling at the raising of Dea. Ephraim Adams, Jr.'s barn, in the attempt to stand on his head on the ridgepole, 1772. Elizabeth Going was wounded by a splinter, and bled to death, 1798. A child of James Barr was killed by a cart, 1799. Jonathan Bigelow was killed in a well, 1799. Col. Ezra Town was killed by falling upon a hay-hook, 1795. Simeon Wright cut his ancle, which bled profusely; he ran a few rods and fell dead. Isaac Preston was killed by a fall from a dam, in Ashby, 1806. A child, named Wheeler, was burnt in the house of John Pratt, 1806. The wife of Zechariah Parker was burned, by her clothes taking fire, in 1808. William Kimball Bacheller was thrown from his horse, striking his head on the hub of a wheel, and was killed, 1811. Jonas Jones, æ. 81, fell dead from his horse, in Ashby, 1818. Jacob Ames was killed by falling from the dam of the Souhegan Factory, 1825. Capt. William Prichard was thrown from his chaise by the fall of his horse, and broke his neck, 1835; it was in Wilton, near the spot where his friend Capt. Samuel Greele, long associated with him in the Cavalry Company, was killed, while riding past, by the fall of a tree. His wife, Deidamia Prichard, was found dead, suffocated by her clothing having taken fire, 1840. Samuel Chickering was killed by the kick of a horse, 1836. Joseph Spear died suddenly from drinking cold water, 1818. Gilman Spaulding was killed with an axe, by an insane brother, 1842. Alva Butler was caught by the machinery at Brown's factory, and killed, 1844. Luke H. Cutter was frozen to death, 1845.

Drowned. A child of Peter Warren, at Farrar's mill, 1798. Nathan Pratt was drowned 1802. James Jewett, 1806. A child of John Prichard, 1808. Alanson Prichard, at Mason Village. Josiah Fisk, at Medford, 1818. A child of William

Matthews fell through the ice at the Factory, 1842. William Hall, at Westminster, 1844.

Suicide. Almira Griswold, in a state of religious melancholy, committed suicide, by hanging herself on a tree, in 1829. This is the only instance of suicide that has occurred in town.

Roads and Bridges.—The condition of the highways, in the early settlement of the town, can now hardly be imagined. When the lots of the town were plotted, provision was made for roads in strait lines across the ends of the lots, east and west, and between every four lots, north and south. As these localities were impracticable, roads were laid out across lots, and the strips set aside for roads added to the farms encroached upon. This often gave rise to troublesome quarrels. They were mere bridle paths, formed by cutting away a few trees, and winding through the woods, over one hill after another, and making the travelled distance between many places nearly double the distance it now is. All travel was done on horseback. The roads gradually improved, down to the Revolution; but it was not till about the beginning of the present century that they were in a condition to be travelled with safety, by any of the various kinds of carriages now in use. It is said, that the present condition of the "old blueberry pasture road," from the old burying ground westward, is a fair sample of what the roads were some sixty years ago. In fact, down to the end of the last century, it was almost impossible to get into or out of the town, with a pleasure carriage.

At their meeting in June, 1750, the Masonian Proprietors voted, "to build a Bridg over Souhegan River, on or near the same place wheare the former Bridg was built." Benjamin Hoar and Capt. Jonas Woolson were to build it in the course of the summer, and when "finished workmanlike in the judgment of indifferent men," they were to receive £55, old tenor. This bridge was at the same place where the road crosses the river, above the upper factory. They also chose a committee to repair the Ways of the town that are absolutely necessary, not to exceed the sum of £30, old tenor.

The principal road referred to, was the one which entered

the town from Townsend, south of the Wheeler tavern, thence over the hill by the Tucker place to the bridge, thence past Judge Farrar's place to the meeting-house, thence past the Appleton and Kidder estates towards the Spofford gap, and so on to the towns above. This was called, in after time, the "old countrey road." It was agreed to have this road four rods wide, and the others two rods wide. It was formally laid out and accepted "neare about wheare People now Travil," in 1752; and, although it was the great thoroughfare of the town, the trees were still standing in it, and it was then voted "not to fell the trees on the main road through the town," as lately as 1759. There were other paths to accommodate the Adamses, and as far as the Wilson farms. Another led to Abijah Foster's, at the Bakehouse village.

Chandler's Mills having been built in 1750, it was voted the next year, to build a bridge across the river near the mills, provided it could be completed, workmanlike, for the sum of £50, old tenor. It stood a little below the High Bridge. It was built by Timothy Heald, and was accepted Oct. 1753. The next year it was voted "to board the Bridges over Souhegan River, on each side." It was rebuilt in 1759, and those who built it were "allowed for thirty-nine days work and for two gallons of Rhum, and the necessary ox-work."

In 1753, a road was laid out to Rowley Canada (Rindge). This road ran from the Bakehouse village, over the Burrows hill, passed the Wheeler farms to Ephraim Adams', and then directly over the mountain to the Godding village.

In 1754, the road from the village to Temple, by way of the Wilson farms, was laid out. In 1755, the road from the Hodgkins corner to the Safford farm, and so on up the Safford lane to the Farrar place, which was the only way of coming to the old meeting house from the south and southwest, until the road running between the two burying grounds was constructed in 1768. A road over the hills, to the northeast corner of the town, towards Wilton, was also laid out this year.

The road 'that goes to Dorchester Canada,' (Ashburnham) was spoken of 1765, and a Bridge at the Mills Village was

built by Timothy Heald, for £35, old tenor, in 1759. It was rebuilt by Samuel Cummings, in 1771–72.

The south road, from the town line to Dr. Gibson's, and thence north past Wilkins and Safford, was accepted in 1755; and Amos Whittemore, in 1756, was allowed £35, old tenor, for a Bridge across the Souhegan. This road had probably been laid out before this time, for on the Townsend Records of 1750, are the minutes of a road to the town line, evidently continuous with this. Among the early roads not yet mentioned, and which were the accustomed lines of travel at the time, was one from the bridge below Chandler's mills, southeastward up the hill to the Woolson and Bullard farms, then south entering the country road above the Wheeler tavern; another from the same point northeastward over the hill, by Stratton's to Mason; another ran southerly over the hill to the Tucker farm, and then onward along the high land coming out at the Whittemore estate. The road from the mill to the centre village, ran near the old turnpike, or a little to the north of it, crossing the Mill Brook at the Forge, then passed the Adams houses, then southerly crossing the turnpike and passing Dr. Preston, and so on to the centre road.

In the northwest, the road from Rindge, which ran nearly where it now does from the Merriam tavern, then crossed the turnpike and passed up the side of Flat Mountain, where it was joined by the road coming from Reed, Silas Davis & Walton; then past the Brown and Stephen Davis farms to where S. C. Wheeler resides; then through the Bakehouse village and down the centre road to the meeting-house. From the south burying-ground there was a road running north to the Tho. Spaulding house, thence onward to Reuben Taylor's, then turning easterly entered the Malthouse road across the Blueberry pasture, which entered the centre road not far above the old meeting-house.

The road from Dr. Gibson's to the Bakehouse village was laid out in 1779. The road from the old Academy down the hill, passing the Hills house, and to the westward of Esquire Preston's house, was opened about the year 1790. The road from the Bakehouse to the turnpike was laid out in 1804.

Great improvements have been made, the present century, in laying out new roads along the valleys, instead of those along the rocky ridges of the hills; and at the same time by rendering them more direct. The most important have been the road eastward from the meeting-house towards the Factories, in 1814; the road from opposite the tavern at the turnpike, towards Temple and Mason, in 1817, at an expense of about $1000; the road from the meeting-house, along the river, to Dr. Gibson's corner, in 1835; the road from the High bridge to Mason village, in 1832. Many others of less extent might be mentioned.

The road from the School-house corner to the turnpike was opened in 1802; its continuation, as it now runs, to the tanyard, was not opened till 1815. In 1818 the turnpike was made free to the citizens, on condition of their keeping a certain portion of it in repair, and it virtually became a town road afterwards.

Any further enumeration of the Roads is unnecessary, as they may be seen on the Map, most of them having the date of their being laid out attached, and the discontinued roads being designated by broken lines.

The highways have been multiplied, and kept in repair by an annual tax, which has been received in money, or in labor at a determinate rate, at the option of the person taxed. Before the incorporation of the town, a committee of three was chosen annually to superintend the repairs of Highways. In 1767, the town was divided into districts, with a surveyor for each one. In the beginning there were nine districts; in 1775 there were twelve; in 1782 there were fourteen, and they have been but little multiplied since. The Surveyor decides upon the repairs to be made, and notifies the inhabitants of his district of the time fixed upon for making them; when they assemble with the requisite cattle and tools, and work in concert. Working at the highways has therefore been a sort of holiday occasion, when, as at raisings and huskings, neighbors have met each other, and relieved the monotony of everyday farming with social glee, and the pleasurable perception that "many hands make light work." The Surveyor exulted in his "brief authority"; the strongest men held the

great plough and relaid the bridges; the vigorous young men took the shovels, and their fathers the hoes; while those of acknowledged dignity passed along with crowbars, to loosen the projecting stones, and the boys threw them out of the road. Most of the tax was worked out as soon as the roads were settled in spring; but a portion was reserved for any repairs which might be needed at autumn.

During the Masonian proprietorship, the taxes were assessed upon each right; and they amounted, in various years, to from £2 to £8, old tenor. After the incorporation, no specific appropriation for highways was made for several years, but the sums expended were taken from the general funds; and there seems to have been a question as to the proper method of an equitable apportionment of the expense. But, in 1767, it was voted to repair the roads by taxes on estates, the same as in other cases. Up to 1782, the annual tax varied, according to the state of the currency, from £80 to £7000, being in reality about £100 per annum, excepting in the year 1778, when, on account of the heavy requisitions for the army, only half the sum was voted.

The rate per diem, for labor, varied also with the value of money. In 1752, the laborers were allowed 15*s.* a day, and the overseers 20*s.*, old tenor; in 1756, 35*s.*; 1757, £2; 1758, £3; 1772, in June, 20*s.*, in September, 18*s.*; for oxen, 12*s.*; for plough, 5*s.*; for cart, 5*s.*; in 1780, it was $40 a day; and in 1781, £12 per diem; the next year, when the currency was again settled, the allowance was 3*s.* per diem, which was in reality about the equivalent of the preceding rates, apparently so enormous. In 1795, the allowance was 4*s.* a day; 1820, 83 cents; 1836, $1.

Carriages.—The first vehicles in town had only two wheels; and all the transportation to and from Boston was done in ox-carts. Even the bakers' and butchers' carts were of this kind. Wagons for heavy burdens and for family use, with four wheels, but without springs, were introduced at the beginning of the century. Previous to the Revolution, Col. Kidder had a four-wheeled vehicle for two horses, called a curricle; and this was the only pleasure carriage for a long time. The first

Chaise in town was owned by George Barrett, about 1796. He not only used it himself, but allowed his neighbors to do so; and it was in such demand that it was often engaged several weeks in advance. Capt. Kidder, Ephraim Hartwell, Ebenezer Champney, Samuel Batchelder and Enos Knight were perhaps the only other persons who had them previous to 1810. After this time they rapidly increased. The first private coach was kept by Charles Barrett, Esq., about 1815, and was an object of great admiration. The Jersey wagon was introduced about 1812, and soon became the possession of nearly every one who could not afford a chaise.

Temperance Reform.—Universal indulgence in the use of ardent spirits, as has been already stated, was at one time the besetting sin of the inhabitants; and although very many are at this day entirely guiltless in this respect, yet if any one thing more than any other is sapping the peace and prosperity of the town, it is still indulgence in spirituous liquors.

The first movement in behalf of temperance was in 1770, when the town objected to the number of licenses, and has been already recorded, p. 66. No further public action was taken until 1823, when the town voted "that they disapprove of selling liquors within the walls of the Townhouse on town-meeting days." This practice had become a regular custom, and during the two or three days usually consumed by the annual March meeting, was quite a profitable operation. It did not entirely cease till some years afterward.

In 1835, the temperance question was formally brought up in town-meeting, and the following Resolutions were introduced by John Preston, Esq.

"Resolved, That the use of Ardent Spirits as a drink, is a great moral evil, being the primary cause of most of the poverty, distress and crime existing among us; therefore

"Resolved, That the Selectmen be respectfully requested to grant no licenses to retailers within the limits of this town the ensuing year."

These resolutions passed without dissent, and were directed to be placed on record.

The next year they were again introduced, but not acted

upon. In 1837 and 1838 the Selectmen were *directed* to grant no licenses during the year; and in 1839 the vote on the indefinite postponement of the same question was taken by yea and nay—yeas 102, nays 109. No licenses were therefore authorized except for medicinal purposes. A decided check was given to the sale of liquors in small quantities. There were, however, evasions; and some places for tippling were established just across the line of the town, or in secluded places which were never visited for any other purpose. But he who would drink was compelled to do so by stealth; and few were willing to be found in such connection.

A Lodge of the Sons of Temperance has been formed.

Slavery. It may be strange, and probably unwelcome, to some of the present inhabitants, to learn that the "peculiar institution" once existed within our borders. Long previous to the revolution, the minister, the doctor, the magistrate, the deacon and the captain, all were slave owners.

The first one owned in town was a man, belonging to Deacon Adams. Tradition says he was very discontented when comparing the solitudes of the wilderness with the cleared fields of old Ipswich. Soon after, Col. Kidder had two, one of whom was a girl, and died young; Cæsar, the man, was purchased in Chelmsford, for £10, when seven years old. Scipio, owned by Capt. Hoar; Patience, by Rev. Stephen Farrar; Boston, by Doctor Preston, Sen.; and Grace, by Paul Prichard, died young.

It was considered that, by the declarations in the State Constitution, they could be no longer held to service; indeed a bold resolution on this subject was voted by the town, as early as 1776. Although in fact free, they all continued attached to the families where they had spent their youth. Three of them attained to an old age, and long outlived their masters.

Cæsar lived with the family till after Col. Kidder died; then built a small house of his own, on the plain, south east of his old master's mansion, and would occasionally draw supplies from the old farm, on which, as he said, he had spent the marrow of his bones. He, about that time, married Rosanna, and had one child, which died at an early age, as

Cæsar believed, by the malicious influence of a witch. His wife lost her reason, and for many years spoke not a word, and would stand motionless for hours. He believed her to be under the spell of the witch also, and bestowed upon her the kindest and most constant care. He died in 1816, at the age of about 70.

"Old Boston" lived to a truly patriarchal age. He always declared himself to be "'bove century," and no doubt spoke the truth. He used to say that his father was King of Bungo, and had a "silver steppy stone a' door, and a goldy iron pot." He afforded a striking example of native piety and native eloquence. He had acquired a knowledge of the Bible histories, which he used to recite, with additions and interpretations of his own, with a pathos and eloquence which always brought tears from his own eyes, and often from those of his hearers. He was one of the attractions at musters and town meetings, and his recital of the stories of Adam and Eve, of Jonah, and of the Crucifixion, are still remembered by the older citizens.

Patience, or "Pashe," as she was usually called, was a living exemplification of her name. Her intellect was of a low order; but she was simple-hearted and faithful, and her great powers of endurance, under the direction of others, rendered her a useful servant. She also lived to a great age, probably 85 years. She died in 1844.

Vital Statistics.—For the earlier part of the town's history, no reliable record of deaths is to be found. It is to be presumed, however, that when the Record Book was commenced, most of the deaths which had occured were entered upon it, as might easily have been done. Who the first victim was is not known. Ebenezer Bullard, Benjamin Adams, Benjamin King and Benjamin Hoar, each lost a child in 1752; and these are the earliest deaths on record. It is the tradition, that five persons were interred on the meeting-house hill at the head of Safford Lane, previous to 1753. The above, with another child of B. Hoar, who died that year, may have been the persons. From the town and family records, and from grave-stones, the names of eighty-two persons have been ob-

tained up to 1780. From that time to 1820 we are entirely indebted to the private record of Josiah Walton. Up to the time of his removal to Temple, about 1797, it is probably complete; and its correspondence afterwards, with the proper rate of mortality, shows that he kept it with a great degree of accuracy up to the time he was eighty-five years of age, a period of about forty years. The number given by him from 1780 to 1800 is 202, and is probably complete. The number from 1800 to 1820 is 384. For the next three years only four deaths have been ascertained. From 1824 to the present time the list is again complete, having been accurately kept by John Gould, Jr. and Clark Obear. The whole number of deaths in that period is 652, making a total of 1320; and if we place the whole number of deaths in town at 1500, it cannot be far from correct.

The average of life for the last twenty-five years, has been about 36 years; but a marked difference appears between the average during the first and second halves of this period. During the first it is only about 32 years, and during the second nearly 40. The year 1824 was remarkable for the mortality among old people. There were 17 deaths, with an average age of fifty years. The lowest average in any year was in 1829, when it was 14 years. The largest number of deaths in any year was 50, in 1842.

A writer in the Farmer's Cabinet, in 1809, signing himself Philo-historicus, (Benjamin Champney?) says: "As a proof of the salubrity of the Monadnock atmosphere, I have selected the following instances of longevity from forty females of this place, who have lived in a married state and reared children, but in May were widows, enjoying a comfortable state of health,"—and he might have added, as an example of the fact, that females more frequently attain a great age than men —"viz.: 1 of 100; 2 of 90; 3 of 80; 13 of 70; 9 of 60; 6 of 50; 2 of 40; 3 of 30; making an aggregate of 2470 years." Esquire Champney also states, that on the first day of January 1823, there were to his knowledge sixty persons living in town between the ages of 70 and 95. Two were totally blind; one imbecile; the residue enjoying comfortable health, and many of them capable of labor and business.

Of 444 persons whose ages bave been ascertained from public and private records and from tombstones, there have died at the age of 100 and upwards, 3; 90, 20; 80, 63; 70, 95; 60, 69; 50, 43; 40, 34; 30, 36; 20, 60; 10, 14; under 10, 7. The person who attained to the greatest age was Hon. Timothy Farrar, who died aged 101 years 5 months. The next was Margaret Bacon, wife of Retire Bacon, who was 100 years 5 months 21 days old; and as her eulogy, and evidently as a remarkable thing at that time (1808), it is stated in the newspaper announcement of her death, that "she drank nothing stronger than small beer, for fourteen years before her death." William Burrows lived to the age of 97, retaining his sight and hearing perfectly, walking with the step of 60, and writing a fair hand. Josiah Walton and Mrs. Dady died at 95. The oldest couple was Silas Davis, 94, and his wife Mary, 91. Jonas Wheeler, Joseph Davis, and Joseph Tenney were 94; Simeon Gould, Benjamin Safford, Thomas Emery and Rebecca Cragin (Mrs. Barrett), 93; Simeon Blanchard, Mrs. James Spaulding and Mrs. Ebenezer Brown, 92.

Burial of the Dead.—In a small community, the death and burial of an individual is a matter of general concern, and all are accustomed to gather, to take a last look at the remains of an associate, and to pay them the last honors. The body of the deceased was borne to its final resting-place on a bier, upon the shoulders of persons of like age, and others followed in solemn procession. The reputed rites of hospitality were also expected at the house of the deceased, and in some instances, especially in the days when ardent spirits were freely used, scenes of conviviality would usurp the place of sober lamentation. It was an established custom, after the body had been deposited and the first earth thrown upon it, for the conductor of the funeral to thank the friends for their attendance, and invite the bearers to return to the house of the deceased, to partake of refreshments. Other friends were often invited on the occasion, and the remainder of the day was spent in good cheer. In 1790 the subject of more regular processions at burials was agitated; and in 1792 eight directors were chosen who were to govern the procession at burials in different

parts of the town. In 1802 it was voted to procure new burial clothes for the use of the town. In 1804 it was voted to procure a hearse. This was done, and a hearse-house was built at the foot of the old burying ground. It was afterwards removed to the south-east corner of the new burying ground, where it stood until the removal of the horse sheds in 1836.

Burial Grounds.—The first burials were made at a spot at the head of Safford lane, near where the first meeting-house stood. The burial ground on the hill, now called the "old burial ground" was laid out in 1752, and the first burials in it took place in 1753. In 1774 it was voted to build a faced wall on both roads. In 1784 it was voted "to have the burial grounds fenced with a stone wall, and make decent gates, and face the walls on the sides of the gates." In 1849 the walls had again fallen and had become a disgrace to the memory of the forefathers. An effort was therefore made, and a sum of money was raised, chiefly from persons no longer resident, whose ancestors were buried there; a new wall was built under the direction of the town, and the spot was somewhat ornamented with young trees. We trust that the love of ancestry and the love of virtue will, from time to time, rebuild the walls of this ancient cemetery, and suffer not its tottering and sinking tombstones to be removed or violated.

In 1778 the South Burying Ground near the Mill Village was laid out. The first person buried there was probably John Breed, 1780.

In 1807, a committee was appointed to obtain a new burying ground in the middle of the town, and the present cemetery was procured and laid out in 1809. The first interment was made the same year—Elizabeth, wife of John Appleton. It is a solemn thought, to those who remember this burial, forty-two years ago, that this ground, which then seemed so ample, is now almost wholly occupied, more than a whole generation sleeping there; and that it has become necessary to extend its limits.

Population.—The estimated number of inhabitants at different periods, up to the Revolution, has already been given; but for the sake of direct comparison, the numbers are here repeated. In 1750 about 120; in 1760 about 350; in 1770 about 650. The actual enumeration commences in December 1773, when there were 882 persons; in September 1775 there were 956; 1790, 1241; 1800, 1266; 1810, 1393; 1820, 1278; 1830, 1673; 1840, 1578; 1850, 1878.

The number of rateable polls in 1773 was 160; 1775, 205; 1777, 160; 1779, 185; 1783, 189; 1788, 222; 1798, 202; 1803, 195; 1808, 193. The number of qualified voters, which corresponds to the number of rateable polls, was, in 1825, 320; 1828, 312; 1829, 335; 1831, 342; 1832, 321; 1834, 335; 1835, 365; 1836, 372; 1838, 386; 1839, 344. The influence of the revolutionary war, and of the factory operations, in modifying the number of adult males, is at once perceptible by the above numbers.

The following table will give some idea of the progress made in clearing the farms and bringing the land under cultivation. It would seem, however, as if the valuation must have been made upon a different basis at different times, especially in 1808.

	1773.	1777.	1779.	1783.	1788.	1798.	1803.	1808.
Male polls,	169	160	185	189	222	202	195	193
Slaves,	3	1	1	1	1			
Acres of Orchard,	18	43	41	65	69	115	112	110
" Arable,	881	1339	220		233	232	228	200
" Mowing,			1160	1270	908	991	972	850
" Pasture,	3118	4662	4511	4361	4327	4091	3357	2050
Horses,	201		170		105	223	224	169
Oxen,		234	107	246	136	171	169	208
Cows,	267	341	335	392	384	530	555	454
Three year old cattle,		160	131	145	174	178	150	118
Two year old "	118	224	121	206	202	357	246	144
Yearlings,	145	242	203	178	262	62		

According to the census of 1850, there were 113 farms, 343 dwellings, and 21 different manufactories.

Fire Department.—A Fire Department was organized in 1828, and has nearly supplanted the military companies. There are now three Fire Engines in town, to each of which about twenty men are attached.

Music.—In this town the singers sat separate from the congregation, forming a choir, at a very early date; and here, first in the region, money was raised to encourage the cultivation of music. In 1801, the proposition to appropriate money for the encouragement of music, was strongly opposed at town meeting by some who considered it not only a waste of money, but as likely to introduce innovations dangerous to the spirit of religious worship. But they were so severely castigated in the "New Year's Gift," that no opposition was ever made afterwards; and in 1802, $50 were appropriated, to be expended under the direction of B. Champney, Benj. Williams and the Selectmen. In 1803, 1807 and 1808, forty and fifty dollars were appropriated. The first school that bore the name of Singing School, was about the year 1787. It was conducted by John Warner and Amos Prichard. The music of Billings and Holden was then for a short time practised, but was never heartily accepted. About this time Mr. Law published a selection of Anthems and Psalm tunes, which not only augmented the scanty stock of tunes to which congregations had been limited, but was really good music. His books were introduced. Soon after, William Emerson (the late Dr. Emerson, of Kennebunk) taught a singing school. His advice to Ebenezer Adams, afterwards Professor at Dartmouth College, who had a very harsh tone, is still remembered—that he had better save his voice to split wood with. By perseverance he subsequently became a good singer. No individual, however, had so great an influence in forming the taste for classical music, and in elevating the style of performance as Mr. Hubbard, who was about this time teacher of the grammar school and subsequently preceptor of the Academy. He had made music a study, and was quite in advance of the age. A sufficient evidence of his knowledge and cultivation in music, is given in an "Essay on Music," pronounced by him before the Middlesex Musical Society, in 1807.

In 1795 a school was taught by Reuben Emerson, * who is still living, as are many of his pupils. His tastes were in unison with those of Mr. Hubbard, and a selection was made

* Rev. Reuben Emerson, now of Reading, Mass.

from various sources, of tunes of a truly devotional character; and for want of books, most of the scholars were obliged to copy the parts they sung, in manuscript. His personal character, as well as the music he introduced, had a decidedly favorable and lasting influence upon his pupils. Rev. David Palmer, afterwards of Townsend, had a pleasant voice, and fine musical taste, and he too assisted in giving a favorable impulse to musical performances.

In 1805 or 6, Ichabod Johnson kept a school, and introduced a lighter kind of music. He could not sing himself, but with a good faculty at teaching, and the help of his violin (when he was sober) and assisted by one or two reliable persons on each part, he succeeded in collecting a large school, was popular, and on the whole gave an impulse to music generally, though he rather detracted from the devotional spirit. His school was the first that was allowed a permanent station in the gallery, as a choir.

Very soon afterwards, N. D. Gould became distinguished as a teacher of music, both vocal and instrumental, and became well known as such, throughout the State and in the adjacent parts of Massachusetts. He had received his first instruction from Mr. Reuben Emerson, and had imbibed his taste for scientific music, teaching it as a preparation for the solemn act of religious worship.

About this time the Middlesex Musical Society was formed, embracing persons of cultivated taste, from many of the neighboring towns, whose object it was to meet for the performance of anthems, and to select and publish, as well as perform, psalmody of a higher style than was to be found in any American music books then in use. This Society was the first, or perhaps the second of the kind formed in America. From it the "Middlesex Collection" resulted, and good service was done for the cause of Church Music. It was at first under the guidance of Rev. Dr. Chaplin, of Groton, who, with Mr. Beede of Wilton, Mr. Palmer of Townsend, and most of the clergymen of the vicinity were associated in it. Mr. Gould conducted the performances several years.

The Hubbard Society, about the year 1815, was formed in town, with similar objects. It was conducted for several

years by Deacon Gould, and under the paternal solicitude of the venerable Judge Farrar as President, then 70 years old, and himself one of the performers, it was a most efficient and excellent society. It is not too much to say that the performances were in advance of the day, and that, with the exception of the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston, no other musical society in the country surpassed it. Two or three public concerts were given, at different times, one as early as 1817, and great numbers were attracted from the vicinity, to enjoy a performance so rare. It continued an active association for many years, and we believe still exists; and to many persons, some of the pleasantest remembrances of the town are connected with it.

For the last thirty years the music has been of a high order, though since the almost universal attention to music, it may not rank so high, relatively to other places, as formerly. It has been conducted by Deacon John Clark, and by his sons John P. and Peter Clark. The latter gentleman is well known as a skillful teacher, and few can be said to surpass him as a performer on instruments.

A Military Band was formed, as early as 1804 or 5, principally by the exertions of N. D. Gould, and was under his direction. It was the first Band formed in that part of the State. It was next instructed by Ichabod Johnson, with the addition of other performers, and was really well drilled and performed wondrously. At no period since, has there been a time when there were not enough performers to constitute a good band. About 1818, Jonas Barrett, of Ashby, gave instruction in instrumental music, and a band was formed, connected with the "Grenadiers," led by John Tolman. And those who attended the Centennial Celebration will bear witness to the great precision and good taste of the Band under the direction of Peter Clark, Esq.

Bethel Lodge of Freemasons was instituted in 1815, the members constituting it having been dismissed from a Lodge in Ashby. John Everett was the first master; N. D. Gould was his successor. It was formerly well sustained.

Watatic Lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted about 1840, and now numbers sixty-three members. About $300 were distributed in charity during the last year.

Bounties on Wild Animals have sometimes been offered. To the destruction of bears, wolves, foxes and hawks there can be no valid objection. But had the habits of crows and woodpeckers been better understood, they never would have had a price placed upon their heads, unless it were for their preservation. The injury they do is infinitely more than compensated by the benefits they confer, in the destruction of myriads of pernicious worms and insects, which neither the eye nor the hand of man can reach. At one time it was voted to pay a copper a head to encourage killing woodpeckers. In 1798, it was voted to give one shilling a head for killing old crows, and sixpence a head for young ones. In 1816 a bounty of seventeen cents for crows was granted. In 1833, eighteen crows and forty foxes were presented for bounty. The next year all bounties were withdrawn, though many unsuccessful attempts have since been made to impose them.

A Tornado, in 1769, passed through the northeasterly part of the town, originating near the south part of the Nathaniel Gould farm, near the Kidder hill, passed a little south of east through the Appleton farm, cut a broad and clean track through the forest, which was clearly recognized for thirty or forty years afterwards by the new growth of trees. In passing the Start house, at the School-house corner, it lifted the roof from the house, and carried it many rods.

In 1806, July 10, a terrible hurricane and hail-storm occurred, also at the northeast part of the town, between Temple, Mason and New Ipswich. Over an area two or three miles square, all the grain was cut down or prostrated; orchards were torn up; buildings were unroofed, and in some instances torn in pieces; all the exposed glass was broken, and even the bark was grazed from the trees by the hailstones, some of which had not wholly melted eight hours afterwards.

The great September gale of 1815 unroofed and overturned many buildings, and uprooted most of the old hemlock trees in the forest.

OFFICERS OF THE MASONIAN PROPRIETORS.

Year.	*Moderators.*	*Clerks.*
1749.	Joseph Blanchard.	John Stevens.
1750.	Jonathan Hubbard.	" "
1751.	Isaac Appleton.	" "
1752.	Jonas Woolson.	Benjamin Adams.
1753.	Reuben Kidder.	" "
1754.	Timothy Heald.	" "
1755.	Ephraim Adams.	" "
1756.	Reuben Kidder.	Timothy Heald.
1757.	Ichabod How.	" "
1758.	Benjamin Hoar.	" "
1759.	Benjamin Hoar.	" "
1760.	Reuben Kidder.	" "
1761.	Jonas Woolson.	Ichabod How.
1762.	Thomas Heald.	" "

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.

Year.	*Moderators.*	*Town Clerks.*	*Selectmen.*
1762.	Jonas Woolson. . .	Moses Tucker. . .	Moses Tucker, John Preston, Robert Crosby.
1763.	Timothy Heald. . .	Timothy Heald. . .	Ichabod How, Timothy Heald, John Chandler.
1764.	Timothy Heald. . .	Ichabod How. . .	Ichabod How, Benjamin Adams, Thomas Heald.
1765.	Benjamin Hoar, . .	Benjamin Adams, .	Benjamin Adams, Benjamin Hoar, Isaac Appleton.
1766.	*Interregnum.*		Thomas Heald,
1767.	Reuben Kidder. . .	Isaac Appleton. . .	Isaac Appleton, Nathaniel Stone, Aaron Kidder, Benjamin Hoar.
1768.	Moses Tucker. . .	Benjamin Adams. .	Benjamin Adams, Isaac Appleton, Ephraim Adams.
1769.	Samuel Kinney. . .	Benjamin Adams. .	Benjamin Adams, Thomas Heald, John Preston.
1770.	Joseph Stevens. . .	Benjamin Adams. .	Benjamin Adams, Isaac Appleton, William Shattuck.
1771.	Ebenezer Champney.	John Preston. . . .	John Preston, Charles Barrett, Samuel Whittemore.
1772.	Joseph Stevens. . .	Benjamin Adams. .	Benjamin Adams, William Shattuck, Benjamin Adams, Isaac Appleton.

Year.	*Moderators.*	*Town Clerks.*	*Selectmen.*
1773.	Ebenezer Champney.	Benjamin Adams.	William Shattuck, Nathaniel Stone, Isaac How, Charles Barrett.
1774.	Ebenezer Champney.	Timothy Farrar.	Timothy Farrar, Isaac Appleton, Josiah Brown.
	Representatives.		
1775.	William Shattuck.	Isaac How.	Isaac Hoar, William Shattuck, Thomas Heald.
1776.	Joseph Bates.	Isaac How.	Isaac How, William Shattuck, Thomas Heald.
1777.	Benjamin Adams.	Isaac How.	Isaac How, James Chandler, Benjamin Adams, Isaac Appleton, Benjamin Gibbs.
1778.	John Preston.	Isaac Appleton.	Isaac Appleton, William Shattuck, James Chandler.
1779.	Ebenezer Champney.	Isaac Appleton.	Isaac Appleton, James Chandler, William Shattuck, Samuel Whittemore, John Warner.
1780.	John Brown.	Isaac How.	Isaac How, Samuel Whittemore, John Brown.
1781.	Timothy Farrar.	Benjamin Adams.	Benjamin Adams, Thomas Heald, Josiah Brown.
1782.	Ephraim Adams.	Isaac How.	Isaac How, Josiah Brown, Joseph Parker.
1783.	Ephraim Adams.	James Horsley.	James Horsley, Paul Prichard, Ephraim Adams, Jr.
1784.	Ephraim Adams.	James Horsley.	James Horsley, Paul Prichard, Ephraim Adams, Jr.
1785.	Ephraim Adams.	James Horsley.	James Horsley, Paul Prichard, Ephraim Adams, Jr.
1786.	John Preston.	Isaac Appleton.	Isaac Appleton, Ephraim Adams, Jr. William Shattuck, Simeon Gould, Joseph Parker.
1787.	Charles Barrett.	Isaac Appleton.	Isaac Appleton, Ephraim Adams, Jr. Seth Wheeler.
1788.	Charles Barrett.	Isaac Appleton.	Isaac Appleton, Ephraim Adams, Jr. Seth Wheeler.

Year.	*Representatives.*	*Town Clerks.*	*Selectmen.*
1789.	Charles Barrett. . .	Isaac Appleton. . .	Isaac Appleton, Jeremiah Prichard, Seth Wheeler.
1790.	Charles Barrett. . .	Isaac Appleton. . .	Jeremiah Prichard, Seth Wheeler, John Pratt.
1791.	Charles Barrett. . .	Jeremiah Prichard. .	Jeremiah Prichard, Seth Wheeler, Ephraim Adams.
1792.	Charles Barrett. . .	Jeremiah Prichard. .	Jeremiah Prichard, Seth Wheeler, Ephraim Adams.
1793.	Charles Barrett. . .	Jeremiah Prichard. .	Jeremiah Prichard, Seth Wheeler, Ephraim Adams.
1794.	Jeremiah Prichard. .	Jeremiah Prichard. .	Jeremiah Prichard, Seth Wheeler, Ephraim Adams.
1795.	Jeremiah Prichard. .	John Hubbard. . .	Ephraim Adams, Seth Wheeler, John Pratt.
1796.	Charles Barrett. . .	Jeremiah Prichard. .	Jeremiah Prichard, Seth Wheeler, Ephraim Adams.
1797.	Jeremiah Prichard. .	Jeremiah Prichard. .	Jeremiah Prichard, Seth Wheeler, Ephraim Adams.
1798.	Charles Barrett. . .	Seth Wheeler. . .	Seth Wheeler, Noah Bartlett, Ephraim Adams.
1799.	Jeremiah Prichard. .	Noah Bartlett. . .	Seth Wheeler, Noah Bartlett, Timothy Fox, Jr.
1800.	Jeremiah Prichard. .	Noah Bartlett. . .	Noah Bartlett, Supply Wilson, Timothy Fox, Jr.
1801.	Ebenezer Champney.	Noah Bartlett. . .	Noah Bartlett, Supply Wilson, Jr. Timothy Fox, Jr.
1802.	Jeremiah Prichard. .	John Preston. . . .	Noah Bartlett, Supply Wilson, John Preston.
1803.	Noah Bartlett. . .	John Preston. . . .	Noah Bartlett, Supply Wilson, Ephraim Adams.
1804.	Noah Bartlett. . .	John Preston. . . .	Noah Bartlett, Supply Wilson, Ephraim Adams.
1805.	Noah Bartlett. . .	John Preston. . . .	Noah Bartlett, Supply Wilson, Isaac Adams.
1806.	Noah Bartlett. . .	John Preston. . . .	Noah Bartlett, Supply Wilson, Benjamin Champney.
1807.	Noah Bartlett. . .	John Preston. . . .	Noah Bartlett, Supply Wilson, Elijah Newell.

Year.	*Selectmen.*	*Town Clerks.*	*Representatives.*
1808.	Noah Bartlett. . .	John Preston. . . .	Noah Bartlett, Supply Wilson, Elijah Newell.
1809.	Noah Bartlett. . .	John Preston. . . .	Noah Bartlett, Benjamin Champney, N. D. Gould.
1810.	Isaiah Kidder. . .	John Preston. . . .	Nathaniel D. Gould, Timothy Fox, Aaron Brown.
1811.	Samuel Batchelder. .	John Preston, . . .	N. D. Gould, Benjamin Champney, Aaron Brown.
1812.	Samuel Batchelder. .	John Preston, . . .	N. D. Gould, Nathan Robbins, Aaron Brown.
1813.	Samuel Batchelder. .	John Preston. . . .	John Preston, Timothy Fox, Jr. Jeremiah Prichard, Jr.
1814.	Samuel Batchelder. .	John Preston. . . .	N. D. Gould, Timothy Fox, Jr. Jeremiah Prichard, Jr.
1815.	Samuel Batchelder. .	John Preston. . . .	N. D. Gould, Timothy Fox, Jr. Jeremiah Prichard, Jr.
1816.	Samuel Batchelder. .	John Preston. . .	N. D. Gould, Timothy Fox, Jr. Benjamin Champney.
1817.	N. D. Gould. . . .	John Preston. . .	Samuel Batchelder, Timothy Fox, Jr. Benjamin Champney.
1818.	N. D. Gould. . . .	Samuel Batchelder. .	Samuel Batchelder, Timothy Fox, Jr. Benjamin Champney.
1819.	Charles Barrett. . .	Samuel Batchelder. .	Abner Brown, Stephen Wheeler, Isaac Adams.
1820.	N. D. Gould. . . .	Samuel Batchelder. .	Timothy Fox, Benjamin Champney, Isaac Adams.
1821.	Charles Barrett. . .	Samuel Batchelder. .	Timothy Fox, Benjamin Champney, Isaac Adams.
1822.	Charles Barrett. . .	Samuel Batchelder. .	Timothy Fox, Abner Brown, Isaac Adams.
1823.	Stephen Wheeler. .	Samuel Batchelder. .	Stephen Wheeler, Abner Brown, Isaac Adams.
1824.	Stephen Wheeler. .	E. H. Farrar. . . .	Stephen Wheeler, Peter Felt, Isaac Adams.
1825.	Charles Barrett. . .	E. H. Farrar. . . .	Joseph Barrett, Peter Felt, John P. Robbins.
1826.	Charles Barrett. . .	E. H. Farrar. . . .	Joseph Barrett, Stephen Wheeler, Daniel Jefts.

Year.	*Representatives.*	*Town Clerks.*	*Selectmen.*
1827.	Stephen Wheeler. .	E. H. Farrar. . . .	Joseph Barrett, Stephen Wheeler, Isaac Adams.
1828.	Stephen Wheeler. .	E. H. Farrar. . . .	Joseph Barrett, Peter Felt, Isaac Adams.
1829.	Stephen Wheeler. .	Jeremiah Smith. . .	Joseph Barrett, Peter Felt, Isaac Adams.
1830.	Charles Barrett. . .	E. H. Farrar. . . .	Stephen Wheeler, Jeremiah Smith, Daniel Jefts.
1831.	George F. Farley. .	E. H. Farrar. . . .	Stephen Wheeler, Jeremiah Smith, Daniel Jefts.
1832.	Stephen Wheeler. .	E. H. Farrar. . . .	Stephen Wheeler, Jeremiah Smith, Daniel Jefts.
1833.	John Preston. . . .	E. H. Farrar. . . .	Stephen Wheeler, Jeremiah Smith, Silas Wheeler.
1834.	Seth King. . . .	E. H. Farrar. . . .	Stephen Wheeler, Jeremiah Smith, Daniel Jefts.
1835.	Seth King. . . .	E. H. Farrar. . . .	Stephen Wheeler, Jeremiah Smith, Daniel Jefts.
1836.	Stephen Wheeler. .	E. H. Farrar. . . .	John Preston, Castalio Hosmer, Stephen Thayer.
1837.	Seth King. . . .	E. H. Farrar. . . .	John Preston, Castalio Hosmer, John P. Houghton.
1838.	John Preston. . . .	John Gould, Jr. . .	Jeremiah Smith, Andrew Conant, Chauncy Perry.
1839.	Jeremiah Smith. . .	John Gould, Jr. . .	Jeremiah Smith, Andrew Conant, Chauncy Perry.
1840.	Jeremiah Smith. . .	John Gould, Jr. . .	Jeremiah Smith, Stephen Wheeler, James Chandler.

The following is an attempt to exhibit the persons who settled, and have subsequently resided upon the several lots in the town. For a great majority of them, the task is not difficult; but for others, the removals have been so numerous and frequent, that the attempt to render a full list, or to avoid errors would be hopeless. We think it will be found that, in such cases, such persons as are named resided on the lots mentioned, or in the immediate vicinity. Perhaps it would have been more clear if we had arranged the list by following along the different roads; but on considering that the roads have been repeatedly changed, and are liable to frequent changes hereafter, it was thought better to follow the original plotting of the town, which in many cases still corresponds with the present limitation of the farms. In the northern and eastern parts seldom has more than one family located on a lot; in the southern and western parts, however, two persons frequently settled on the same lot. The names of the original settlers of the lots, as far as they are now remembered, also those who erected the buildings, are printed in italics, and the date of their settlement is sometimes given. In other cases the death of the person is given; and in others, some period when he is known to have resided there. Where two or more houses have been built on the same lot, they are indicated by the letters *a*, *b*, *c*. Lots which have been abandoned as places of residence are preceded by a cipher (°). Those inclosed in brackets are the names of persons whose dwelling is not precisely known, but who resided somewhere in the vicinity. In the general list, for the lots on which villages now exist, we have given the names of the first occupants with their direct successors, and have given the present villages separately. The numbers refer to those on the map of the town.

NORTH DIVISION—*North of the old burying-ground, and East of the Mountains.*

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, and parts of 5, 10, 15, 16, cut off by Mason Line.

No. 9. ° *Daniel Stratton*, 1765—32, Daniel Stratton Jr., Jeremiah Stratton, Luke Cutter, d. 1845.

No. 10. *Elijah Mansfield*, (mostly in Mason.)
13. Meadow below High Bridge.
14. *Abba Severance*, (1767,) D. Mansfield, d. 1816, Israel Mansfield, d. 1825, S. W. Mansfield, (1850.)
15. } [c] *Edmund Towne*, — Jefts.
16. }
17. Adams lot, north of Forge.
18. *Peter Fletcher*, (1757,) Geo. Start, Paul Prichard (1771), d. 1785; William Prichard; Stephen Prichard; Daniel Jefts, (1850.)
18. *Archibald White*; Amos Prichard, d. 1782; William Prichard; Thomas Read, d. 1817; — Conant; — Barrett; — Hayden; Alfred Tenney, 1850.
20. Ministry Lot.
21. *Ephraim and Benjamin Adams*, (1742); Quincy Adams; Francis Cragin; Joseph Cragin; Sewall Hosmer; Castalio Hosmer; — Bruce, (1850.)
22. [a] *Benjamin Knowlton*, (1755); Jonas Jones; Stephen Jones; Samuel Chickering.
[b] *John Knowlton*; Abner Chickering, d. 1841; Ezra Woods; Sewall O. Chandler, (1850.)
23. *Ezra Towne*, (1759); Ezra Towne, Jr.; Ebenezer Richardson, d. 1817; Tho. Richardson; Barnard Tenney, 1850.
24. [c] *William Upton*, 1770.
25. *Benjamin Adams*, (1750); Maj. Benj. Adams, d. 1825; Jonathan J. Bacon; B. A. Clark, (1850.)
26. *Jonathan Stevens*; William Start, d. 1791; Stephen Prichard; Jotham Hoar; Jona. Hartshorn, d. 1812; David Fisk; Moses Carleton; Andrew Wilson; Tho. Richardson; Mark Farrar, (1850.)
27. [c] *Benjamin Proctor*, (1757); Joseph Proctor; Jonas Davis.
28. *Nathan Cutter*; Joseph Cutter; Peter Fletcher; — Stevens; Oliver Scripture; Isaac Wilson; James Bride; Daniel Felt.
29. Unoccupied.
30. *Ebenezer Brown*, d. 1813; Daniel Spaulding, d. 1839.
31. Roger's Pasture. John Brown in vicinity.
32. *John Cutter*, d. 1775; Isaac Kimball; Supply Wilson, d. 1835; John Wilson; Edward Wilson (1850.)
33. *Abijah Foster*, (1748); Joseph Bates, (1750); David Hills, (1772); J. F. Hills; John T. Stephens.
34. *Benjamin King*, (1755); Abijah Smith (1764–86); Elijah Smith; — Winn; Abijah Smith, 1820; Shebuel Shattuck d. 1846, George Nicholas; Erastus Austin.
35. *Joseph Stevens*, (1754–72); Geo. Start; O. Scripture; Supply Wilson, Jr. (1850); Matthias Wilson (1850.)

No. 36. [o] *Stephen Parker*, [John Brown.]

37. [a] *Oliver Proctor*; Rev. Steph. Farrar; Benja. Adams; C. Page; M. Wyman; S. Burnham; F. Shattuck.
[b] *Stephen Farrar, Jr*; Rev. S. Farrar; E. H. Farrar, &c.
[c] Peter Warren; Arthur Dennis; Isaac Preston; Capt. Dinsmore; Stephen Farrar, Jr.; Abijah Smith; Francis Sawyer; John Walker. (Farrar's Mill.)
[d] Sumner Prichard, in old Starch Factory building.

38. [a] *Francis Appleton*, d. 1816; John Appleton; George Gibson; Castalio Hosmer; Edward Hooper.
[b] — Kemp.

39. vacant, F. Appleton lot.

40. [a] *Simeon Gould*, (1758–1827.)
[b] *John Gould*, Reuben K. Gould (1850).
[c] — Hayden.

41. *Isaac Appleton*, 1753–1806; Silas Lawrence; Benjamin Davis; Isaac Appleton, Jr.; Joseph Barrett; Edward F. Preston, (1850.)

42. vacant. Isaac and Francis Appleton, meadow and woods.

43. *Nathaniel Gould*, d. 1808; N. D. Gould, 1816; Wm. Locke; John Clark; Silas Davis; Daniel Clark; Jeremiah Prichard; W. W. Prichard (1850).

44. *Joseph Parker*, (1768); Joseph Baker (1778); Joseph and Moody Stickney; Oliver Boynton; Amos Hatch, 1850.

45. [a] *Abijah Foster* (1750); Tho. Fletcher, (1755); Tho. Fletcher, d. 1813; Silas Davis.
[b] *Josiah Fletcher*; Joseph Davis (1850.)
[c] James Davis (1850.)

46. [a] *Reuben Kidder*, d. 1793; Simeon Stetson; Isaiah Kidder, d. 1811; James Spaulding; S. Burnham; Jonathan Webster; Leonard Hastings; Andrew Willard, (1850.)
[b] Caesar.
[c] *Kendall Briant*; Edm. Briant, 1785; Daniel Swain; Elijah Morse; Josiah Fisk; David More; Edward Preston; Oliver Barrett, (1850.)

47. Vacant. Kidder and Gould, wood lot.

48. Vacant. Rogers' pasture—belonging to Stickney farm.

49. *Ichabod How*, (1759.) John Cutter, d. 1771, Nathan Cutter, d. 1808, Robert Nicholas.

50. *Samuel Perham*, Earl Boynton.

51. *Joel Wheelock*, Jonas Jones, Artemas Holt, Earl Boynton, — Hastings.

52. [o] *Isaac Clark*, 1770.

53. and 54. vacant.

No. 55. ° [a] *Bunker Clark*, Joel Wheelock, Jr., James Jaquith, Benjamin Davis (1814), Jonathan Spaulding, d. 1823.
[b] *Archibald White*, Silas Richardson, d. 1775, Ithamar Wheelock, Samuel Kendall, George Kendall, Artemas Fisk, Shebuel Shattuck, George Brown, d. 1846, John Anderson.
56. Vacant pasture.
57. [a] *Isaac How*, Joseph How (1800,) S. C. Wheeler.
[b] New brick house, Wilson Wheeler.
58. *Thomas Brown*, Stephen Davis, Timothy Stearns, Aaron Blodget, James Davis, Charles Goddard, 1850.
59. Kidder Mountain. 60. ° *Adam Gould.*
61. [a] *Ephraim Adams, Jr.*, 1770–1825, Isaac Adams, d. 1849, Henry Adams (1850.)
[b] ° *William Spear*, d. 1805, Joseph Spear, d. 1818.
[c] *Samuel Batchelder* (1801–13), Moody Adams, Silas Wheeler, William Mansur, Isaac Spaulding.
62. ° *Josiah Brown* (1775), Abner Brown, d. 1824.
63. ° *Josiah Walton*, Josiah Walton, Jr.
64. Kidder Mountain.

South Ranges.—*Sixteen Ranges, of four farms each, South of the old Burying Ground.*

R. I. 1. Vacant.
2. *Ebenezer Bullard*, d. 1768, *Joseph Bullard*, Charles Barrett, Enos Knights, Elijah Knights, Ephraim Spoor, d. 1849, John Emery, Stillman Stratton (1850).
3. and 4. Pasture lots, including Hoar Pond.

R. II. 1. [a] *Moses Tucker*, Nathan Woolson.
[b] Charles Herrick, d. 1827.
2. *Joseph Bullard*, James Barr, Reuben Russell.
3. *Jonathan Davis*, d. 1819. Solomon Davis.
4. Horsley pasture.

R. III. 1. Chandler lot, east of the High Bridge.
2. Vacant. Danforth, 1750; Conant, 1764; — Wheeler; W. Hewett, 1775; N. Williams; Solomon Wheat; Jonas Wheeler, 1750; (three old cellars.)
3. ° *Moses Tucker, Jr.*, d. 1792.
4. ° *Eben Heald.*

R. IV. 1. *John Chandler* (1751–67); Eleazer Cummings, d. 1815; Charles Cummings; Wm. Prichard; Asa Prichard.
2. *Jonas Woolson*, 1743–90; J. Woolson, Jr., d. 1804; Daniel Brooks; Jesse Holton; Wm. Lock; Wm. Brooks; John Emery; James Spaulding, (1850.)
3. ° Vacant. — Wheeler, 1750.

R. IV. 4. *Samuel Kinney* (1764); Jona. Kinney; Nathaniel Williams; Levi Bailey; Zaccheus Walker; Danforth Walker; Shebuel Shattuck; Samuel Cushing, 1850.

R. V. 1. [a] *Nathaniel Prentiss*, Daniel Brooks, Solomon Brooks.
[b] *Leonard Cragin*, Abigail Kidder.
2. *Benjamin Hoar*, 1742, d. 1799, Jotham Hoar, Jonas C. Champney, d. 1824, Jeremiah Prichard, John Emery, (1850.)
3. Meadow south of the preceding. Moors Farwell, Reuben Nutting, (1850.)
4. *Jesse Fletcher* (1755), Simeon Fletcher, d. 1773, John Wilkins, Jeremiah Prichard, Sen., David Wilkins, Moses Davis, Dr. S. Gibson.

R. VI. 1. [a] [o] Moses Tucker, Jr., John Dutton.
[b] Ebenezer Champney, E. Champney Jr., John P. Houghton, William Prichard.
[c] *Benjamin Champney*, —Parker, William Lock, Levi Houghton, John Kidder.
2. Vacant. Champney lot.
3. *Pelatiah Whittemore*, d. 1783, Josiah Bacheller, James Horsely, Josiah Wilkins, d. 1834, Moses Wilkins, (1850.)
4. [Dr. Frederic Jones, John Champney, Daniel Foster, Charles Burgess, Aaron Barton.]
[c] Eleazer Rhoades, James Spaulding, Hepsy Kidder, Joseph A. Gibson.

R. VII. 1. Judge Farrar's Pasture.
2. [a] [o] *Benjamin Safford* (1755), father and son.
[b] Matthias Wilson, — Reed (1850.)
3. [a] John Wilkins, John Shattuck (1796), d. 1816, J. Shattuck, Jr., Dan'l Farwell, d. 1825, Geo. Willard, (1850.)
[b] Danforth Walker.
4. [a] *Benjamin Prichard*, S. Manning.
[b] John Everett, George Gibson, Dr. Henry Gibson, C. S. Gibson, 1850.

R. VIII. 1. *James Farrar*, d. 1767, Timothy Farrar, 1770–1819, Thomas Davis, Jesse Holton, Joel Gould (1850).
2. [a] *Ezra Kimball*, Samuel Dutton, Dr. Moors Farwell, Timothy Wheelock.
[b] *Abel Shattuck*, Silas Cragin.
3. [a] John Stowell, d. 1826, John Prichard, W. Emery, 1850.
[b] John Putnam, Oliver Ormsby, Joel Davis, John Clark, James Spaulding.
4. *John Brooks*, John Going (or Gowing), d. 1805, John Going, Jr., d. 1831, Noah Going, (1850.)

R IX. 1. *Joseph Kidder*, S. Heywood, E. Champney, G. F. Farley, John Preston. The village south of the centre line to graveyard.

2. [a] *Abijah Foster*, (1755), Daniel Foster, Ephraim Foster, d. 1780, John Fletcher.

[b] Jonathan Twiss, Widow Prichard, Elijah Morse. John Wilkins, C. Campbell.

[c] *Benjamin Prichard*, James Spaulding, d. 1832,

3. Four vacant. East of Mill village.

R. X. 1. Vacant. Flat Pasture.

2. *William Hodgkins*, d. 1804, Widow Mansfield, John Putnam, Rev. Isaac R. Barbour, James Bancroft (1850.)

3. [o] *Zechariah Adams* (1745). North part.
Isaac Appleton, middle part. Jonas Nutting, (1850.)
Thomas Adams, Sam'l Cummings, — Cornish, Eben'r Fletcher, Edmund Briant, d. 1786, Peter Felt, Joseph Knowlton (1850), Jeremiah Smith (1850.)

4. [b] Hannah Briant, Sally Jones, Nathan Hale, — Town, (1850.)

[c] Cummings Fletcher, Hiram Nutting, Rogers Ryan.

[d] Samuel Foster, d. 1780, William Burrows, James Spaulding, Dexter Fletcher, James Kennedy, Jonathan Taylor.

[e] [o] Joseph Fellows (1772), Eben'r Jones, Elisha Jones.

[f] Stephen Sylvester.

[g] Merrick Sylvester, d. 1850.

[h] — Eaton.

[i] Store of James Lock, — Hildreth, — Lewis Eppes, Curtis Shed, Russell Farwell, — Hildreth.

[k] James Chandler, Thomas Davis.

[l] Richard Davis.

[m] Samuel Taylor.

[n] Charles Taylor.

R. XI. 1. [o] [a] John Walker, John Harkness, 1775. North part.

[o] [b] *Andrew Spalding*, Retire Bacon, — Farr (south part.)

2. *Reuben Taylor*, d. 1813, Zebedee Taylor, d. 1844, R. Taylor (1850.)

3. *Thomas Spalding*, d. 1815, Stephen Spaulding, Daniel Clark, Stephen Piper, Gilman Spaulding, Phinehas Carpenter, Wid. Spaulding, Thomas Adams.

4. [a] *D. Nevins* (1756), Samuel Parker, (1765), William Shattuck, d. 1792, Amos Whittemore, (1812.) [Eleazer Cummings in vicinity.]

R. XII. 1. [a] *Joseph Briant*, Ephraim Fairbanks, William Taylor.
[b] *Samuel Batchelder*, Thayer & Wood, Benja. Davis.
[c] Leonard Stearns, — Lawrence, Amos Potter.
[d] [o] Nath'l Melvin, Daniel Foster, Odoardo Thomas, John Cutter, d. 1813.
2. Amos Taylor, Nathan Cutter, d. 1808, Oliver Wright, B. Buckman, Aaron Buckman (1850.)
3. *Robert Crosby* (1759), Josiah Crosby, Joseph Parker, Timothy Fox, T. Fox, Jr., George Fox, Ephraim Fox.
4. Stephen Adams, Roger Chandler, Timothy Wheelock, Joseph Parker, Wm. Lock, Wm. Lock, Jr., James Chandler (1850.)
[b] *Simeon Hildreth*, d. 1800.
[c] [o] — Underwood, Joseph Parker, Joseph Tenney, Jr., Daniel Clark.

R. XIII. 1. [a] *Francis Fletcher*, Richard Wheeler.
[o] [b] Wm. Burrows, d. 1808, Sarah Burrows, Jonas Dutton.
2. *Samuel Bartlett* (1770), Noah Bartlett, Danforth Walker, Joseph Brown, Richard Wheeler (1850.)
3. Vacant, O. Thomas, Jesse Walker, Thomas Wright, (1804), W. Emerson.
4. Joseph Parker, Jr., d. 1800, Zechariah Parker, Timothy Carleton, d. 1847, — Symonds, 1850.
[o] Benjamin Wheat (1770), Levi Farr, d. 1789.

R. XIV. 1. [o] [a] *Daniel Clary* (1762), d. 1789.
[b] Wm. Clary, Sam'l Wheeler, Geo. Wheeler, (1850.)
2. *Nath'l Carleton*, 1762, — Sprague, Phinehas Pratt.
3. Vacant.
4. Stephen Hildreth, d. 1800, James Hildreth, d. 1844, Daniel Farwell.

R. XV. 1. [o] *Aaron Kidder*, d. 1769, Rachel Kidder, d. 1815, Lucy Johnson, d. 1825.
2. Samuel Brown (1770), J. Tidder, Joseph Giles, Daniel Giles, d. 1813, Spaulding Boynton, Gilman Blanchard.
3. [a] *John Pratt*, d. 1799, John Pratt, Jr., Nathan Robbins, John P. Robbins. Poor House.
[b] Isaac Farwell, Richard Wheeler, Richard Wheeler, Jr., E. Nutting.
[c] Timothy Farwell, Joseph Eaton, J. Eaton, Jr., Wm. Taylor, Russell Farwell.
4. Vacant.

R. XVI. 1. *Ephraim Adams*, (see No. 61, N. Div.)
2. Vacant. Mountain. No. 3, Pratt Pond.
4. Vacant. Mountain.

After Lots. A.—*Two Ranges of Farms along the South line.*

No. 65. Vacant. 66. Aaron Breed. 67. Vacant.
68. *Abel Hildreth*, Nathan Estabrooks, — Stanton, 1850.
69. *Seth Wheeler*, Abijah Smith, Thomas Danforth, Moses Davis, David Wilkins, Elhanan Preston, — Taylor, Benjamin Wilson (1830.)
70. *Abel Miles*, d. 1814, Abel Mansfield, George Ramsdell, 1850.
71. [o] *Col. Benjamin Gibbs* (1670 to 1805.)
72. Hunt's Pasture. Barret's Pasture, (1777.)
73. *Samuel Holden*, (1764), Reuben and Samuel Holden, Edward Holden.
74. [o] *William Burrows*. Fletcher Pasture.
75. Holden Meadow.
76. [a] *Eleazer Cummings* (1762–7), David Rumrill, John Knowlton, d. 1838, — Maxwell, Ira Smith.
[b] *Ebenezer Newell* (1780), Onesimus Newell, d. 1833, Samuel Newell, Seth Newell, Nathan Cummins, Isaac Stearns 1850.
77. *Andrew Conn* (1768), Elijah Newell, — Preston, — Ramsdell, Benjamin Lovett 1850.
78. *John Jaquith*, d. 1805, James Jaquith, Abijah Rice, (1809), B. C. Pillsbury (1850.)
79. Vacant.
80. *John Breed, Jr.*, d. 1807, Joel Foster, Joseph Cragin, Daniel Ramsdell (1850.)
81. Benjamin Eaton, Elias Whitcomb, Cyrus Coleman.
82. *John Breed*, d. 1780, Allen Breed, d. 1806, Enoch Breed 1811, Abijah Wetherbee, — Eppes, — Marble, L. Chandler (1850.)
83. Vacant.
84. *Stephen Adams* (1750), Simeon Blanchard, d. 1805, Simeon Blanchard, Jr., d. 1822, William Blanchard (1850.)
85. [a] *Abraham and Jesse Carleton* (1765), Jonas Stone, Nathan Stone.
86. Joseph Pollard (1750–86), John Wheeler, — Hills, (1850.)
87. Wm. Faris (1771), Z. Conant, Andrew Conant, Samuel Cushing, Thomas Davis.
[b] [o] Levi Farr, d. 1789, Bennett Whitman.
[c] Nathaniel Farr.
88. *Thomas Emerson*, Jonathan Taylor, William Wheeler.
89. [o] *Joseph Tenney*, 1774–1843.
90. *Thomas Emerson*, Asa Emerson, Sam'l Fletcher, 1778.
91. Governor's Hill.

No. 92. *Samuel Wheeler* 1790, Jonas Emerson, Daniel Emerson, Lemuel Sylvester, Louis Wheeler.
93. Vacant. Governor's Hill.
94. — Sawtell, — Kendall 1850.
95. *Asa Brown*, William Harris, O. Harris, L. W. Harris, 1850.
[o] *Thomas Brown*, William Harris, Addy Jaquith.
96. School lot.
97. Thaddeus Taylor, Samuel Taylor, — Maxwell 1850, — *Dudley*, Stephen Brooks, D. Brooks, Walton Brooks.

B.—*Lots West of the Mountain.*

174, 175. Wilder's Village.
[a] *Peter Wilder*, d. 1841, J. P. Wilder (1850.)
[b] John B. Wilder, formerly the store of Thomas Wilder.
[c] *Thomas Wilder*, Lot Nichols, Gilman Gould, James Bancroft, Charles Walton (1850.)
[d] Thomas Wilder, Abijah Wetherbee, d. 1835, Levi Joslin, J. P. Wilder, G. B. Gardner, Luke Crane, David Wilson, — Smith, — Watkins.
[e] J. P. Wilder, d. 1842, John S. Wilson, Willard Robbins, G. S. Nicholas, George Rolf.
[f] Paul Moors. 176, 177, 178 vacant.
184. *Josiah Reed.* 185 vacant. 143, 144, 145 vacant.
146. Gates' Mills. 147, 148, 183, 179 vacant.
140. — Robertson, Daniel Walker, Daniel Walton, George Stratton (1850.)
141, 142, 149, 150 vacant.
151. Timothy Stearns (1767), *B. Williams*, B. B. Williams, Silas Wheeler, Benjamin Cram, Luke Crane, Joseph Heywood 1850.
[o] *Nathan Merriam.*
137. Stratton's lot.
138. *Henry Fletcher*, D. Rumrill. 139. Vacant.
152. *Henry Fletcher*, Jesse Walker, Ezra Carr (1850), — Emerson, John Walker, David E. Adams 1850.
153, 154 vacant.
181. *John Brown*, Aaron Brown, Hermon Brown.
134. [o] N. Walton. 135. [o] *Reuben Fletcher* 1771.
136. [o] *Amos Fletcher* 1771. 155, 156, 157, 180 vacant.
131. D. Walker, E. Carr. 132, 133, 158, 159 vacant.
160. [o] *Daniel Clary.*
128. — *Carey*, Simeon Ide, — Spalding, — Bartlett, O. Cragin. 129, 130, 161, 162, 165 vacant.
125. — Converse, Ebenezer Converse. Carr's Mill.
126. — *Godding*, Ariel Godding. 127, 163, 164, 166 vacant.
All the remainder, beyond the Mountain, vacant.

C.—*Lots on the Eastern boundary.*

No. 186. [a] *Timothy Heald* 1752, Josiah Heald (1753), Stephen Pierce, d. 1819, Joseph Pierce 1850.
[b] Charles Barrett, John Butman, Seth Newell, Elisha Davis 1850.
[c] *Jonas Wheeler* 1770.

No. 5. *Seth Wheeler* 1755, d. 1820, Stephen Wheeler, William Prichard, Jr.
[a] *Aaron Wheeler*, d. 1806.
[b] *Seth Wheelvr*, Silas Wheeler, Stephen Wheeler, — Walker, Stephen D. Wheeler 1850.

NEW LAID OUT. A.—*Range of narrow Lots between the Ranges just mentioned and the South Division—irregularly numbered.*

No. 24. On Mason line, vacant.
28. *Nathan Weston*, A. Hosmer, W. Lee.
29. [o] *Nathan Hosmer.*
2. *Josiah Davis.* d. 1815, Cyrus Davis, Moses Davis, Luther Robbins.
44. *John Melvin*, Nathaniel Melvin (1770), Ezekiel Russell, d. 1813, Solomon Russell 1850, Lysander E. Russell.
187. *Thomas Heald*, d. 1805, Solomon Estabrook, Samuel Estabrook, Job Davis, — Davis (1850.)
12. [a] *Thomas Heald*, James Chandler, Francis Shattuck, Charles Shattuck, — Rice, George Ramsdell, Jr. (1850).
[b] *Samuel Whittemore, Jr.*, Samuel Whittemore, 3d., — Baker, — How, Washington Shipley, (1850.)
1. *Samuel Whittemore*, d. 1812, Silas Bigelow, d. 1797, Zach. Walker, Amos Ramsdell (1850.)
16. Vacant. Whittemore Hill.
7. *Robert Campbell*, d. 1791, Caleb Campbell, d. 1800, Joseph Newell, Jeremiah Kinsman, Jesse Stearns, Isaac C. Stearns. No. 11. Vacant.
56. *Aaron Chamberlain*, d. 1799, A. Chamberlain, (1803.) C. Perry (1850.)
60. *Joseph Collins*, Nathan Collins.
64. *Joseph Pollard*, d. 1786, James Barr, d. 1829, William Lock, George Barr, William Wheeler (1850.)

XIII. 2. [a] Isaac Flagg, *Joseph Warren*, — Sprague, Elisha Childs, Stillman Gibson, Nathan Page, Luther Page.
[b] James Chandler 1824, Roger Chandler, d. 1845, Nathan Page (1850.) No. 10. Vacant.
187. *Peter Shattuck* (1780), James Preston, Joseph Tenney.
98. Simeon Wright (1765), John Nutting, (1850.)
[o] John Scott (1770.)

No. 99. ° Sampson and William Tenney.
100. [a] *John Walker*, d. 1786, Thomas Wetherbee, Luther Wetherbee, Rogers Ryan, [Stephen Adams, Jr., Abraham Bennett, Oliver Wright.]
[b] ° John Binney, d. 1784, John Binney, Jr.
102. Pond. 103, 104 and 105 vacant—over the mountain.
990. ° Sampson Tenny, William Tenney.
106. James Preston, Isaac Preston, Richard Wheeler.
107, 108 and 109, pastures.

B.—New laid out, *West of North Division.*

63. ° — *Hildreth.*
69, 70. Vacant. Adams & Brown lots.
11. ° *Silas Davis.* 72. Vacant.

Factory Villages. A.—*High Bridge.*

McGowan (1850.)
— Adams.
White & Fitts (store).
Charles Stearns.
George Oliver, James Spaulding, Wm. Mansur, — Brown (1850.)
Charles Stearns, d. 1818.
James Sanderson, John Sanderson.
George Sanders (tin shop), Wm. Matthews.
Milliner's shop and dwelling.
Eleazer Cummings, Jacob Ames, — Webber.
James Sanderson, Isaac Russell.
James Sanderson, d. 1830, Thomas Sanderson.
Brown, Boarding-house.
Dyehouse, Thomas Ryan, — Cassin.
James O. Reed, (store.)
Brooks Shattuck.
Robert Fitts, Christopher Whitney.
Boarding Houses (five) to Souhegan Factory.
Silas Foster, store and house, Daniel Walker.
Tavern, E. Mansur, — Dinsmore, — Cummings, W. Mansur.
Francis P. Prichard, d. 1850.

B.—*Brown's Mills.*

Boarding-houses, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
Seth Nason, Horace Brown, Eleazer Brown.

C.—*Mountain Mills.*

Silas Wheeler, James Bliss, John P. Clark.
Cyrus Baldwin, W. W. Johnson, George Keyes, — Jefts,

Gilman Ames.
° *Jonathan Warner*, L. Cragin, Gilman Ames.
James W. Bliss.
Gates Chapman.
Nathaniel Prentice, Daniel Brooks, Sol. Brooks, John Ayres, John Clark, Hiram Smith.
(Store), W. W. Johnson, C. Barrett.
(Bank), Nathaniel Barrett.
(Livery stable), John P. Clark.
Charles Barrett, Jr., — Chandler, J. P. Clark.
Charles Wight, — Flagg.
William Ainsworth.
John Boodry, Henry Johnson.
— Tufts.
(Boarding-houses, six double houses.)
Orlando Marshall.
Cyrus Merrill.
— Phelps.
N. Barrett.
Roby Fletcher.
Sukey Dady.

CENTRAL VILLAGE.

A.—*The Turnpike.*

Charles Bateman, E. P. Edwards, Josiah Walton, Jr.
Stephen Thayer (Match Factory.)
Sampson Fletcher, Paul Boyce, Andrew Willard.
Nathan Sanders.
Nathan and George Sanders (Tin manufactory.)
E. L. Hammond, Henry Isaacs, d. 1846, Edward M. Isaacs.
Stephen Thayer.
— Brown, Oliver Barrett, Hosea Eaton.
Steph. Thayer (Bakery), N. H. May, N. Smith, Albert Thayer.
Charles Bateman (Blacksmith shop), Thomas Kesson,
Boynton & Stark (Tin manufactory.)
Stephen Thayer (Store and Segar manufactory.)
George S. King (Hatters' shop.)
Moses Brickett (Cigar shop and store.)
E. L. Hammond, Martin Ames, — Nichols (1850.)
[*Temple Road*, Thomas Emery (house), G. & N. Sanders (paint shop), Seth Stratton (wheelwright), Thayer & Boynton.]
Silas Wheeler 1828, Shebuel Shattuck d. 1846.
Heywood & Wood (store), Heywood & Davis, C. B. Davis, Luke Cram.
Samuel Batchelder (1813), O. P. Eaton, James Spaulding, Silas Wheeler, George Sanders.
John Preston (1802–28), Henry Isaacs, E. P. Edwards.
Apothecary Shop and Masonic Hall of Dr. Pteston.

Charles Hastings.
John F. Hills, Ephraim Searle d. 1824, Raymond Stratton d. 1838, Joseph Appleton d. 1840, Cyrus Davis, Jos. Barrett.
Isaiah Kidder (store), Samuel Batchelder, Newell & Willey (tavern), Joseph Newell, J. B. Holt, E. O. Tucker, A. L. Merriam, — Bates, E. P. Edwards, John Peabody, Gilman Bricket, William Mansur.
King & Hewes (printers), C. L. Weston (harness maker.)
Martin Ames (watchmaker.)
Samuel Batchelder (store 1813), Eaton & Farrar, O. P. Eaton, G. M. Champney & Co., Henry Isaacs, E. M. Isaacs.
John F. Hills (store), Sampson Fletcher d. 1847, David French, Charles Davis.
Two houses, owned by Roby Fletcher.
Oliver Boynton.
J. Lawrence.
John M. Batchelder d. 1849.
Moses Brickett.
Stephen Farrar (house), Benjamin Adams (tavern), Christopher Page, Maveric Wyman, Ebenezer How, Stephen Burnham, (house), J. Buckman (house and tin ware shop), Francis Shattuck.
° Caleb Farrar (hatter's shop), Samuel Parker, James Tolman.

B.—*From the Turnpike, past the old Academy to the Judge Farrar house.*

° *Stephen Farrar, Jr.*, Rev. Stephen Farrar d. 1808, Madam Farrar d. 1818, E. H. Farrar d. 1851.
° *Oliver Procter*, Jonathan Kimball.
Academy, Harvey Bacheller, E. How.
Aaron Brown, Noah Cooke, Elijah Towne, N. Boyter, Hepsy Kidder, Capt. Roffe, Moses Brickett, Gilman Brickett, Jas. Brickett.
Israel Cheever d. 1815, Salmon Wilder d. 1823, Cahill.
— Hastings,
— Boynton,
— Cutting,
— Wilson,
— Haskell,
William Lock.
} on the Hills Orchard.
Joseph Bacheller d. 1816, Oliver Bacheller d. 1816, Eliza Bacheller, Widow Fisk.
Noah Cooke, John Hubbard, Dr. John Preston, Isaac Spaulding, Stephen F. Preston.
Samuel Heywood, Ebenezer Parker, &c. (see R. ix. 1.)
David Hills, (see N. Div. 34.)
School-house.

Benjamin A. Billings, James Lock, James Taft, Rev. Richard Hall, Mrs. Clary.
Josiah Bacheller (blacksmith shop), Isaiah Williams, Charles Bateman, John T. Stephens.
Site of the Office of Ebenezer and Benjamin Champney.
Benja. Pollard, Widow Tillock d. 1800, Ezra Kimball d. 1825, Ira Spafford.
Robert Harris, Josiah Rogers, Ephraim Hartwell, James Barr, Jeremiah Prichard, Mrs. Laura B. Barr.
John Preston (1764–1803), Seth King d. 1851, T. F. Preston.
Seth King (hatter's shop), Stephen F. Preston.
Jonathan Dix, Samuel Atherton, Isaac B. Farrar, Stephen Prichard, Elijah Towne, *Charles Bateman*, E. P. Edwards, Rev. Samuel Lee.
Isaac B. Farrar, Benjamin Champney, John Buckman, G. F. Farley, — Parlow.
James Farrar d. 1768, Timothy Farrar, Thomas Fletcher, Jesse Holton, Joel Gould.

C.—*From the Turnpike to the Tanyard.*

Wm. Hassall (wheelwright, formerly the store of E. Hartwell.)
Nathaniel Hurd, Joseph Newell.
David French.
Widow Preston, Charles Nicholas.
J. A. Weston.
New Ipswich Bank.
Union and Odd Fellows Hall, Confectioner, &c.
Ai Sherwin.
School-house.
John Preston, Esq. (office.)
Baptist Meeting-house.
Josiah Bacheller d. 1827, Rev. Charles Walker, Martin Ames, Peter Clark, John Clark.
Josiah Bacheller (blacksmith shop.)
Jeremiah Prichard, Isaac Stone, Ralph Roby, Rev. John Parkhurst, Isaiah Cragin.
Charles Hubbard (saddler's shop), Josiah Bacheller, Jr., Timothy Fox, 3d., Eliza Bacheller, Harvey Bacheller.
Samuel Appleton (store), Appleton & Barrett, Charles & George Barrett, Gould & Willey, Gould & Clark, Gould & Fox, Fletcher & Barrett, George Barrett, Henry Isaacs, Shattuck & Mann, — Murphy (dwelling), — Sullivan.

D.—*From the old Burial Ground to the Meeting-house.*

Charles Porter.
John Buckman.
Hiram C. Wilson.

Moody Adams, Silas Cragin, John Tolman, Seth Stratton.
Ralph Roby, Joseph Newell, Lyman Spear.
Ai Sherwin, Charles Shattuck.
William and James Lock (store), Joseph Pressey (tin ware), Charles Stearns (dwelling), Amos Pierce, Dr. Kittredge.
Chs. Hubbard (saddler's shop), Hubbard & Willey, Silas Cragin.
Newton Willey, Levi Cochran, Levi Hodge.
Mrs. Kesson.
Charles Barrett d. 1808, Francis Cragin d. 1826, George Barrett, J. T. Stevens, Dr. L. H. Cochran.
Charles Barrett, Jr. (1799), Allen Hallett d. 1808, Sam'l Batchelder (1812), Charles Barrett, Jr., George Barrett.
Centennial Pavilion.
John Barr (1811), Silas Cragin, Newton Willey, James Tolman, Stephen Thayer, Moody Adams.
James Tolman (hatter's shop), Col. Sanderson.
John Crosby, — Cragin, Jeremiah Prichard d. 1813, J. Prichard, Jr., N. D. Gould (1816), Abel Kendall d. 1846, Newton Brooks.
Willard Jefts, — Boyden.
Mrs. Davis.
Oliver Whitcomb (blacksmith), Martin Haven (cabinet maker), Peter Cloyes, Silas Lawrence, John Gould, Jr., Julia Chickering (house.)
Dolly Everett.
Martin Haven, Peter Cloyes, David Sherwin, John Gould, Jr., Seth Newell.
Daniel Foster, Isaac Spaulding, Josiah Obear d. 1829, Clark H. Obear.
Methodist Meeting-house.
Hannah and Abigail Bacheller.
School-house.
Stephen Adams d. 1801, Josiah Bacheller, Abijah Smith, Abel Shattuck, Leonard Brooks, Stedman Houghton.
Students Hall.
Charles Shed, Charles R. Bullard.
New Ipswich Academy.
John Shattuck, William Newell, Elijah Newell d. 1851.
Dr. Moors Farwell, Dr. William Gallup, Josiah W. Spaulding.
Ezra Kimball, Samuel Dutton, Dr. M. Farwell.
Abel Shattuck, Willard Jefts, Silas Cragin.
Matthias Wilson, — Reed.

E.—*Road towards Smith's Village.*

Dr. *Moors Farwell*, Mary Foster, Ebenezer Fletcher, Isaac Spaulding.
Site of Baptist Meeting-house.

Ministerial House. Joseph Cragin.
Dr. Moors Farwell, Richard Wheeler d. 1832, Levi Ward d. 1836, Job Davis d. 1850.
Parsonage House (Baptist), John Sawtell, Asaph Merriam.
Ruth Wetherbee.

The plan of the village opposite may be of especial interest to those who have been long absent from the town; at any rate, it will be curious to look back, fifty or a hundred years hence, and see the present state of the village. It has been made without any actual survey, but the relative position of localities will be sufficiently well recognized. The public buildings, houses and shops in 1850, exclusive of out-buildings, are laid down, with the names of those who occupy or improve them. The position of the amphitheatre where the centennial services were performed, and of the dinner pavilion are also given, as well as a few of the localities where buildings formerly stood. The plan will be more fully understood by reference to the list of occupants preceding. The buildings in the other villages may be well enough recognized by comparing the large map of the town, and the list of the occupants.


Plan
of the
CENTRAL VILLAGE,
1850.
Bufford's Lith Boston
A 1st Congreg.l M.H.
B Site of Baptist M.H.
C New Burial Place
D 2d Congreg.l M.H.
E Amphitheatre
F Pavilion
G Old Burial Pl.
H Site of Old M.H.
I Baptist M.H.
1 T.Emery
2 S.Stratton
3 G.&N.Sanders
4 Stephen Thayer
5 Thayer & Boynton
6 Luke Cram
7 G.Sanders
8 E.P.Edwards
9 Hastings
10 "
11 J.Barrett
12 Nichols
13 W.Munsur
14 Weston
15 M.Ames
16 Isaacs
17 C.Davis
18 R.Fletcher
19 " "
20 Boynton
21 Cutting
22 Hatter's shop
23 O.Procter
24 E.Howe
25 Brickett
26 Cahill
27
28 Hastings
30 Haskell
31 Wilson
32 Locke
33 C.Nichols
34 Union Hall
35 A.Sherwin
36 Stevens
37 1st & 2d
38 School Houses
39 Porter
40 Buckman
41 Wilson
42
43 Barrett store
44 L.Spear
45 Dr.Kittredge
46 Newell
47 J.Spaulding
48 J.W.Spaulding
Shattuck
Bachelder
Lawrence
Brickett
Turnpike St.
Boynton
Farrar
Hill St.
Fisk
S.F.Preston
Central
J.Preston
Weston
Bank
Hassall
Newell
Mary
School
Stevens
Champney
Barr
Boynton & Stark
Kesson
Bake house
Eaton
King
Isaacs
Thayer
N.Sanders
Fletcher
Shop
Preston St.
Kimball
Rev. S. Lee
Champney St.
Clark
Stratton
Shattuck
Bachelder
Tan yard
Saddlery
Kesson
Dr. Cochran
Barrett
Adams
Sanderson
Brooks
Boyden
Barret St.
Davis
Chickering
Everett
S.Newhall
School
Ohear
Main St.
Houghton
Students Hall
Bullard
Academy
Dutton
Cragin
Reed
Safford
Parlow
Farrar St.
Gould
Safford Lane
To the Factories

PART SECOND.

FAMILY HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Perhaps no part of history is read with more interest than Biography; and when it relates to those for whom we feel any ties of affinity or familiar acquaintance, the notices must awaken a much deeper feeling. Within a few years a new and increasing interest has been given to personal and family History, and many have been induced to enter the field, and glean from among musty or decaying documents and fading traditions the materials for some memorials of their family or friends, who, but for this pious service, would soon have been forgotten forever.

We of New England may well be proud of our ancestors—they were truly a peculiar people; their mission has been a glorious one, as they were the main pioneers of what will soon be the greatest nation the world has ever seen. Let us, therefore, gather up what can yet be found of the materials for the history of our families, and place them on record before it is too late. Every family should have a book, where all these things should be preserved, for the benefit of those who are to come after; and we venture to say, that nothing we shall leave can give a greater satisfaction to posterity.

Our ancestors, the settlers of this town, with two or three exceptions, were all natives of the counties of Essex and Middlesex, and were mostly the great grand-children of those puritans who came to Massachusetts during the great emigration from England between 1630 and 1650.

The ancient town of Ipswich has generally been considered the mother of our place; but it is a fact, that less than a dozen families from there ever settled here; some of these were among our earliest adventurers. Next came the emigration from Chelmsford and Westford, (which had formerly been one town.) These made their advent from 1750 to 1756, and were in all about twenty families. They were followed by nearly as many from old Concord, particularly from those parts now Littleton and Lincoln, many of whom were drawn hither by the influence of the Rev. Mr. Farrar, and came immediately after his settlement. It will thus be seen, that to the three ancient towns of Ipswich, Chelmsford and Concord, are we mainly indebted for our earliest settlers; and as their characters

had been formed where the institutions of religion and moral culture had been long established, they were well calculated to be the fathers of a new town; and we doubt if, taken as a whole, a better class have ever undertaken the same task. They were a hardy and industrious race, and they and their immediate descendants have left a name of which we should be proud. As a consequence, for a hundred years we have had a reputation as a church-loving, law-abiding people. Not a crime of any magnitude has ever been committed here, and, so far as our knowledge extends, not a native has ever been the inmate of a penitentiary. There is a gratification in recording these things, and we trust the generation now entering on the stage will feel an incentive to well-doing, so that the fair fame of the town may long remain untarnished.

The following notices are not as full as was at first intended, but even these have been collected with much labor and difficulty; they could have been made much more full and interesting. But if any persons are disappointed in not finding any account of their families or friends, they must remember that they alone are to blame. The many cases of indifference that have been manifested when inquiries have been made, with the numberless unanswered letters requesting information, are a sufficient excuse for any omissions or errors that may be found.

It will be seen that, except in a few cases, no effort has been made to trace a continuous pedigree of the families from their emigrant ancestors, for the reason that the limits of the work would forbid it. It may be thought that the pedigrees of a few families have been carried out to an unreasonable extent; but they are generally those which have been the most distinguished, and have exerted the greatest influence on the destinies of the town.

In penning these notices, we can truly say that no invidious feelings have governed us; and we have endeavored, so far as we could obtain the materials, to do even justice to all. We trust they will be received and read in the same spirit in which they were written.

Our design has been to give some account of every family that was here previous to the incorporation of the town in 1762, and to notice some of the most prominent who came afterward, down as late as 1800.

Abbreviations.—Da. for daughter; s. son; b. born; m. married; d. died; w. wife; ch. children.

THE ADAMS FAMILY.

Adams, Ephraim, was born at Ipswich. He was the son of Thomas Adams, a man of respectability and property, who resided in that part of the town then called "The Hamlet," now forming the town of Hamilton. Some of his descendants still reside there. He took quite an interest in the affairs of this town under the first Grant, and seems to have continued it under the Masonian organization, in which he was one of the largest shareholders, having held five rights. Ephraim was born in 1724, was a soldier for one campaign in the old French war about 1746, and soon after his return to his home, was married and removed to this place. This was about 1748. He, in company with his brother Benjamin, succeeded to two of his father's rights; and as their names are not mentioned in the Masonian charter, they undoubtedly held their title under the old grant. They improved two adjacent lots, one of which is the farm now owned by Mr. Benjamin A. Clark, and built the house still standing near the old Forge. It had flankers around it, as a defence against the Indians, which were remaining in 1755, when they applied to the Proprietors of the town to repair them, who voted not to do it. Mr. Adams was an enterprising and useful man; he assisted at the first organization of the church and was elected the first deacon, which office he filled faithfully till his death.

He was noted for his strong original sense and quaint humor; many of his shrewd sayings and playful remarks are still remembered by the old inhabitants. He took a leading part in the strong measures which preceded the Revolution; and when the war broke out, he did his full duty, both in council and in the field. Probably no man in the town did so much to procure soldiers and other means for the war. The

lukewarm and desponding were encouraged by his ardor, and the tories and croakers quailed under his satire and humor. As he had been a soldier himself, he took great interest for them, always using his influence that there should be supplied comforts for the able-bodied, and more especially for the sick. The following anecdote is remembered of his exertions in their behalf: While representing the town in the Provincial Congress, he attempted one day to call their attention to procuring suitable clothing for the soldiers during the then approaching winter, but without much success. On the following day he rose in his place with much solemnity, and read a resolution, in substance that it was the opinion of that body, that the soldiers from their State *should have wool grow on their backs*, to protect them from the cold during winter. This drew the attention of the House immediately, and a committee was chosen, of which he was the chairman, and his wishes were promptly carried into effect.

During his long residence here, he was, oftener than almost any man, elected to the various town offices, where his sound and discriminating judgment was very useful. He often served as selectman and representative. He died March 26, 1799, aged 72.

This family was descended from William Adams, who was at Cambridge in 1635, but removed to Ipswich before 1642, and had a son John who it is believed was grandfather to the Thomas Adams before mentioned.

Ephraim Adams m. Lydia Kinsman; ch. Ephraim, b. Dec. 15, 1749; Thomas, b. Sept. 12, 1751; Stephen, b. Nov. —, 1753; Daniel, b. Aug. 24, 1755; Lydia, b. Aug. 16, 1757. Mrs. Lydia Adams d. Nov. 3, 1760, æ. 32. He m. Nov. 13, 1761, Rebecca Locke; ch. John, b. Feb. 29, 1764, d. in the army 1781; Ebenezer, b. Oct. 2, 1765, Professor at Hanover; Rebecca, b. July 27, 1767; James, b. May 20, 1769; Betty, b. Mar. 13, 1772; Quincy, b. Sept. 29, 1775.

Benj^{a} Adams (brother of the above,) and probably came here with him. They held their property together for many years, and lived in a truly fraternal manner; and, although Benjamin

had not so much energy of character as Ephraim, he had received a better education, and was probably as useful a man in town affairs. He was elected a Deacon at the same time as his brother, and held the office to the acceptance of the church, for over half a century; he served several years as Proprietor's Clerk, and, at the incorporation was elected Town Clerk, and often held other offices. He was a soldier in the revolution for one or two campaigns. He m. Priscilla ——; ch. Joseph, b. Feb. 3, 1752, d. Mar. 30, 1752; Priscilla, b. Mar. 15, 1753; Sarah, b. Feb. 1, 1755, d. Mar. 1755; Benjamin, b. Feb. 7, 1756, d. 1758; Mary, b. Mar. 5, 1756; Deborah, b. June 6, 1760, d. an infant; Hannah, b. Aug. 22, 1761; Benjamin, b. Sept. 9, 1763; Joseph, b. Dec. 13, 1765; Sarah, b. Aug. 10, 1768, d. an infant; Eunice, b. March 8, 1770. Deacon Benjamin Adams d. May 5, 1815, æ. 86. His wife d. Feb. 19, 1791, æ. 62.

Adams, Ephraim, Jr., (son of Ephraim); he settled in the west part of the town, where his grandson, Henry, now resides; like his father he was elected a Deacon in the church, and often in various town offices. His ch. Ephraim, b. 1773; Isaac, b. 1775; Lydia, b. 1777; Elizabeth, b. 1778; John, b. 1781; Rebecca, b. 1782; Sarah, b. 1784; Susannah, b. 1785; Lucinda, b. 1788; Timothy, b. 1791; Benjamin Stearns, b. 1794; Cynthia, b. 1796. He d. April 13, 1825, æ. 75.

Ebenezer Adams, (son of Ephraim,) b. October 2, 1755; m. Alice Frink, July 9, 1795. She was the da. of Dr. John Frink, Sen'r., and sister of Dr. John Frink, Jr., all of Rutland. She d. June 20, 1805, and he m. 2d, Beulah Minot, of Concord, May 17, 1807, the dau. of Dr. Timothy Minot. She was b. June 28, 1773. His two sons, John and Ebenezer, graduated at Dartmouth College.

Professor Adams fitted for college in New Ipswich, his native town, and graduated at Dartmouth College 1791. He soon after went to Leicester, where he was Principal of an Academy for fourteen years. In 1806 he took charge of the Academy at Portland; but being appointed Prof. of Mathematics at Phillips' Academy, at Exeter, N. H., he left Portland in 1808, and went to Exeter. In 1809, being appointed

Prof. of Languages at Dartmouth College, he removed to Hanover. In 1810 he was transferred to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and continued in that station until 1833, twenty-three years, when he resigned all active service, but continued till his death Professor Emeritus.

He was an original member of the Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the N. H. Hist. Society, American Antiquarian Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Maryland Academy of Sciences and Literature and the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and of other literary societies and institutions, and for nearly twenty years President of the New Hampshire Bible Society. (See N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg. Vol. 1, p. 80.)

Prof. Adams was possessed of a strong intellect, most thoroughly disciplined, was uncommonly amiable in his deportment, and in all the stations he filled gave the highest satisfaction. As an instructor, he was able and accurate; no one surpassed him in faithfulness, and hence it was proverbial that he made thorough scholars. Judge Washburn, in his History of Leicester, says: "After a succession of Principals, (in Leicester Academy,) Mr Ebenezer Adams took charge of the Institution in 1792, and continued in that office till 1806, when he resigned it. As a teacher his character was almost unrivalled. For the fourteen years he continued in that employment, he was uniformly respected and esteemed, as well by his pupils as by the inhabitants of the town; and when he left, bore with him the highest testimonials of the regret of the trustees at his surrender of a place he had so usefully filled." (Worcester Mag. Vol. 2, p. 80.) While at Leicester, he also held the office of Postmaster. He d. at Hanover, N. H., Aug. 1841, æ. nearly 76.

Adams, Benjamin, (s. of Benjamin,) resided the principal part of his life on the paternal farm, but for a few years kept a tavern at the old Farrar house. He d. in 1825, æ. 62.

He was an exceedingly amiable and affable man, possessed an enterprising spirit, with rather a sanguine turn of mind. At one period he took much interest in military affairs, and rose to the rank of Major, and ever after bore the title. He

m. Olivia Everett, (sister to David Everett). Ch. David Everett, Olivia, Augusta, Frederic A., and others. Only the first named now resides in town. Frederic A. received a collegiate education, studied Divinity at Andover, and was settled at Amherst, but now resides at the West.

Adams, Benjamin, (s. of Ephraim, Jr.) was for many years one of the selectmen, and succeeded his father as deacon of the church. He died in 1849, æ. 74.

Adams, Stephen, (s. of Thomas,) was born at Chelmsford, in 1715, and was here soon after 1750; his farm was located beyond Mill Village; with his brother he was one of the first members of the church at its organization. He seems to have been a very quiet man, and in humble circumstances, but he did something for his country by furnishing three sons for the revolutionary army; their names were Stephen, (who was a Lieutenant,) Phineas, (who was killed in battle,) and Jonas, (who was severely wounded). Mr. A. d. Aug. 3, 1801, æ. 86.

Adams, Zachariah, brother of the above, was b. at Chelmsford, in 1718, and came here before 1754; he built a sawmill previous to 1760, the particular location of which is unsettled; it probably stood on the falls at Mill Village; his house stood near the Hodgkin's corner, on the right hand side of the present road, as you pass from Mr. C. Campbell's to Mill Village; some remains of a cellar can yet be seen there. He is supposed to have left town previous to the Revolution.

Adams, Thomas, was brother of the above, and came here about the same time; was concerned in the sawmill, and is mentioned in the Proprietors' Records, but very little is now known about him or his family.

The Chelmsford Adams family was descended from Henry, who was at Braintree in 1630, and who was the ancestor of the two Presidents of that name.

THE APPLETON FAMILY.

To this family, which for a long period has been identified with, and an honor to the town, it is intended to give a somewhat extended notice; and we commence with extracts from an interesting letter written by Mr. Eben Appleton, then in England, to his brother, Nathan Appleton of Boston, giving an account of the early history of the family in that country. It is dated Liverpool, Oct. 20, 1818.

"I now send you the long promised account of my researches into the history of our ancestors. There is little doubt we are descended from William de Appleton of Suffolk, who died in 1326; for although our genealogical tree does not extend in a direct line, further back than John Appleton, (1412,) yet as the estates of William de Appleton were in Haxwell and Boxford in the immediate vicinity of Waldenfield, it is most probable we are a branch of his family. That he was a man of some note, I gather from the pomp and expense attending his funeral; the particulars of which you will find herewith.

The information I have collected is from various sources, exclusive of three journeys to Crayford and Dartford in Kent, South Benfleet in Essex, and into Suffolk. I have looked over county histories, ancient chronicles, books of antiquities and remains, as well as books of heraldry without number. I found in the collection of Harleian Manuscripts at the British Museum, a pedigree of the family of Appleton of Suffolk, from John, 1412, to Samuel, who emigrated to America. That our Arms are correct I also ascertained from the same document, as it is there stated that William, the grandfather of John and Samuel, bore for his arms, "*Argent a fess sable between three pomgranets gules, slipped leav'd and vert*," Crest, "*an Olivant's hed couped sa tusked ear'd or, with a serpent writhed about his noz vert.*" On the adjoining leaf was the pedigree of the family of Isaack, into which Thomas married.

There is little doubt that the name of Appleton is of Saxon origin. (Apelton,—Saxon, *orchard.*) It was known as the name of *places* before the Norman Conquest, as it occurs in different parts of

"Domesday Book," both in York and Norfolk, as "Appletuna, Appletona," &c. I find the name used for *persons* as early as 1216, (Henry III.) Mabilia de Apleton, &c. The Christian names being all Norman, as William, John, Henry, Edward, &c. the family are probably of Norman descent, and took their name from the place where land was granted them. It appears to have been variously spelt, even during the same period. Little attention was paid to orthography in the early times of English history. It is spelt Apylton, Apilton, Apelton, Apeltun, Apulton, Appulton, Apetone, &c. In the old county histories of Kent and Essex, the name occurs frequently. They appear from their marriages, estates, &c., to have been an ancient and highly respectable family.

I visited Crayford in Kent, in September 1817. I looked through the church and churchyard, but found nothing relative to the name of Appleton. I since find from Hasted's History of Kent, that the monuments in this church, to the Appletons and others, were destroyed by a fire which consumed the church; the date is not mentioned. It appears from this history, that the Appletons owned estates and had resided in this neighborhood from near 1400, at about which time Roger was Auditor to Henry V. and VI.

The same history says,—"these Apyltons or Appletons are supposed to be descended from a family seated in Great Waldingfield, in Norfolk" (diocese); and in another place,—"Edward Isaac, descendant of William Isaac, Esq., gave the manor of upper Garwinton to his two daughters, namely,—Mary, married to Thomas Appleton, Esq., of Suffolk, and Margaret, married to a son of Sir John Jermyn." In reference to the "manor of Apulton in Jekham parish," "it is written in old deeds, Apylton, from its being the inheritance of a family of that name, but whether they are related to the Apyltons of Essex and Suffolk is uncertain."

On the 15th of October, 1817, I left London for Suffolk, in strong hopes that on visiting the very spot upon which our ancestors had resided, I might find much worthy of notice. I took the road for Sudbury. From this place to Great Waldingfield is only three and a half miles. My first visit was to the church and churchyard, but in neither could I find any tombs or inscriptions of the name of Appleton. I applied to the Rev. Mr. Creswell, the rector, who was disposed to give me every information in his power, but he knew nothing further than that people of our name had in old time resided in the place and owned estates in the neighborhood. Round the battlements of the church are some letters cut in the stone, in the old English character, quite illegible to us. Mr. Creswell says he once, when the church was repairing, made out from the scaffolding the words, "Orate pro anima," and he has been told that it was in memory of some of the Appletons. I then proceeded to Little Waldingfield, the distance across the fields only one mile. It is a larger village, and more pleasantly situated than Great Wal-

dingfield. I examined the church and churchyard, but was equally disappointed here; no monuments or inscriptions at present existing to any of the name. The old clerk, whose father was clerk before him, says there have been no tombs with inscriptions to the Appletons, in either of their days.

I find the particulars of them in "Weever's Funeral Monuments," and "Gough's Sepulchral Antiquities." But Weever collected his inscriptions in 1630 or thereabouts, and the later books of inscriptions were mostly copied from him. At what time these monumental inscriptions were destroyed, it is now impossible to ascertain. Many of them used to be cut in brass inlaid in the stone, and in the time of the civil wars, when churches were converted into barracks, an immense number of these inscriptions were stolen for the value of the brass, after which, it being unknown to whom the graves belonged, some other family has taken possession of the unclaimed tenement. [Later investigations have brought to light two marble slabs in the church of Little Waldingfield, with the effigies in brass of Robert Appleton, who died 1526, and of Mary his wife. Copies of the following wills are in the possession of Mr. Nathan Appleton;—of Thomas Appulton, who died 1507; of William Appulton, who died 1514; and of Thomas Apleton, who died 1603.] The only interesting relic in Little Waldingfield church, is a helmet, part of a leather jerkin or apron, and a sort of coronet which tradition gives to our family, although I know not upon what grounds. These things hang upon an iron peg about twelve feet from the floor, in the chancel. A similar iron peg is within a few feet of this, where the remainder of the armor hung, but it has been stolen or lost, time unknown. There is a legacy of £2, to the poor of each parish of Great and Little Waldenfield, left by Edward Appleton of Edwardston, son of Robert, secured on lands belonging to the estate of Holbrook Hall, formerly owned by the Appletons. It is situated in Little Waldingfield not a quarter of a mile from the church. The present occupier is Mr. Hanmer, son of Captain Hanmer, who had it from a Mrs. Warner.

I examined the Parish Register from the year 1560, when it commences. I send you an extract from it of all which relates to our family. After 1640 I found no entry of the name. It was satisfactory to find the baptism of John and Samuel, as also of their father Samuel, who emigrated with them to America. There is only one entry of the name in Great Waldingfield Register, namely, 1621, "Thomas son of John Appleton buried October 4th." I conversed with several of the inhabitants. They all seemed perfectly acquainted with the fact that the Appletons formerly owned much of the land about here, but further than that they knew nothing. I could not hear of any of the name in the county. There is unfortunately, no good county history of Suffolk. Sir Simon D'Ewes collected materials for writing a very particular one, but died before he finished it.

I annex an extract from the Parish Register of Little Waldingfield. Parish Registers were commenced in 1538.

1574. A daughter of Thomas Appleton, Gentleman, was baptized; name illegible, (no doubt Mary.)
1576. Isaack, son of Thomas Appleton, Gent., was baptized.
1578. Judith, a daughter of Thos. Appleton, baptized.
1580. Sarah, " " " "
1582. John, son of Thomas Appleton, baptized.
1585. Thomas, " " " "
1586. Samuel, " " " "
1589. Mary Appleton, married to Mr. Robert Ryece.
1608. Sir Isaac Appleton, Knt. buried.
1615. Mary Ladee Appleton, wife to Mr. Lawrence Cutler, buried.
1616. Mary, (should be Sarah,) daughter of Samuelle Appleton, baptized.
1618. Judith, daughter of Samuelle Appleton, baptized.
1620. Martha, " " " "
1622. John, son of Samuel Appleton, baptized.
1624. Samuel, " " "
1639. Mrs. Frances Appleton, married (Jacob Preston of Beeston.)
1640. Mr. John Appleton was buried.

The above are all I could find. It is something of an undertaking to go through the Parish Register, the writing being in many cases a good deal obliterated, and the penmanship generally of the vilest character.

In some heraldric notices of the family of De Peyton of Peyton Hall, Suffolk, it is stated;—" Sir Roger de Peyton, who died 25th of Edward III. (1351,) married the Lady Christiana de Apleton, who was heir to land in Boxford and Haxwell, and who died 19th of Edward II. and was buried at Stoke Neyland, Suffolk, with great pomp." Extract from the funeral expenses:—

55 Quarters of Wheat,	£4. 10.
1 Hogshead of Wine,	£53. 4.
4 Muttons,	5.
8 Barrow Hogs,	£1. 4.
10 Calves, et cætera.	

A curious document, showing the cheapness of provisions and the dearness of wine. It may have been some peculiar sort used at funerals. At the Herald's Office is a record signed Robert Appleton, at the visitation in 1664, namely,—

Thomas Appleton, Esq., of Little Waldingfield.
John Appleton, Esq., of Chilton.
Robert Appleton, of Preston, Barrister at Law.

Preston is about ten miles from Waldingfield. I did not visit it. I shall close this long letter by adding the different Arms of the name, as stated in different books of Heraldry. I presume all those which have apples on them are from the Suffolk and Essex stock,

and the others with bears, &c., belong to the York and Lancaster families, which are probably totally distinct.

Appleton,—Suffolk. Argent, a fesse sable, between three apples gules, stalked and leaved vert;—Crest, an elephant's head couped sable ear'd or, in his mouth a snake vert, writhed about his trunk.

I shall be pleased, if you derive half the satisfaction in reading what I have collected, that I have done in the research. Surely, the social and moral feelings should receive improvement, and the mind be stimulated to virtuous emulation, by wandering amidst the tombs of our ancestors, tracing the rude inscriptions which record their peaceful virtues, and in looking back to an extended line, who have descended to their graves free from reproach. Let us be careful to leave the same memorial to our posterity.

Your affectionate brother,

E. Appleton.

I.* Samuel Appleton was born in 1586, at Little Waldingfield, Suffolk county, England. His name first appears, in this country, among the persons who took the freeman's oath, 25th of 3d month, (May,) 1636. "He, with three others, Robert Keaine, Henry Flint, and Daniel Maude, out of sixty-two persons then admitted, had the honorary prefix of Mr., which then was used to designate a graduate of a University, or a gentleman by birth. He appears to have contemplated an earlier emigration, as we infer from a letter of Governor Winthrop to his son at Groton, dated August 14th, 1630, and written shortly after his arrival. Every circumstance shows conclusively that his emigration must have been prompted by religious motives, as a Puritan. He settled at Ipswich, where he had a grant of lands; a building lot of eight acres in the town, on the Topsfield road, running down to the river; also four hundred and sixty acres, constituting what are now called *the farms*, lying on the line of the town of Hamilton, and bounded on one side by Ipswich River, and on the other by Mile Brook. A large portion of this farm is now in possession of his descendants.

He was Deputy at the General Court, 17th May, 1637, and was chosen to assist at the particular Court at Ipswich. He was also at the Court, 6th June same year at Boston, and also

* The Roman capitals designate the different Generations.

6th August, when he was on a committee for raising a rate of £400. He was also present at the Court of 26th September same year, but was not chosen to the new Court, which met on the 2d November following. We are informed by Backus, in his history of New England, of the cause of his being left out. The former Court refused to support the views of the Synod at Newton, which condemned eighty-two errors in religion, as connected with Mrs. Hutchinson and her party. A new Court was chosen, better disposed to sustain the intolerant views of the times, which banished Mrs. Hutchinson and several others. This dismission from public services, under these circumstances, is honorable to him, and he does not afterwards appear in it.

Samuel Appleton married Mary Everard. Nothing farther is known of her, than that the family of Everard was a highly respectable one in the County of Suffolk. She accompanied her husband, with their five children, to this country. He died June, 1670, at Rowley, Massachusetts, where he was buried, and where it is probable he had resided with his daughter, Mrs. Phillips, during the latter part of his life. By Mary Everard he had the following children :—

1—John. 2—Samuel. 3—Sarah. 4—Judith, m. Samuel Rogers, 1657, son of the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich. 5—Martha, m. Richard Jacob.

II. Samuel Appleton, the second son of Samuel I., was born at Waldingfield in 1624, and came to New England with his father at the age of eleven years. He was Deputy to the General Court, under the title of Lieutenant Samuel Appleton, in 1668; and in 1669–71, in company with his brother, Captain John; again in 1673 and 1675 by himself.

In this last year, the Indian war, called Philip's war, broke out. On the Massachusetts Files is the following record, 1675 :—"On 24th September ordered, that a commission be issued forth to Captain Samuel Appleton, to command a foot company of 100 men." His destination was the frontier towns on the Connecticut River, where Captain Lathrop's Company was destroyed on the 18th September. On the 4th October he was appointed "Commander in Chief of the army

in those parts, by whose industry, skill and courage," says Hubbard, his neighbor, "those towns were preserved from running the same fate with the rest, wholly or in part turned into ashes." This appointment was in pursuance of the request of Major Pynchon, to resign the chief command, in consequence of the loss of his barns, &c., a short time previously, in the conflagration of Springfield. To his letter to the Council making this request, under date 30th September, 1675, is appended the following postcript:—"Capt. Appleton is a man y^{t} is desirous to doe something in this day of distress; being very sensible of y^{e} cause and people of God, at stake, and is much to be commended and upon that account to be preferred before many y^{t} dare not jeopard their lives in the high places of y^{e} field." On the 19th October, a violent assault was made upon Hatfield by 700 or 800 Indians, who were repulsed after a sharp conflict, as described by Hubbard, who says, "Major Appleton's sargent was mortally wounded just by his side, another bullet passing through his own hair, by that whisper telling him that death was very near, but did him no other harm." There are a number of his letters on file in the Secretary's office, Massachusetts, bearing date from the 12th October to the 20th November, giving a detail of his operations in that quarter, and his difficulties with the Connecticut officers. They are written in a beautiful chirography, with great precision of style, and are full of the pious spirit of the day. Unfortunately, the letter which must have given an account of the attack upon Hatfield is missing.

After placing small garrisons in the towns on the river, he prepared for the expedition then fitting out for the Narragansett country, in which he had the command of the Massachusetts forces, consisting of six companies of foot and a troop of horse, in all 527 men. These were placed under his command at Dedham, December 9th, 1675; and with the Plymouth and Connecticut troops, making up the number of 1000 men, were under the command of General Winslow. Nothing could show the alarm of New England, at the deeply organized plan of Philip, more than the undertaking this expedition at this severe season of the year. In the bloody action of 19th December, 1675, and the capture of the Narragansett fort, Mas-

sachusetts lost 110 men, killed and wounded. The troops returned to Boston, and Major Appleton seems then to have left the service.

In October, 1676, he was appointed to proceed to Piscataqua, with the full command of an expedition, then fitting out for that place, but he seems to have declined the appointment.

He was chosen to the Council as Assistant in 1681, in which office he continued until the appointment of Sir Edmund Andros as Governor-General in 1686. In Edward Randolph's letter giving the characters of the leading men of Massachusetts, he is placed amongst the *factious;* in other words, the supporters of the rights of the colonists. On the deposition of Sir Edmund Andros, his name appears in the Council, called to the Provisional Government of the Colony. He was of the Council named in the Charter of William and Mary, in 1692.

He did not escape the persecution of Sir Edmund Andros and his tools, probably on account of the freedom of speech, in which he denounced his arbitrary assumption of power. On the 19th September, 1687, three days after the order for the arrest of the Selectmen of Ipswich, warrants were issued for the arrest of Dudley Bradstreet of Andover, Samuel Appleton of Ipswich, and Nathaniel Saltonstall of Haverhill, as "persons factiously and seditiously inclined, and disaffected to his Majesty's government." On the 3d and 5th October, two other special warrants were issued for the apprehension of Samuel Appleton, by which it appears that he secreted himself, probably at the house of his son at Lynn. It was doubtless on this occasion that the scene occurred, referred to in Lewis's history of Lynn, (1st edition,) where he is represented as addressing the people from a rocky eminence, near the Lynn print and bleach works, which still goes by the name of Appleton's pulpit.

At length, on the 19th October, he was brought before the Governor and Council, by Thomas Larkin, Messenger, and "ordered to stand committed until he give bond in the sum of one thousand pounds to appear at the next Superior Court, at Salem, to answer what shall be objected against him, and in the mean time to be of good behaviour." This bond he re-

fused to give; whereupon, at a Council on the 30th November, he was ordered to be imprisoned in Boston jail. How long he remained in prison is not known. So far as appears, the severe measures of the Government subdued all others to the footstool of Sir Edmund; but Major Appleton was inflexible, and was visited with his vengeance to the last extremity. The writer was informed by Mr. John Appleton of Cambridge, that it was a tradition in the family, that on the imprisonment of Sir Edmund in 1689, and his confinement at the castle, Major Appleton was allowed the satisfaction of handing him into the boat which conveyed him off.

His will is dated April, 1695, and was proved May 25th, 1696; witnesses, Samuel Phillips, Sr., and Edward Payson. He divided the land included in the angle between Mill River and Mile Brook, embracing the whole original grant, between his four sons.

His first wife was Hannah Paine, daughter of William Paine of Ipswich, afterwards of Boston, by whom he had the following children:—

1.—Hannah, m. William Downes, a merchant of Boston, and had issue, a daughter. 2.—Judith, m. Samuel Wolcott, of Windsor, Connecticut. He was grandson of Henry, who arrived in America in 1630, and removed to Connecticut. 3.—Samuel.

Samuel Appleton's second wife was Mary Oliver, b. 1640, whom he married December 8th, 1656, at the age of sixteen. She was daughter of John Oliver of Newbury, who was a deputy in 1637, and died 1642. By her, Samuel Appleton had the following children:—

4.—John. 5.—Major Isaac. 6.—Oliver. 7.—Joannah, m. Nathaniel Whipple.

Samuel Appleton died October 30th, 1725, and was buried at Ipswich. His wife survived him, and was subsequently married to the Rev. Edward Payson.

III. Major Isaac Appleton, b. 1664, at Ipswich. He m. Priscilla Baker, granddaughter of Lieutenant-Governor Symonds. He d. 1747. Their children were,—

1.—Priscilla, b. 1697, m. Thomas Burnham of Ipswich,

and had sons, Thomas of Ipswich, and James of Portland. 2.—Mary, b. 1702, m. Zachariah Osgood of Andover, 1729. 3.—Isaac. 4.—Elizabeth, m. Josiah Fairfield of Wenham. 5.—Martha, m. John White of Haverhill. 6.—Rebecca, m. William Dodge of Ipswich, a distinguished merchant.

IV. Isaac Appleton, b. 1704, at Ipswich. He married Elizabeth Sawyer, daughter of —— Sawyer, a merchant of Wells, Maine. She was b. 1710, and d. 1785. He d. 1794. Their children were,—

1.—Dea. Isaac Appleton of New Ipswich. 2.—Francis of N. Ipswich. 3.—Elizabeth, m. Sam'l Bartlett, of N. Ipswich. Their children were:—1. Isaac; 2. Samuel; 3. Daniel; 4. Noah; 5. a daughter, m. Fox. 4.—Samuel of Ipswich. 5.—Thomas of Beverly, b. 1741. He was twice married. By his first wife, he had two children: 1. Isaac; 2. Elizabeth. By the second, who was a Dane, sister of Nathan Dane, he had three children: 1. Daniel; 2. Lydia; 3. Sarah. His wife d. in 1845, ae. 103 years. He d. 1831. 6.—John of Buxton, Maine. He settled on lands granted in 1730, to the officers and soldiers engaged in the Narragansett fight. He left no issue. 7.—Daniel of Buxton, Maine, m. Adams, d. 1836. He settled on lands granted like the preceding. His children were: 1. Daniel; 2. Joseph; 3. Elizabeth, m. Hopkinson. 8.—William of Portsmouth. 9.—Mary, m. Woodbury, and had two children; 1. Samuel; 2. Mary, m. Thomas McMahon, by whom she had four children. 10.—Rev. Joseph Appleton of North Brookfield.

V. Deacon Isaac Appleton, of New Ipswich; b. May 31st, 1731, m. April 24th, 1760, Mary Adams, who was born April 14, 1742, and died May 22d, 1829. She was daughter of Joseph Adams of Concord, who d. May 10th, 1790, ae. 88, and Dorothy his wife, who d. July 24th, 1791, ae. 85. He died February 25th, 1806. Their children were,—

1.—Isaac of Dublin, N. H. 2.—Joseph B., b. June 25th, 1764, d. December 2d, 1791, at Keene, N. H. He graduated at Dartmouth College, 1791. 3.—Samuel, merchant of Boston. 4.—Aaron of Keene, b. August 6th, 1768, m. 1st. Eunice Adams, who d. July 24th, 1841; 2d. Keziah Bixby, he d. June

1852. 5.—Dolly, b. September 6th, 1770, m. David Everett. 6.—Moses, of Waterville, Me. 7.—Mary. 8.—Ebenezer, b. October 17th, 1777, d. July 7th, 1780. 9.—Nathan, merchant of Boston. 10.—Emily. 11.—Eben. 12.—Emma, b. April 14th, 1788, d. January, 1792.

V. Francis Appleton, of New Ipswich; b. 1732, m. Hubbard, d. January, 1816. He inherited a right of land north of his brother, on which he settled about 1770. He was an amiable, industrious and pious man, but being subject at times to a remarkable aberration of mind, he never took much interest in town affairs. He went to the capture of Burgoyne, where he lost his horse. He was the father of Jesse, hereafter mentioned, who became one of the most distinguished divines in New England. His children were,—

1.—Isaac, who lived in Mill Village. 2.—Francis, of Dublin, N. H., m. Mary Ripley, and had several children. 3.—John of New Ipswich, m. Betsey Peabody. He was father of Hon. John Appleton of Bangor, Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, and of Elvira, who m. George Gibson. 4.—Rev. Jesse Appleton. 5.—Mary. 6.—Betsey.

VI. Francis Appleton, (s. of Francis,) was born in 1759. When about eighteen years of age he performed one or two campaigns as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. At the age of twenty he left home and settled in Dublin. He m. Mary Ripley, the sister of Rev. Dr. Ripley of Concord. In 1790 he and his wife became members of the church under the care of the Rev. Edward Sprague, and in 1795 he was chosen a deacon, and discharged its duties for thirty-six years, till in 1831 he resigned, feeling that old age and infirmity was a sufficient excuse for taking such a step.

His days were extended far beyond his expectation; and many years before his death he arranged his temporal affairs as if he was soon to leave the world. He d. July 17, 1849, æ. 90; his wife d. in 1840, æ. 74.

VI. Isaac Appleton, of Dublin, N. H., b. June 6th, 1762, m. Sarah Twitchell, 1788. She was b. January 9th, 1768, and d. March 28th, 1828. Their children were,—

1.—Sarah, m. James B. Todd. 2.—Joseph, b. December 5th, 1791, d. May 9th, 1840. 3.—Emily, b. May 15th, 1794, m. Estabrook, d. September 9th, 1842. 4.—David. 5.—Mary. 6.—Samuel, b. July 12th, 1803, m. Heywood, d. June 20th, 1830. 7.—Isaac, b. February 21st, 1807, d. November 26th, 1827. 8.—Harriet, m. Rev. Henry A. Kendall of Dublin.

VI. Samuel Appleton, merchant of Boston, b. June 22d, 1766, m. Mrs. Mary Gore.

VI. Rev. Jesse Appleton, b. November 17th, 1772, in New Ipswich. He entered Dartmouth College in 1788. He prepared himself for the ministry and was ordained at Hampton, N. H., in February, 1797. In 1807, on the decease of the Rev. D. McKeen, the first President of Bowdoin College, Mr. Appleton was chosen his successor. Two volumes of his works, embracing his course of Theological Lectures, his Academic Addresses, and a selection from his Sermons, with a Memoir of his life and character, were published in 1837.

In 1800, he married Elizabeth Means, daughter of the Hon. Robert Means of Amherst, N. H. He died November 12th, 1819. Their children were,—

1.—Mary Means, m. John Aiken. 2.—Elizabeth Frances, b. April 22d, 1809, m. Alpheus S. Packard of Brunswick, Me., d. June 2d, 1839. 3.—Jane Means, m. Gen. Franklin Pierce of Concord, N. H., now nominated for President of the U. S. 4.—William, b. November 7th, 1808, d. at Cincinnati, October 19th, 1830. 5.—Robert, m. Rebecca W. Means, d. 1851. 6.—John, b. August 14th, 1814, d. October 19th, 1817.

VI. Moses Appleton, M. D., of Waterville, Maine, b. Mar. 17th, 1773, [Gr. D. C. 1791,] m. Ann Clark, 1801, d. May 5th, 1849. Their children were,—

1.—Ann Louisa, m. Hon. Samuel Wells of Portland. 2.—Samuel. 3.—Mary Jane, m. Dr. Sam'l Plaisted. 4.—George Alfred, b. June 5th, 1809, d. young. 5.—Moses Larke, m. Jane Hill. Resides in Bangor.

VI. Mary Appleton, b. June 22d, 1775, m. Joseph Barrett, October 3d, 1809. Their children were,—

1.—Joseph Appleton, b. July 22d, 1812, d. April 20th, 1833,

while a sophomore in college. 2.—Emily Maria, b. October 23d, 1814, d. June 11th, 1833. 3.—Mary Narcissa, m. Samuel W. Bent. 4.—Dora Everett, m. Dr. Edward Spalding, of Nashua.

VI. Nathan Appleton, merchant of Boston, b. October 6th, 1779, m. 1st, Maria Theresa Gold, 1806, who was b. November 8th, 1786, and d. February 10th, 1833. Their children were,—

1.—Thomas Gold. 2.—Mary, m. Robert James Mackintosh. 3.—Charles Sedgwick, b. October 9th, 1815, d. October 25th, 1835. 4.—Fanny Elizabeth, m. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

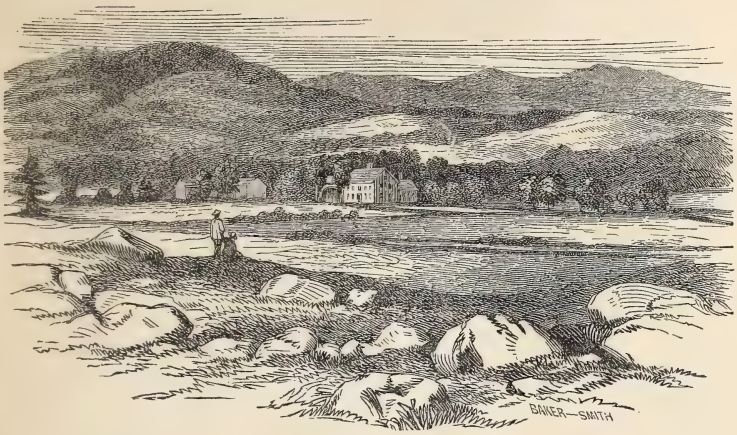
He m. 2d. Harriot C. Sumner, 1839. Their children were, 5.—William Sumner. 6.—Harriot. 7.—Nathan.

VI. Emily Appleton, b. November 7th, 1781. She m. November 6th, 1804, Moses Jewett, who was b. July 5th, 1777, and d. August 12th, 1847, at Columbus, Ohio. She d. June 4th, 1809, at Burlington, Vermont. Their children were,

1.—Harriet, b. September 17th, 1805, d. July 31st, 1806. 2.—Isaac Appleton.

VI. Eben Appleton, b. June 7th, 1784. He m. October 12th, 1809, Sarah Patterson, who d. July 12th, 1837. He d. April 29th, 1833. Their children were,—

1.—Sarah, b. July 12th, 1810, at Liverpool, England, d. June 5th, 1837. 2.—Samuel A. m. Julia Webster, who d. April 28th, 1848. 3.—William S. m. Georgiana Louisa Frances Armistead of Baltimore. 4.—Caroline Frances, m. Samuel Blatchford of Auburn, New York.



Isaac Appleton (son of Isaac,) was born at Ipswich in 1731, and removed to New Ipswich about the year 1750. His father was the largest proprietor in the town, having six shares, a part of which were inherited by his sons. Mr. A. built his house at first about one hundred rods southeast of the site of his later residence. He was not a man of great physical vigor, but this lack was more than made up by his industry, prudence, piety, and all the qualities which go to make up a good name and inspire confidence. He was a true patriot; and on the news of Concord fight reaching town, he exerted himself to arouse the people to hasten to repel the enemy, and went himself with them. He was one of the Committee of Safety, and was in two or more campaigns during the war. As deacon of the Church he was also foremost in all good works; and his influence was always exerted for peace. He took a share in all the various enterprizes which would benefit the town, and the Academy always felt his influence. Many a poor student was assisted and encouraged by him; among others, the late Rev. Dr. Worcester of Salem may be named, for which his biographer has just made honorable mention.

Samuel Appleton. — In noticing the life of this useful, distinguished, and now venerable man, we cannot speak with the freedom we have of those worthies who have passed from among us, and although he is no longer to be found amid the active scenes of life, still, like the hidden fountain, he continues to pour out a perennial stream which gladdens the heart of the widow and orphan; while the institutions of learning and charity often have occasion to acknowledge his bounty.

By a reference to the Family Genealogy, it will be seen that he was the son of Deacon Isaac and Mrs. Mary Appleton, and was born, in 1766, in the Family Mansion, a view of which is seen on p. 307. During the period of his youth, the schools in town afforded him but a meagre opportunity for improvement; and it is likely that to a father of much more than the usual abilities of farmers of that day, as well as to a strong-minded mother, he was indebted for the rudiments of knowledge, as well as for the good habits and firm principles of integrity which have adorned his character. He well recollects, however, attending school in the first school house, which was afterwards Joseph Bachelder's shop, under the instruction of Mr. Hedge.

His first step in the world, and probably his first egress beyond the borders of his native town, was when he was about twelve years of age, and is pleasantly told in his letter addressed to the citizens of Peterboro', on the occasion of their Centennial Jubilee.

Boston, Oct. 22, 1839.

Gentlemen,—I have received your letter of the 16th inst., with a polite invitation to attend the celebration of the First Centennial Anniversary of the town of Peterborough, on the 24th inst. I much regret that it will not be in my power to attend said celebration, as it would afford me much pleasure to meet my friends and acquaintances at that place.

I have known Peterborough for about sixty years, and observed with pleasure its rapid growth in population, agriculture, manufactures, arts, sciences, literature, &c., &c.

My first visit to Peterborough I will relate, merely to show some of the changes that have taken place since my recollection. Fifty-nine years ago last April, a man with a drove of cattle passed my father's house in New Ipswich, on his way to a pasture for his cattle in the town of Hancock. Being in want of assistance to drive his cattle, and seeing a flaxen-haired boy at the door, he bargained with my father that I should assist him on his way as far as the mills in Peterborough, distance ten miles; for this service to be performed by me, my father received *ninepence, lawful money;* we arrived at the mills—a rickety saw and grist mill, standing on the site where the Peterborough Factory now stands, about four o'clock. The man of cattle then offered me half as much as he had paid my



Yours Sincerely

Sam'l Appleton

father, and a night's lodging, if I would go on with him through the woods three miles to Taylor's Tavern. I readily consented, and pocketed the cash. At that time there was only one house (Doctor Young's) between the mills and the tavern. All the rest of the way was a dreary wilderness. But enough of my first visit to Peterborough. I propose, with your permission, Gentlemen, the following toast :—

The First Settlers of the town of Peterborough,—The Smiths, the Wilsons, the Steeles, the Morisons, and many others ; celebrated for their industry, perseverance, prudence and honesty. Also their sons and grand-sons whether at home or abroad; they have done honor to themselves, to their native town, and to their country. Their virtues and talents have shed a lustre on every profession, political, judicial, ecclesiastical, medical, military and scientific.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient, humble servant. SAMUEL APPLETON.

Mr. A. for several years assisted his father in carrying on his farm. In 1787 that famous teacher, Mr. Hubbard, taught a school in the Middle District of a much higher order than any that had before been known in that part of the country. In this he was, for a year or two, an industrious scholar; and in the Autumn of 1789, just after the opening of the Academy, he received the first certificate of his ability to teach a school, that was ever issued from that institution.

NEW IPSWICH ACADEMY, 17th Nov., 1789.

To All whom it may concern.

This may certify, that Samuel Appleton has, in time past, been under my instruction; that he is well acquainted with English Grammar, and well capable of keeping an English School, he is hereby recommended to the attention of any gentleman who shall see fit to employ him.

(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD, Preceptor.

He taught a school in Temple the succeeding winter, and the next year was presented with the following testimonial from his beloved pastor, and was again employed in teaching.

NEW IPSWICH, November 8th, 1790.

This may certify, that Mr. Samuel Appleton, of this town, is a person who supports a good Moral character, and is possessed of abilities sufficient to instruct a school, in reading, writing, orthography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic.

Attest, STEPHEN FARRAR.

About this period the new lands in Maine were attracting much attention. Many persons from this town had been induced to settle there on land which had been granted to the Hon. C. Barrett; and Mr. A. spent a part of two years there, with some design of making it his permanent residence, and partly as agent for Mr. Barrett. It was to a small church, erected within a few years near this place, that he so generously presented a Bell, much to the gratification of the inhab-

itants of the town, when the following interesting correspondence ensued.

APPLETON, Oct. 24th, 1845.

Samuel Appleton, Esq.: Sir,—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Appleton, would respectfully represent, that we have lately erected a small meeting-house at the village of McLain's Mills, in said town, and that we feel anxious to obtain a bell suitable for the same; that our numbers are small, and the expense already incurred falls heavily upon us; and knowing the high reputation you every where sustain for liberality, have been induced to ask you to present us with a bell. The only reasons we have to offer for asking the boon at your hands, rather than any other person, are—

First—Because the town of Appleton was named in honor of your venerable father, and to commemorate the name of his family; and,

Secondly—That if we have not been wrongfully informed, you can make the gift without the least possible injury or inconvenience to yourself or family.

We do not pretend to have any claim upon you, except upon your generosity; and should you decline complying with our wishes, we shall have no fault to find. Will you please give an answer, and direct to the first signer of this letter.

BENJ. MCLAIN, (and others).

—

BOSTON, November 3, 1845.

Benjamin McLain, (and his associates): Sir—I have received a letter, dated October 24th, signed by yourself and seven others, inhabitants of the town of Appleton, requesting me to make a present of a bell, suitable for a meeting-house lately erected at the village of McLain's Mills in said town. You say the reasons of your asking the boon from me, rather than any other person, are—"First, that the town of Appleton was named in honor of my venerable father, and to commemorate the name of his family." I think there must be some mistake in this. My father, Isaac Appleton, lived and died on a small farm at New Ipswich, New Hampshire. I do not think he was ever in the State of Maine, or ever heard of the town of Appleton.

I, myself, formerly had some knowledge of your neighborhood. About sixty years ago, I was among the first settlers of the town of Hope, (then called Barrettstown.) I took for myself a lot of land, more than two miles from any other settlement, and for some time carried my provisions on my back, going through the woods by marked trees, to my log-house and home at that time. My lot of land was near where Mr. Reuben Safford built a house on his land. If Mr. Safford, or any other persons are now living who resided in Hope from fifty-five to sixty years ago, they can tell you something of Samuel Appleton of that day.

As I should be very sorry to give a bell that might sound my praises under false pretences or impressions, I therefore most respectfully decline complying with your wishes.

SAM'L APPLETON.

—

APPLETON, Nov. 10th, 1845.

Samuel Appleton: Sir—Your letter of November 3d has been received, and we thank you for the information you have given us. The most aged persons now living in this town have always stated that the town of Appleton was named in honor of your father, who, they believed, resided in Boston at the time, and was an owner of Eastern lands; and we have always supposed (till now) that this was the fact: how this impression became so general, I am not able to say.

The farm upon which you commenced in your young days lies about three miles from the new Meeting-House, and is now under improvement. Your old neighbor, Mr. Safford, is still living, although his head seems to be whitened by the frosts of many winters.

As we have been mistaken in regard for whom the town was named, we now withdraw the request that you would give us a Bell, and hope you will not believe that we intended to obtain one from you under "false pretences,"—for if

we had succeeded in getting it by such means, it would have sounded only our own dishonor. BENJAMIN McLAIN.

—

BOSTON, Dec. 1st, 1845.

Benjamin McLain, Esq.: Sir—I have received your letter of November 10th, in which you withdraw your request made in a former letter, that I would give a meeting-house bell to the town of Appleton. You will please to recollect that your reasons for asking me for a bell, were—"First, that the town of Appleton was named in honor of my father." In answer to that letter, I informed you that your first reason for asking me for a bell, was not correct; as the town was not named in honor of my father, I therefore declined giving a bell on that score.

Your second reason for asking me for a bell, was, "that if you were not wrongly informed, I could make the gift without the least possible injury or inconvenience to myself." To this, your second reason, I now reply, that through the kindness of Providence, in my pecuniary affairs, you were not wrongly informed on that subject; and if you will procure a suitable bell for your new meeting-house, and send me the bill, I will with the greatest pleasure pay the amount.

I am happy to hear that a meeting-house is erected, and that the gospel is preached within three miles of the place where I spent three long summer seasons, during which time, I never heard the sound of a church-going bell, or ever heard a sermon, or the voice of prayer: there being at the time, no place of public worship within twenty miles of my humble dwelling.

SAMUEL APPLETON.

Mr. Appleton's first interest in trade was at Ashburnham, where he remained only a year. Soon after he opened a store at the foot of the old Meeting-house hill, where he carried on business with considerable success for a few years, a part of the time in partnership with the late Charles Barrett, Esq.

In 1794, he removed to Boston, and commenced business. He was not long after joined by his brother Nathan, and the firm of S. & N. Appleton was soon well known as a prosperous and extensive concern.

In 1799 he made his first voyage to England, where he remained some months. About 1802 he made a second voyage to England and the continent, and for the next twenty years much of his time was passed abroad, but neither his friends or his adopted city with its charitable institutions were forgotten. His noble and unlooked-for gift to the Female Asylum gave an impulse to that Institution which has again, on a more recent occasion acknowledged his bounty and elicited a correspondence which is as pleasant as it is honorable to the writers.

BOSTON, July 5th, 1844.

To the Managers of the Boston Female Asylum:

LADIES,—I had the pleasure when in London, a great many years ago, to receive a very polite letter from your Secretary, A. L. Frothingham, dated No-

vember 3d, 1815, for a donation I then sent you. That letter was couched in such flattering terms that it left me much your debtor.

It has afforded me much pleasure to see and to hear of the good effects of your disinterested exertions in the cause of female orphans, and I am happy to learn that a sum has lately been raised, that will enable you to build a larger, and more comfortable house, and to carry on this good work of charity more extensively than heretofore,—I send you enclosed, one thousand dollars, my subscription, in furtherance of the above named object. I wish continued success to the Boston Female Asylum ; health and happiness to the managers, and other officers thereunto belonging ; and constant improvement to the orphan recipients of its bounty and watchful care.

I have to be, Ladies, with great respect, your most obedient, most humble servant. SAMUEL APPLETON.

On receipt of this gift, the Managers of the Institution voted their thanks to Mr. A., in communicating which, the Secretary adds,—

I cannot, my dear sir, send this expression of gratitude from the Managers of the Asylum, without making my individual acknowledgements for the kindness with which you mention the note I had the honor to address to you, nearly twenty-nine years ago.

I believe it very seldom happens that the same officer of any charitable society has an opportunity, after an interval of so many years, to address its thanks to the same benefactor.

The oriental hyperbole, " may you live a thousand years," rises spontaneously to my mind, accompanied by the thoughts that there is, indeed, a sense in which we may live, even on this earth, through an unimagined period, in the consequences and influences of our present life ; and perhaps, be permitted to trace them, in a future one, to their remote results.

May you have many years, in which to increase the store of recompenses, thus laid up for you. ABBY L. WALES.

BOSTON, July 31st, 1844.

—

BOSTON, May 28th, 1845.

To Abby L. Wales, Secretary of the Boston Female Asylum :—

I received on the 1st of Aug. last your letter of the 31st, enclosing a vote of thanks passed at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Boston Female Asylum, July 30th, for a donation sent them toward the building of a new house, for the Asylum. I also received your letter, signed Abby L. Wales, in which you are pleased to say : " The oriental hyperbole, ' May you live a thousand years,' rises spontaneously in your mind, accompanied by the thought that there is indeed, a sense in which we may live, even on this earth, through an unimagined period, in the consequences and influence of our present life ; and perhaps be permitted to trace them in a future one, to their remote results."

This explanation of the phrase, " May you live a thousand years," although to me entirely new, appears both beautiful and rational. It discloses a very interesting truth, which might otherwise appear a mere extravagant wish. The thought that our actions, though apparently unimportant, may yet, not only influence distant generations, in this world, but in their remote results, may even be felt through a future state of existence, might perhaps, if properly kept in view, encourage us to the doing of good deeds, and deter us from doing those which are evil.

I send you enclosed one thousand dollars, which I wish may be invested in a permanent fund. The interest on the same to be expended annually, in medals, books, money, or any thing else the managers may think proper, among the most deserving girls at the Boston Female Asylum. A present, though trifling in value,

given to an orphan girl of eight or ten years of age, for her good deeds or good behavior, may perhaps have a beneficial influence on her conduct, through life.

Should it be supposed that this donation is prompted by a hope of realizing in the memories of men or women, the idea contained in the oriental hyperbole, so kindly made use of in your letter, I can only say that if any thing could reconcile me to such a motive it might perhaps be the thought of a favorable recollection, a thousand years hence, in the minds of persons, governed by so pure and disinterested principles, as those which have characterized the past and present managers of the Boston Female Asylum.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient, most humble servant. SAMUEL APPLETON.

About 1820, Mr. A. retired from the active pursuits of business, with a large estate, which was the result of a well-conducted commercial business and an untiring industry, and still richer in an unstained reputation. Till within a few years he was to be found taking an active interest in the good enterprises that concerned his adopted city, and liberally distributing from his abundance to the really deserving. It would be beyond our limits to name but a part of his noble gifts. To Dartmouth College he has been a benefactor, as the following letter will testify.

BOSTON, June 27th, 1845.

To Nathan Lord, D. D., President of Dartmouth College :—

DEAR SIR,—I was happy to learn from you, when you did me the honor to call at my house, a few days ago, that the liberal sum of $25,000 had already been subscribed for the benefit of Dartmouth College.

For the purpose of giving further aid to the institution at this time, I send you enclosed, my check on the Columbian Bank for $9,000. This sum, with the donation of $1,000 sent you in August 1843, making $10,000, I wish may be invested as a permanent fund for the establishment of a Professorship of Natural Philosophy, at Dartmouth College. The interest accruing on the same to be appropriated, annually, towards the support of a Professorship in that extensive and useful branch of education.

I cannot better express myself on the subject, than by making an extract from my letter to the President of Dartmouth College, August 28th, 1843.

" It affords me much pleasure to have it in my power to do something for the only college in my native State, which has done so much to establish a sound literary character in the country."

Dartmouth has done her full proportion in educating for the pulpit, the bar, the healing art, and the Senate, good and great men who have done honor to their names, to the college, and to the country.

May New Hampshire long continue to send forth from her literary emporium, men who will dispense among their fellows, religion, law, and the other arts and sciences, in simplicity, purity and truth.

I wish continued success to the institution ; health and happiness to the officers and students thereunto belonging.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient, most humble servant, SAMUEL APPLETON.

His noble sentiment at our Centennial will be noticed in our account of that event.

With the infirmities of more than fourscore years upon him, he still retains an elasticity of spirits, and a mental vigor only to be secured by a life of temperance and active usefulness. Long may he be spared, with his noble heart and his almost unbounded but well-discriminating charities; his name is honorable alike to the city of his residence and the town where he first drew his breath.

Moses Appleton, (son of Isaac,) b. Mar. 17, 1773; was fitted for college by Mr. Hubbard, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1791, and pursued his medical studies a part of the time with Governor Brooks at Medford. He received his Medical diploma from the Mass. Medical Society in 1796. He settled in Waterville, Me., the same year, and commenced the practice of medicine, which he continued till within a few years of his death. A citizen of Waterville for more than half a century, he did much for its advancement and prosperity.

Uniformly kind to the poor, and generous to those who required his professional services, upright and honest in his character, frank and affable in his disposition and manners, he was beloved by his friends, and respected for his many virtues. His departure was mourned by a wide circle of acquaintances. He died in 1849, æ. 76.

Nathan Appleton, (son of Isaac) was born in 1779. In early life he availed himself of the advantages of our Academy, and there laid the foundations of a good education, and of future usefulness. He pursued his studies and was fitted for Dartmouth College, where he entered, in 1794; but he changed his views, and left the pursuits of literature to embark in mercantile business with his brother Samuel, in Boston. With enterprising views, untiring industry and a mind soon well stored with practical knowledge, he became a successful merchant.

In a few years he made a visit to Europe, in order to extend his business relations; this gave him an opportunity of practically observing the subjects of commerce and manufactures in their then most-advanced condition; and to his observing

mind must have had an influence on his subsequent career in life.

Mr. A. was one of the original proprietors of the Waltham Cotton Manufactory, where the power-loom was first put in operation in this country in 1815. This, more than anything else, gave the great impetus to the cotton manufacture; but in a few years we find him looking forward to farther progress, and with his far-seeing views, he had satisfied himself that the time had come for the manufacturing of colored prints in this country; and, in company with the late Patrick T. Jackson and Kirk Boott, they made purchase of the water power at Pawtucket Falls, on the Merrimack River, and a large part of the land adjacent, on which the city of Lowell now stands; and here, through his forecast and financial skill, combined with that of his associates, has grown up, almost as by magic, perhaps the proudest monument in our country, of well directed enterprise and skill.

Mr. A. was the projector and largest proprietor of the Hamilton Company, where new varieties of goods were first made in this country; the acting superintendent, Samuel Batchelder, Esq., and several overseers of which, were from this town. He was largely interested in the various manufacturing establishments, as they successively grew up in Lowell.

In 1830, Mr. A. was elected to represent his adopted city in the National councils.* While in Congress, Mr. A. was not a very frequent debater, but whenever he did speak, was listened to with much attention. His speeches, as published in Gale's & Seaton's Register of debates, will ever remain as models of straight-forward, business-like documents, remarkable for their concise logic and convincing arguments, every word of which is of lasting value, and no man ever left Congress with a better reputation of what a legislator should be, to represent the varied interests of Boston.

Since his retirement to private life, many articles of much value and of an enduring character, have emanated from his

* He served through the 22d Congress, but declined re-election. He was also chosen in 1842, to supply a vacancy in the 27th Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Winthrop.

pen, mostly on Currency and Political Economy. They have been well appreciated by those who are competent to judge on these important subjects.

A few years since, Mr. A. received a complimentary degree from Harvard College, which was as honorable to the Institution as to the recipient.

During the last year he has again visited Europe, and spent some time in examining those villages in the father-land made interesting by having been in former days the residence of the ancestry of his family.

Mr. A. has, for many years, been a man of wealth, of which he has made a noble use. His assistance has been freely given to many of our institutions of learning and charity, and his native town has felt his beneficence. His son, Thomas G., is an Amateur Artist of much taste and refinement. One of his daughters is the wife of the celebrated Poet, Professor Longfellow, and another is married to Mr. Mackintosh, son of the late Sir James Mackintosh, now Governor of one of the British West India Islands.

Eben Appleton (son of Isaac,) was born in 1784. He commenced business in Boston, in copartnership with Daniel P. Parker, as importers of British goods. The nature of their business led to his residence in England, where he married. He was, for many years, established as a commission merchant in London, but returned to America during the war. In 1826 he took charge of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company at Lowell, where he died in 1833.

The annexed obituary was written by Chief Justice Shaw, who was one of his early associates.

It is a few weeks only, since the newspapers announced the death of Mr. Eben Appleton, in the town of Lowell, formerly a merchant of this city. We have seen no other public notice of his decease, than the mere annunciation of the fact, though there may have been some other. But we think it deserves to be more generally known, as it was to those who knew him best, that with the more excellent qualifications of the heart, he possessed talent, genius and taste of a very high order, which, had his attention not been attracted, and strongly attracted, to other pursuits, would have placed him in a high rank among the literary characters of his time.

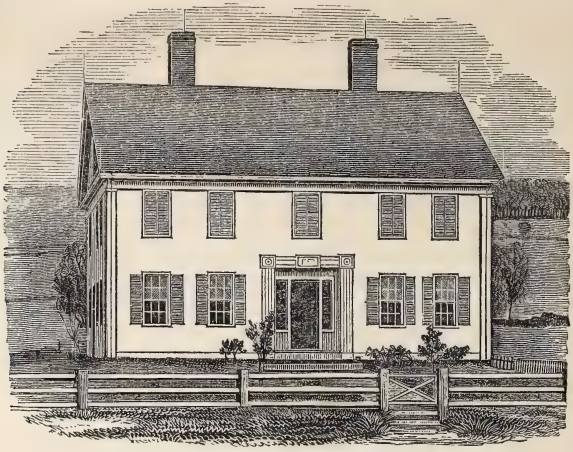
Mr. Appleton was the son of a respectable farmer of New Ips-

wich, in the State of New Hampshire. He was early enured to those habits of industry, and of energetic and persevering effort, which without the aid of external advantages, have carried forward so many of the distinguished men of New England in a career of successful enterprise. Having early discovered and indulged a decided literary taste, all the leisure time which could be properly withdrawn from the more active pursuits of business, were devoted to the cultivation of his mind and taste, to the reading of the best and purest of the English authors, and to the study of several of the modern languages.

His taste for poetry, though not exclusive, was strongly marked; and his own numerous and various poetical productions, were characterized by great ease, elegance and purity. Upon his early entrance into life, and before he had become exclusively occupied in the cares of business, the periodicals of this and other cities were often enriched by the productions of his pen. The Port Folio, then recently commenced at Philadelphia, under the editorship of Mr. Dennie, a publication which led the van, in that long line of reviews and literary periodicals, which have done so much to give life and reality, energy and refinement, to American literature, derived something of its early and high character, in its poetical department, from the articles contributed by him. They were generally original works, and mostly of a satirical or didactic cast; but many of them consisted of translations or rather free poetical versions from the French and German.

But he was not long destined to follow in the path that opened to him so brightly. He was induced by the most flattering prospects of success, to forego the attractions of elegant literature, for the more solid and substantial rewards of commercial enterprise. Having a resident partner here, his mercantile business led him to pass sometime in the Southern States, and in Europe, and these opportunities of enlarging his knowledge, both of men and of books, were not lost upon his active and inquiring mind.

Mr. Appleton for several years resided in England, where he established himself as an American merchant. Having returned to this country at about the time of the commencement of the great manufacturing establishments at Lowell, his thorough and intimate acquaintance with all that belongs to the fabric, as well as to the traffic in English goods, led him to take a deep interest in the improvement and perfection of our own manufactures of the same articles; and some years since he removed to Lowell, and took charge of the concerns of the Hamilton Company, one of the large and flourishing cotton manufactories of that town, in which he continued to the period of his decease.



Residence of Mrs. David Everett.

"David Everett* was born at Princeton, Mass., in 1769, and was early left an orphan, his father having fallen in military service in the war of the Revolution. He lived and was under the guardian care of relatives at Wrentham, whence he went to the New Ipswich Academy at about the age of twenty-one. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795, and on that occasion had the honor of the valedictory poem, in which he predicted of our country as follows:

'The Muse prophetic views the coming day,
When federal laws beyond the line shall sway;
Where Spanish indolence inactive lies,
And every art and every virtue dies,—
Where pride and avarice their empire hold,
Ignobly great, and poor amid their gold,—
Columbia's genius shall the mind inspire,
And fill each breast with patriotic fire.
Nor east nor western oceans shall confine
The generous flame that dignifies the mind;
O'er all the earth shall Freedom's banner wave,
The tyrant blast, and liberate the slave;
Plenty and peace shall spread from pole to pole,
Till earth's grand family possess one soul.'

Having studied law with John M. Forbes, he entered the bar in Boston, and had an office in Court-street, in company with the noted Thomas O. Selfridge, who killed Charles Austin, in State-street; in 1801 was poet for the Phi Beta Kappa celebration at Cambridge; in 1802 he removed to Amherst, N. H., and remained in that town

* This article is extracted, by permission of the author, from a very interesting work, just published, by James S. Loring, entitled "The Hundred Boston Orators."

until 1807, when he returned to Boston, and established the Boston Patriot in 1609, devoted to the interests of the Democratic party. It was in this paper that President John Adams, who had become disaffected towards the Federal party, wrote historical reminiscences and political essays.

Mr. Everett was author of a very agreeable little work, entitled 'Common Sense in Dishabille,' written after the manner of Noah Webster's Prompter, which should be published in a tasteful form, and widely scattered. He wrote dramatic pieces, one of which—'Daranzel, or the Persian Patriot'—was performed in 1800 at the Federal-street Theatre. Mr. Everett early engaged in politics, and wrote in the Boston Gazette over the signature of 'Junius Americanus.' He was at this period warm in the interests of the Federal party; but he took sides, in the great division of the party between President Adams, on the one hand, and that section of the Federal party known as the Essex Junto, and inclined in opposition to the latter. Mr. Everett married Dorothy, daughter of Dea. Isaac Appleton, Dec. 29, 1799. In 1811 Mr. Everett published the first number of a Demonstration on the Divinity of the Scriptures in the fulfilment of the Prophecies. In 1812 Mr. E. espoused the cause of De Witt Clinton for the presidency, in opposition to James Madison, thus returning to the Federal party. He conducted, also, 'The Yankee,' and engaged in 'The Pilot,' which survived but a brief period. In 1813 he removed to Marietta, Ohio, where, before succeeding in establishing a proposed newspaper, he died, Dec. 21, 1813, aged forty-four years.

Mr. Everett had a sprightliness of mind, with a liberal share of wit; rare poetic taste, as his poems show; and was a racy, pungent writer, admirably fitted for popular effect. Mr. Everett, in the winter previous to entering Dartmouth College, in 1791, when a teacher in the Grammar School at New Ipswich, prepared a little poem to be recited at an exhibition got up in the Academic style, composed expressly for Ephraim H. Farrar, to be spoken by him on the occasion, when only seven years of age. We quote this curiosity, as it appears in Bingham's Columbian Orator. It is a rare sample of juvenile wit, and will be famous so long as a youthful orator appears on the floor of a school or an academy:

'You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage;
And if I chance to fall below
Demosthenes or Cicero,
Don't view me with a critic's eye,
But pass my imperfections by.
Large streams from little fountains flow;
Tall oaks from little acorns grow;
And though I now am small and young,
Of judgment weak, and feeble tongue,
Yet all great learned men like me.
Once learned to read their A, B, C.

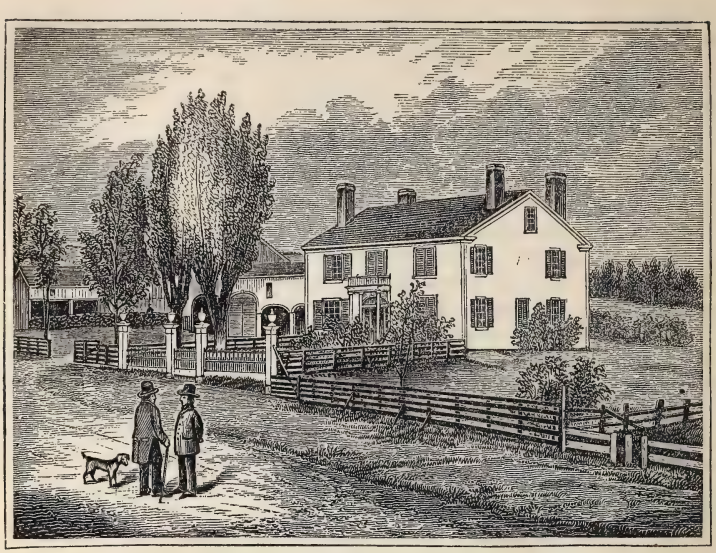
But why may not Columbia's soil
Rear men as great as Britain's Isle,—
Exceed what Greece and Rome have done,
Or any land beneath the sun?
May n't Massachusetts boast as great
As any other sister State?
Or where's the town go far and near,
That does not find a rival here?
Or where's the boy, but three feet high,
Who 's made improvement more than I?
These thoughts inspire my youthful mind
To be the greatest of mankind:
Great, not like Cæsar, stained with blood,
But only great as I am good.'

The boy who spoke this simple speech was Ephraim Hartwell Farrar, who was writing-master, in 1813, in the elementary school of Lawson Lyon, located on the north side of Dr. Channing's church in Boston, where sons of our most distinguished families were educated; among whom were boys who have risen to eminence in public life, such as Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, and Rev. William Furness of Philadelphia; Alexander Young, D. D., Rev. Samuel J. May, Rev. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Rev. William P. Lunt, William H. Gardiner, John Everett, William Parsons, son of the late chief-justice, the Gilberts, brokers in State-street, and James S. Loring. Master Farrar was remarkable for a mild and even temper. A gentler soul never breathed, and his benignant light stroke of the rattan, was a striking contrast to the eight severe blows of the button-wood ferule vigorously applied by Master Lyon, the terror of the school. As posterity will ever desire to know the history of the boy for whom the inimitable speech was written, we will relate that he was the youngest son of Rev. Stephen Farrar, the first minister of New Ipswich, who graduated at Harvard College, 1755. He was born Dec. 8, 1783, and married Phebe Parker in 1825, widow of Jonas C. Champney, by whom he had one daughter. His wife died in 1848; and Master Farrar died in New Ipswich, Jan. 8, 1851. After being many years a teacher in Boston, he became a partner in trade with a Mr. Carleton; and, on returning to his native town, he became the town-clerk, which station he occupied till within a few years of his decease. He was educated at the New Ipswich Academy; and it was at one of the annual exhibitions of that institution when he was called on to recite this beautiful poem. It is interesting to remark, that at the centennial celebration in that town, September, 1850, when he was an old man, he was called out again to personate the youth for whom that effusion was written; and, immediately rising, merely repeated the first two lines:

'You 'd scarce expect one of *my* age
To speak in public on the stage—'

which excited the risibles of the audience.

We cannot be parted from these pleasant reminiscences without introducing Master Farrar's own criticisms on the subject. In writing from New Ipswich, under date of July 27, 1849, he relates that Mr. Everett kept the grammar school in the centre of this town, and got up an exhibition in the academic style, and at this time wrote the lines expressly for and to be spoken by the writer of this communication, then a little boy seven years of age. 'The "Lines" were handed to me in manuscript. After they had been given to me, I had always considered them as in a sense belonging to me, to my native State, my native town. When, therefore, I saw, in the printed copy, the substitution of two words for two in the original, namely, "Massachusetts" and "sister," for "New Hampshire" and "Federal," I thought there was either a gross mistake in the printer, or an infringement upon my rights; this changing the place broke up all my former associations, and entirely destroyed the intrinsic merits of the piece. Whether this was done by the author or not, I am not able to say. I am rather inclined to think the latter was, for he afterwards became a politician of the Jefferson school, edited a paper called "The Patriot," and the word "Federal" became extremely obnoxious to many of that party. This, however, I never quarrelled much about. But that my native State should receive such an insult, I felt very indignant. It seemed to my youthful heart to say, there was one man who might possibly have some doubts whether New Hampshire could boast as great as any other federal State,—so, to end all dispute everywhere, he would put in Massachusetts; but, after a residence of several years in the very heart of that State, thus becoming more expatriated from the one and naturalized to the other, and seeing, also, that every little boy read the piece just as if it were his own, I gave over the contest, and became reconciled to the change, with this proviso, that, from that time, every boy who should speak the piece should have the liberty to substitute his own State.'



Residence of Joseph Barrett, Esq.

Jesse Appleton, son of Francis, was born Nov. 17, 1772. He fitted for college in the academy of his native town, and in 1788, at the age of sixteen, entered Dartmouth College. He early gave promise of uncommonly amiable and delicate feelings, and of a vigorous intellect. In college, he sustained a high reputation as a scholar. Deficient in no department of the course, his preference was for those studies which address the taste. As a classical scholar and writer, he was regarded as inferior to no one in his class. It appears that at this early period, he laid the foundation of those mental habits for which he was remarkable during his life. He passed, moreover, through the temptations of college without censure or reproach, always exhibiting that delicate sense of propriety and keen moral perception which characterized his mature years.

After he left college, he was employed, for nearly two years, as an instructor of youth at Dover and Amherst, N. H. In this occupation he was highly successful. His discriminating mind, his general loveliness of character, his delicate humor, and his engaging manners, made him the ornament of the social circle. He pursued his theologieal studies under the direction of the venerable and eminent Joseph Lathrop, D. D., of West Springfield. His papers of this period, comprising dissertations on various topics of theology, give evidence that he was a diligent and successful student. Few

pupils in theology have won the confidence and affection of an instructor to so high a degree as did Mr. Appleton; and few returned that interest with such unmingled respect and love. Dr. Lathrop did not conceal the high hopes which he cherished of the future usefulness and eminence of his pupil. Mr. Appleton maintained, until the death of his preceptor, an uninterrupted correspondence with him, consulting him freely on the many perplexing subjects relating both to doctrine and the pastoral relation, which present themselves in the labors and studies of an active minister.

Mr. Appleton began to preach in the summer of 1795, and such was the opinion then entertained of his talents and piety, that some clergymen in Massachusetts who did not consider him as agreeing fully in sentiment with themselves, strongly recommended him to certain vacant parishes, as a candidate for settlement. During the two years that he was a candidate, he preached in several towns both in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. From Leicester, Ms., and Hampton, N. H., he received earnest invitations to settle in the ministry. He thought it to be his duty to accept the call from the latter place. He was ordained at Hampton, on the 22d of March, 1797.

Introduced into a new and important station, he entered upon the discharge of its duties with earnestness and a deep sense of his accountability. He became at once a close, uniform and systematic student. He had indeed already laid the foundation of those admirable habits of study which he preserved through life. In the distribution of his time, he was strictly methodical; and nothing but unavoidable avocations was allowed to intrude upon the plans which he had formed. There was an order, a regularity in his various pursuits, that beautifully corresponded with the structure of his mind and the symmetry of his character. "Theology was no less from inclination than a sense of duty, the principal object of pursuit; and he left abundant evidence, not only in the reputation which he acquired while in the ministry, but in his discourses, in his communications to the religious periodicals of the time, and in his private papers, that, unwilling to confine himself within the common range of the profession, he from the first sought to explore the whole field of theological learning, not from motives of ambition, but rather from an ardent love of truth and a deep sense of his accountability for the use he made of the powers which had been given him, and of his means of improvement and usefulness. By the time he left Hampton, he was a theologian accomplished beyond his years.

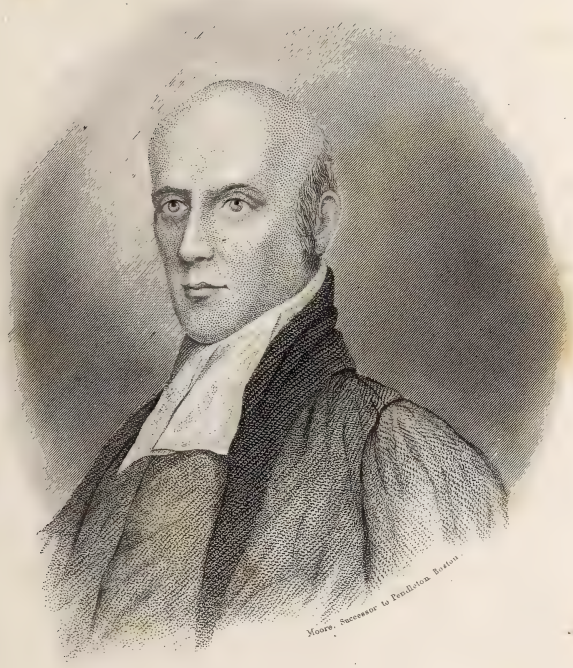
Mr. Appleton was married in 1800 to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Robert Means of Amherst, N. H. In her he found a friend worthy of the connection, which for nearly twenty years so happily subsisted between them. They had six children, three sons and three daughters. The youngest child, a son, was very suddenly

taken from them, when three years old, in October, 1817. The eldest son, a graduate of Bowdoin College, while pursuing the study of the law, under the charge of Stephen Farley, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was seized by an attack of bilious fever, and died in October, 1830. Many cheering promises and fond hopes were thus suddenly cut off.

Mr. Appleton, while at Hampton, was a trustee of Phillips Academy, Exeter, and in that office manifested much activity. He was especially interested in the subject of theological education. While a parish minister, he directed the studies of several persons who were pursuing a course of theological education, and never failed of securing the highest respect and affection of his pupils. In 1803, he was one of the most prominent candidates for the chair of theology at Cambridge, an election in which the deepest interest was felt, and as the result of which Dr. Ware was chosen.

When Mr. Appleton entered on his ministry, he had not formed settled opinions on some topics of theology. In a discourse delivered February 22, 1807, he remarks: "In reviewing the ten years of my ministry, if any cause of self-congratulation is presented, there are abundant causes of self-reproach. I have, indeed, from the beginning, preached what I believed to be the leading truths of the Bible; and if I have, of late years, insisted more than formerly, on some of its peculiar doctrines, it is because the importance of these doctrines has risen in my apprehension." Some of the more abstruse and perplexing topics of our faith he does not appear to have discussed in his sermons. This is in part, doubtless, to be ascribed to his habitual caution in the expression of opinions, which were not the result of long, patient and profound reflection and investigation. As a preacher, he was entirely free from all display of learning or study of effect. His manner was chaste, dignified, earnest and very impressive. Most of his sermons were written while he was at Hampton. Though designed for the people of a secluded parish, they were prepared with great care and accuracy. He made it a rule to write but one sermon a week. Monday being devoted to pastoral visits, he was accustomed to begin his sermon on Tuesday, and end it on Friday. He also meditated his prayers. He diligently stored his mind with a great variety of materials adapted to all the occasions of pastoral duty. Those who heard him conduct the public devotions, were impressed with the profound reverence, the elevation, fervor and copiousness which characterized them.

Besides the composition of his sermons, he also contributed to some of the religious periodical publications of the time. He was instrumental in establishing a work called the Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine, which was conducted by a number of clergymen associated for the purpose. He was also an able contributor to the Panoplist, chiefly on points of doctrine. His favorite signatures were Leighton and Owen.



REV. JESSE APPLETON, D.D.

President of Bowdoin College.

Pub. by the American Quarterly Register.

In 1807, on the decease of the Rev. Dr. McKeen, the first President of Bowdoin College, Mr, Appleton was chosen his successor. After much and anxious deliberation, he concluded to accept the appointment. He was inaugurated in December, 1807, and entered immediately on the duties of his office. He thus exchanged a life of comparative quiet, for one of unceasing solicitude and oftentimes of embarrassment and perplexity. The office of President of any of our colleges, at any time, is not one of mere literary ease and honor. But in the early part of the present century, there were certain habits prevalent in society, which made the office in question one of peculiar perplexity and hardship. Ardent spirits, then a very common beverage, were the source of innumerable troubles in college, and were not unfrequently the cause of the utter ruin of some of the most promising scholars. Bowdoin College was then in its infancy, situated in a remote part of New England, in a district of an older and somewhat distant State. The value of a liberal education was not, at that time, generally appreciated, its advantages being confined to a great extent to the sons of the rich. The funds of the college were, moreover, small and in an embarrassed state. A large part of them consisted of unproductive lands in the wilderness.

President Appleton brought to his work a deep sense of responsibility both for the literary reputation, and the moral and religious welfare of those under his care. He also possessed great integrity, firmness, discretion, true love of learning, cultivated taste, and a delicacy and refinement of character, which are hardly ever surpassed. Such a man could not but gain the respect and affection both of the students and of his associates in the government.

There being no professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, or of rhetoric aud oratory, the care of these departments devolved, for the most part, upon president Appleton, and during the greater portion of his official career, he conducted the exercises of the students in both of them. Instruction in Butler's Analogy and in Paley's Evidences, was always his peculiar province. His decided predilection for those studies which relate to the intellectual and moral nature of man, imparted to the recitations in those departments, as conducted by him, a high degree of interest and success. The textbooks, besides the two just mentioned, were Locke on the Human Understanding, and Dugald Stewart's Elements of Intellectual Philosophy. Mr. Appleton never permitted himself to enter the class room without having thoroughly investigated the subject of the lesson. He usually conducted such investigations with pen in hand; and to insure precision and clearness on his part, he was accustomed to write his questions in the margin of his book. These were framed with much care and skill, so as to fix the attention more on the subject under discussion, than on the author. The students well knew, that ignorance or sloth could not escape the severe scrutiny they

were obliged to undergo. The recitation in Butler's Analogy, in particular, can never be forgotten by the pupils of president Appleton.

President Appleton was fond of classical studies, and read the best authors, both Latin and Greek, with accuracy and taste. He took a deep interest in this department of the college course, and excelled as an instructor in it. At different times, he heard the recitations in most of the Latin and Greek authors at that period read in our colleges, and his manner of conducting these exercises was marked by the peculiarities which have been already noted. To the passage he always gave a thorough examination; minute accuracy in the forms and syntax was required, as also in the prosody, a point then and now too much neglected. The partiality of the President for Livy, was proverbial among the students, who were wont to say, that were an edict published, requiring all other books to be destroyed, next after the Bible, with Butler in one pocket, and Livy in another, he would be content.

President Appleton had great uniformity and firmness in administering the discipline of the institution. So far as was practicable, he maintained a familiar acquaintance with the standing of every student; so that whenever there were appearances of deterioration in any one, the proper remedy might be promptly applied. His supervision of the operations of the whole system was universal and unremitting. His warnings and counsels, conveyed with parental solicitude and kindness, not unfrequently excited feelings of the liveliest gratitude, of which he subsequently received many testimonials. Near the end of his life he declared that he had never repented a decision in regard to college discipline, except in one instance, when he yielded to the wishes of his associates, and the event proved, that the opinion which he had previously formed was correct. His interest in the students was not confined to official intercourse. Many can recal to mind frequent acts of kindness, always conferred in the most delicate manner, experienced from him and his family. The sick were cheered by their active sympathy, and, in some instances, even where there was no peculiar claim, were taken to his house and nursed with tender care.

Dr. Appleton, from the first, conducted an exercise in the Scriptures on Sabbath evening in the chapel, in which all the students participated. Several volumes of his questions, in manuscript, used on these occasions, interspersed with occasional remarks, and prepared with characteristic care, are yet preserved. Most of his theological lectures, delivered in the chapel, on Thursday afternoon, are preserved in the college library, in three bound volumes.

In addition to the perplexing cares and the multiplied labors of the presidency, Dr. Appleton preached much, and discharged a great amount of pastoral duty for the Congregational society in Brunswick. His presence was sought in ecclesiastical councils, especially when perplexing questions were likely to occur. That

his services were highly valued, was evident by the frequency with which they were solicited. Within a few years, he was invited to preach, not only before the Bible, Missionary, Education and Peace Societies of Maine, and repeatedly at meetings of citizens, associated to suppress immoralities and to promote the better observance of the Sabbath, but also before the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, of which he was a member, before the Legislature of Massachusetts at the annual election, before the Convention of the Congregational clergy of Massachusetts, before the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, and, had his health permitted, he would in the year in which he died, have addressed the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He also preached several ordination sermons. He received the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity from Dartmouth College, and, in 1810, the same honor from Harvard University. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

But we have now reached the close of his honorable and useful life. The effects of his excessive labors and his habits of unremitted application, upon a system which was not invigorated and refreshed by useful exercise, soon became too apparent. About the time of his losing a very dear son, in October, 1817, he took a severe cold, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. No serious apprehensions were, however, entertained respecting him until early in 1819, when, greatly to the concern of his personal friends, and the friends of the college, he gave too plain indications of the assaults of disease. His complaints were a slight cold, great hoarseness and debility. His symptoms indicated a disease of the larynx, which advanced with fearful rapidity. He was unable to preside in the college exhibition in May. It was hoped that a journey which he took in the spring vacation, as far as Amherst, would produce a favorable change. From this place he addressed a letter to the students, full of the tenderest affection and the most impressive warnings. He soon after returned to Brunswick, his health not essentially improved. During the summer and the first part of autumn, hopes of his restoration were at times indulged. On the 12th of October, a profuse hemorrhage rendered his recovery entirely hopeless.

It was mercifully ordered, that his illness should not be attended with severe pain; and that until the last few days of his life, he should be in the entire possession of his understanding. He enjoyed in a greater degree than in health, the consolations and hopes of the gospel. He often said, "Of this I am sure, that salvation is all of grace." "I would make no mention of any thing which I have ever thought, or said, or done; but only of this, that God so loved the world as to give his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish but have everlasting life. The atonement is the only ground of hope. "In general, I am quite

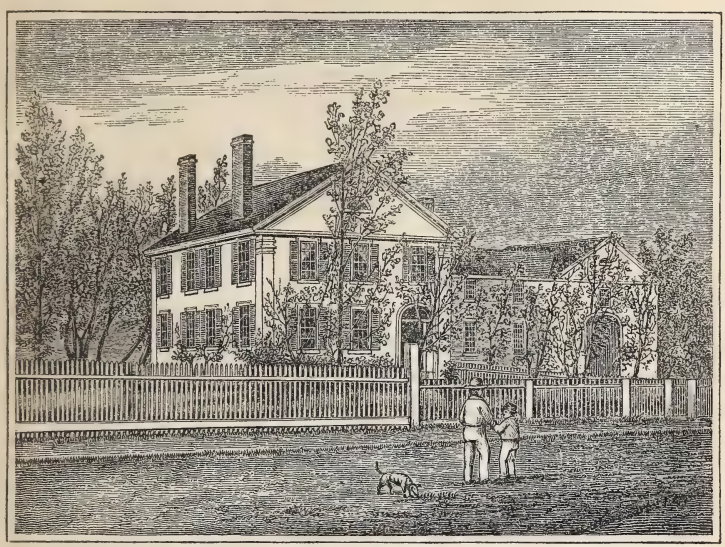
comfortable; but not uniformly so, though I have seldom what may be called distress or great anxiety. I have sometimes sweet views of God's holy providence. But I am, indeed, a poor sinner, lying at the foot of sovereign mercy. Most emphatically, and from my soul, do I renounce all hope in any thing done by myself as a ground of justification. I fly, I fly with my whole soul to the blood of a crucified Saviour." In a letter of July 1st, to the Rev. Dr. Tappan of Augusta, he writes: "I am not indifferent to life. How can I be with such a family as I have; so young and so dependent on parental attention and guidance? But the event is with God; and I hope, that I am willing it should be so. I am not very anxious as to the event. I hope it is my desire that Christ may be honored, whether by my life or by my death." In an interview with a ministerial friend, he says: "I have been the happiest man in the world in my domestic connections. I have endeavored faithfully to instruct my children, and they have conducted so as greatly to endear themselves to me. I shall leave them but little property, but they will be in the hands of Him who made them. God has been uniformly good to me all my life, and it would now be very unreasonable for me to be unwilling to obey his summons." From the window of his chamber he frequently looked at the college buildings. One day, while fixing his eye upon them, he exclaimed, "Precious objects have ye been to me, but I resign you all for my God."

During the greater part of the last five days, his mind was somewhat disordered; although at times he appeared perfectly rational, and uttered many interesting expressions. At length, after a long and painful struggle, about eight o'clock in the evening, Nov. 24, 1819, he fell asleep in Jesus. The knell of the chapel bell, which broke the stillness of the evening, announcing to the college family and the neighborhood his departure, fell with leaden weight on many hearts.

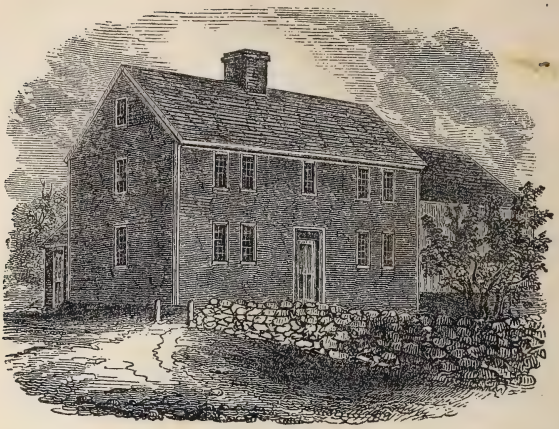
Every mark of respect was paid to his memory. A sermon was preached at his funeral by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Tappan of Augusta. Prayers were offered by the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Gillet of Hallowell. The body was deposited, with many sighs and tears, in the ancient cemetery, a mile south from the college plain. In the year following, it was removed to the new cemetery, opened in the pine grove in the rear of the colleges. A marble monument was erected over it by the Boards of college, with an appropriate Latin inscription prepared by Prof. Newman.

Soon after the death of President Appleton, a volume was published, containing some of his theological lectures, and a few sermons, with a sketch of his life and character, by Dr. Tappan of Augusta. In 1837, two volumes of his works,

including a well written memoir of his life, by his son-in-law, Prof. Packard, was published. Interesting notices of him are to be found in the Quarterly Register, and some other periodicals, from which the foregoing have been extracted.



Ainsworth, William, (s. of Rev. Laban Ainsworth) was born at Jaffrey, grad. at Dartmouth College, studied law and practiced for several years in his native town, where he enjoyed the respect of all. He was appointed Cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank in 1833, and removed to this town; in this office he gave great satisfaction and enjoyed the confidence of the community. In 1842 he was elected to represent the town in the Legislature, and proceeded to Concord for that purpose, accompanied by his wife, where he died, but was interred in the old burying ground here. His father, who was ordained at Jaffrey in 1783, is still living. His son, Frederick S. grad. at D. College, pursued his medical studies at Paris; is now a practising physician in Boston. His daughter m. Lieut. Green, U. S. Navy. The view at the head of this article represents the family residence.



Barrett, Charles, was descended from the respectable family of that name in Concord, where Humphrey Barrett, who came from England as early as 1640, settled. He left four sons, one of whom, Humphrey, m. Elizabeth Payne in 1661. They had two sons and two daughters, one of which, Benjamin, m. Lydia ——, in 1705. He d. in 1728, ae. 47. Children. 1.—Benjamin. 2.—Thomas. 3.—James. 4.—Lydia. 5.—Timothy. 6.—Mary. 7.—Stephen. 8.—Rebecca.

Dea. Thomas m. Mary Jones, and had ch. 1.—Thomas. 2.—Charles. 3.—Samuel. 4.—Amos. 5.—Ruth. 6.—Mary.

Mr. Charles Barrett was born in 1740. From his youth he possessed an enterprising spirit, and while a young man, he, in connection with his brother, built the grist and saw mills in what is now Mason Village. This property he soon after disposed of, to his cousin, Deacon Amos Dakin, and in 1764 came to this town. He purchased the Farm of Joseph and Ebenezer Bullard, on "Knight's Hill," and soon after erected the house which is still standing, a sketch of which is at the head of this article. After residing there about sixteen years, he found the land had been so much exhausted as to bear but indifferent crops, and he disposed of the place in 1781, to Mr. Knights. Soon after, he purchased the farm of Joseph Kidder in the middle of the town. Here he erected the house now occupied by Doctor Cochran, in which he ever after resided.

At the commencement of the Revolution, Mr. Barrett, by energy and industry, had made himself one of the most prominent men of the town; but, like several of our leading men, he had strong doubts of the measures then adopted by the ardent whigs. Having always been accustomed to state his opinions boldly and fearlessly, he often became involved in controversies with many of the patriot party, and a large part of the people branded him as an enemy of his country; and at one time, party feelings ran so high, that his principles were discussed in Town Meeting.

But our people soon found, that honest opinions, however strongly expressed, should not be punished; and as the honesty of Mr. B.'s principles had never been questioned, and he soon cheerfully acquiesced in the measures of the new government and paid his full share towards carrying on the war, he regained his popularity and the confidence of his townsmen. He was elected a delegate to the convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States, and was afterwards a member of the Senate, and served as counsellor for one or more terms, was chosen Representative annually for fourteen years, which, more than anything else, shows the confidence reposed in him by his townsmen.

Soon after the Revolution he obtained the grant of a township of land in Lincoln County, Maine, which was for a long time called Barrettstown, afterwards incorporated by the name of Hope. Here he spent much of his time, and was the means of inducing many persons to emigrate there from this and the neighboring towns, to whom he freely distributed land. The settlement of a town in the then wilderness of Maine was, at that day, a task to try the energies of any man. But Mr. Barrett went into it with a will that never tired, and his enterprising spirit looked to results far beyond the ken of most men of his day.

In 1790, he was engaged, with J. Jameson, in erecting extensive mills on the falls of George's River. Soon after, he projected an extensive course of improvement of this river, so as to enable loaded boats to reach his township from tide water.

In 1791, he was empowered, by an Act of the Legislature

of Massachusetts, to construct Locks and Canals, to improve the navigation of that river, and to reimburse the expense, by tolls on the boats and rafts that should pass. He commenced this arduous task, and after spending two or three years, and encountering almost incredible difficulties, he had succeeded in building, on a plan of his own, a series of Locks, the first in New England and probably in America. This had been done without the aid of an engineer, or any person who had ever seen any works of the kind. The plan was entirely original; the Locks were placed in the centre or main channel of the river, and after he had expended so much time and several thousand dollars, they were found to answer no practical purpose. This caused him much mortification and disappointment, and in 1795, he disposed of the concern to the distinguished Revolutionary General, Henry Knox, who employed a French Engineer, who resumed the work, and, after another large outlay, and when the proprietor thought them complete, a freshet carried off and destroyed the whole works. They were afterwards rebuilt.

Although Mr. B. was a man of great physical endurance and industry, he returned home after the closing of this enterprize, almost prostrated in body and mind by his over-exertions, —but his mind was too active to be long quiet, and he lost no opportunity of aiding in any matter that would increase the business of our town. He had an interest in the glasshouse on the Mountain, and was one of the subscribers to the Academy, and made it a donation of a tract of wild land in Camden, Me., which was afterwards sold by him as agent of the institution, but, from some cause, nothing was realized from it. He may be said to have been the father of the cotton manufacture in this place, as Mr. Robbins, a practical machinist, came here at his suggestion, and they, in connection with Benjamin Champney, Esq., erected the first cotton mill in the State.

Although Mr. B. had received but a very ordinary education, he possessed a very strong mind, and had informed himself so as to cenverse well on almost any subject. He died Sept. 21, 1808.

He m. Rebecca Minot, at Concord, in 1764. Ch. 1.—



Engd by H W Smith

Charles Bacon

Charles, b. 1765, d. 1766. 2.—Dorcas, b. 1767. d. 1818. 3.—Charles, 2d, b. 1773, d. 1836. 4.—George, b. 1777, d. (near New Orleans) 1812. 5.—Rebecca, b. 1774, m. Hon. Samuel Dana, of Groton, d. 1837. 6.—Seth, b. 1784, d. 1793. Mrs. B. afterwards m. Francis Cragin, and d. 1838, æ. 93.

Barrett, Charles, (s. of the above,) graduated at Dartmouth College 1794, but being rather disinclined to follow any of the learned professions, entered into a partnership with Mr. Samuel Appleton, and commenced trade. The business proved prosperous, and in 1793, Mr. Appleton left the firm for a wider field in Boston. In a few years after, he was followed by Mr. Barrett, whose ample means and business habits soon brought him an extensive circle of acquaintances and friends. Here he pursued an extensive commercial trade through the trying times which our commerce passed, in that era of non-intercourse, embargo and war, with varied success, till 1814, when he returned with his family to his native town, to enjoy once more the retirement of his beautiful mansion, which he had erected during his former residence, a view of which is to be seen on page 330, (the house on the right is the one built and long occupied by his father).

In 1819, Mr. B. was induced to purchase an interest in the old cotton factory, and being associated with several other gentlemen, he procured an Act of Incorporation under the title of the Water Loom Factory Company; here they erected the large building now standing. This promising to be a good investment, two other companies were formed, of which Mr. B. was the head and principal manager. These establishments were built near the High Bridge and at Mason Village, with which he was connected during his life, all of which are noticed under the head of manufactures.

Mr. B.'s life was an active one; like his father, he disliked to see an idle man. He was the principal man in establishing the Bank, and it was mainly by his exertions that the Unitarian Church was erected, as also many other public improvements. He was elected to various town offices, and represented the town for many years in the General Court. He d. 1836, æ. 63. His wife, a lady of true grace and matronly accomplishments, d. in 1842, æ. 71. He m. Martha Minot at

Concord, 1800. Ch. George; Mary Ann; Juliet, d. young; Charles; Edward, d. 1834.

Bartlett Samuel, a native of Reading, came here in 1770, purchased and settled on the lot near the Fox place, now owned by Richard Wheeler. He married Elizabeth Appleton; d. 1812, æ. 79; his wife d. 1817, æ. 80.

Ch. Noah, b. in Reading, 1768, d. 1809; Elisabeth, b. 1773, d. 1790; Sarah, b. 1776, d. 1803; John, b. 1779, d. 1802; Mary, b. 1781.

Noah m. about 1802, Mary Hills; she d. 1806. Ch. George, b. 1802, d. 1820. John, b. 1804, and had nearly completed his theological studies at Andover, with a view to the ministry, when he was attacked with that insidious disease, consumption, which had laid in the grave all his family, warning him of his approaching fate. He went South, accompanied by a friend, but died on the way, in New Jersey, at the age of about 22 years. The family was now extinct, and he bequeathed the remainder of his patrimony to the American Board of Missions. Both he and his brother were young men of much promise, and beloved by their acquaintance. Their father, Dea. Noah Bartlett, was a prominent man in the town. His upright and manly course had secured the confidence of his fellow citizens, who ever found in him a prudent and a safe counsellor. Called by them at an early age to the responsible and arduous duties of conducting the business of the town as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and of representing them in the Legislature, he never neglected or betrayed the trust reposed in him, but ever served them faithfully. He was elected Town Clerk and first Selectman in 1798, one or both of which offices he filled until his death. In 1803 he was chosen representative, and probably no other man was thought of to fill that office during his life. In his private and domestic character he was all that could be desired. During the great revival 1786 he became a member of the Rev. Mr. Farrar's church, being then in the 18th year of his age. He was a man of but few words, but a strong and vigorous writer and deep thinker, and of truly righteous deeds. He was appointed deacon of the church April 30th, 1807, and his



Sam. Batchelder

Cambridge August 16. 1852

death, which took place two years later, was a great bereavement to them, following, as it did, so soon after that of their beloved Pastor.

Batchelder, Samuel, was a native of Beverly; he removed to Jaffrey at the close of the revolution, from which place he came here, in 1785. He commenced business here as a baker, built and occupied the house now owned by Mr. Benjamin Davis. After the opening of the turnpike, he erected and kept the best public house between Boston and Keene. He was a very correct and industrious man. His ch. Samuel, b. at Jaffrey, 1784; Peter, b. 1786; Betsey, b. 1789, m. M. Adams; William, b. 1791, d. 1811; Nancy, b. 1793, m. Rev. Phineas Pratt; Mary, b. 1797, m. Silas Wheeler; Serena, b. 1800, m. Joel Parker; Fanny, b. 1804, m. Rev. J. Brown. Mr. B. d. 1814, æ. 69.

Samuel Batchelder, (son of Samuel,) was born at Jaffrey, in 1784, but a few weeks previous to the removal of his parents to this town. His education was mainly at our Academy, where he was noted for his studious habits. He was fond of reading and of committing his thoughts to paper, and early manifested a decided literary taste, of which the columns of the Portfolio, (published by Dennie at Philadelphia, and then the principal literary journal of our country,) bears evidence.

From the year 1800 when he was sixteen years of age, he had the care of a store belonging to his father, making the purchases of the goods in Boston, as well as attending to the sales. In 1804 at the age of twenty, he commenced business on his own account at Peterborough, N. H. where he continued about two years, and was afterwards about as long at Exeter, from which place he returned to New Ipswich and recommenced business there; and early in the year 1808 became interested in the erection of the second Cotton Factory built in New Hampshire.

In the winter of 1812, his store took fire at night, and was, with its valuable stock of goods, entirely consumed. Two persons, clerks in the establishment, barely escaped with their lives. As insurance in the country at that time was almost

unknown, this was an entire loss, and to Mr. B. a heavy blow, and to many men would have been ruinous; but he had well laid the foundation of a character for integrity and business talents which a calamity of this kind might try the strength of, but could not overthrow. In a short period he built the store at the corner, where he continued business while he resided in town. As early as 1808 he had purchased an interest in the second Cotton Factory, of which he was the most active managing partner; and here, in the course of years, he slowly, but surely, designed and carried out the manufacture of several new varieties of cotton goods, which are now such an article of commerce. This establishment was, of course, subject to the vicissitudes that made the earlier period of cotton manufacturing so precarious a business; but owing mainly to his thorough system of keeping the accounts, and his sagacity in seeking out and turning attention to the making new kinds of goods, with the economy he introduced, it is believed it was a paying concern when almost every other establishment in the vicinity was compelled to stop.

It was here that he acquired the rudiments of that skill which has since enabled him to conduct those extensive establishments with which he has been connected. While he was thus carrying forward a business of much importance to the place, his abilities were fully appreciated by his townsmen. Much of the public business fell on him, as every one felt that if it was once in his hands it would be done as well as it could be. He was repeatedly chosen to represent the town in the Legislature, and various other offices.

In 1826, some of the sagacious capitalists of Boston, who had made the purchase of the site of what is now Lowell, had projected an establishment for the manufacture of new kinds of cotton goods, and were anxious to obtain the services of a man whose scientific skill and judgment could successfully manage such a concern. Among them was one who had been a school-boy with Mr. B., and more recently a business acquaintance, and fortunately for the concern, Mr. B. was engaged. He soon after left town, much to the regret of its inhabitants, (for his place has never been made good,) and took

up his residence in what was then East Chelmsford. Under his directions the foundations were laid, and the structures erected, that constitute the Hamilton Manufacturing Corporation; and here was a broad field for him to carry out, on a liberal plan, those ideas of which his efforts in this town were but the germ.

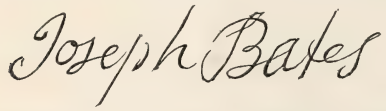
The various fabrics which his genius * and skill brought forward, found a ready sale at remunerating prices, and soon became one of the staple exports of Boston. They form a large part of the clothing for the laboring class throughout our broad country, are the favorite dress of the negro of Hayti and Brazil, and are most extensively used throughout China and British India. At Lowell Mr. B. saw grow up a city with a rapidity till then unknown, and in which he had a most active part.

In 1831, he, in company with some capitalists of Boston purchased the site of a cotton mill at Saco, which had been destroyed by fire, and there designed a large establishment. Here he soon removed and took the supervision, and he may be said to have been the soul of the enterprise. With a matured judgment he laid out his plans on a broad scale, and soon had in operation an extensive establishment, in which was manufactured many of a similar kind of goods that he had introduced at Lowell. He subsequently extended his

* Among the inventions deserving of particular notice, was a Dynamometer, for the measuring of steam or water-power, by S. Batchelder, Esq., of Saco. This is an instrument which has long been a desideratum in practical mechanics. It is on a principle entirely novel, yet so simple that it is no sooner seen than it is acknowledged to be fully adapted to its object. It may be made of any dimensions or strength, suited to the degree of power to be measured; and by placing it in the line of communication by means of a band or gearing, between the water-wheel, or drum of the steam engine, and the machinery to be moved, the power exerted on the machinery may be exactly measured by means of a steel-yard and weight, which form a part of the machine. There is also connected with it an index to show the number of revolutions of the drum, in a given time, which being observed, together with the weight, the data are obtained for computing the number of pounds which would be raised one foot per minute, by the degree of power exerted at the time upon the machine, and transmitted through it to the working machinery. Whether we regard the utility, the ingenuity or the simplicity of the machine, it must be ranked in a high class of inventions, as rendering that easy of attainment which was before impracticable by any process universally applicable; and we are a little surprised that in the liberal number of premiums awarded, no higher testimonial of approbation has been bestowed upon it than the award of a silver medal.—[*N. Amer. Rev. Jan.* 1850, *p.* 227.

purchases till he had obtained nearly all the great hydraulic power at that place. The sites of new establishments were laid off and planned, and as a consequence, one of the most flourishing cities in that State has grown up around it. So judiciously had Mr. B. planned and perseveringly carried out his ideas, that it is probable that while under his superintendance this establishment was the most profitable one in New England. A few years since he retired from its active duties, with a competency, the reward of a long career of persevering industry, and fixed his residence at Cambridge, of which city he was soon elected a representative to the Legislature. But his experience had too well fitted him for usefulness to allow him much repose, and no man's services are more anxiously sought for, in many of the great enterprises of our day. As Treasurer of the Portsmouth Factories, and Director in an important Railroad, and other enterprises, with his well ripened judgment and varied experience, he bids fair for a continued career of usefulness.

Mr. B. married, in 1810, Miss Mary Montgomery, and have now six children living, of whom John M., William, Isabella, and Eugene, were born in New Ipswich.



came here from Westford, in 1751, and purchased of Abijah Foster what has since been known as the "Hills' Farm," in the centre village. He was one of the original members of the church formed in 1760. It is believed he kept a store which he sold with the farm to Mr. Hills, in 1772. Mr. Bates seems to have been a man of some importance; he was an ardent patriot, was Chairman of the Committee of Inspection and Safety in 1775, in which capacity he had quite a controversy with Mr. Hills. He went as a lieutenant into the war, and was present at the capture of Burgoyne. He removed to Jaffrey, about 1785, and afterwards to the northern part of New York State, where he died.

Breed, John, came from Lynnfield, and settled in the south part of the town about 1764, on what is still known as the

"Breed farm." He reared a numerous family, two of whom were deaf and dumb. He d. in 1780, æ. 60.

Breed, Allen, (s. of the above,) b. in Lynnfield in 1744; after the death of his father, he remained on the paternal farm. The soil was fertile, and he became quite a wealthy farmer. He was a soldier in the Revolution for a short term. The seeds of consumption seem to have been inherited in this family from their birth; they all fell victims at an early age—a long row of stones in the south burying-ground, tells the sad story. He d. 1806. Ch. Lydia, b. 1768; John, b. 1769, d. 1807, æ. 38; Elisha, b. 1771; Allen, b. 1774; Jane, b. 1775; Enoch, b. 1778.

Briant, Kendall, came here about 1762. He purchased a small farm of, and adjoining on the south, Col. Kidder. He was a blacksmith, and the shop was standing within twenty years; had a son Edmund, who commanded a company from this town and vicinity, for a campaign in the Revolutionary war. Capt. Edmund d. Sept. 28, 1786, æ. 42.

Josiah Brown, (s. of John,) was born at Concord in 1744; m. October 1765, Sarah Wright; removed to this town the same year, and settled on the farm on the "Flat Mountain," where he resided for over half a century. While the eastern and central parts of the town had been sometime occupied, the western being more mountainous and less accessible, had remained a forest until about the time of his advent here, so that he and his neighbors had to encounter many of the difficulties of a new settlement, not the least of which was their annoyance from wolves and other wild animals; and at one period it was dangerous for a man to be out after nightfall without means of defence. The soil of these hills was at first quite productive, but after long cultivation it became exhausted, and they are now mostly abandoned to pasturage. At the commencement of the Revolution, Mr. B. was a stanch patriot, was Lieutenant of the New Ipswich company at the battle of Bunker Hill, and he often said, he believed he fired the last gun before the

retreat. He served eight months, often doing duty as commander, in the absence of Capt. Towne. He afterwards did the duty of Captain at Ticonderoga, which post was surrendered about three months after his release from the service.

After the Revolution he was often chosen to some town office; was prominent in organizing the Baptist church, of which he was the first deacon. He was a robust, energetic, persevering man; was impulsive, and had a very strong will. He was a religious and a benevolent man, always ready to do his share for the support of religious institutions, and for the relief of the poor and suffering. His experience, which was written down by his grandson, is quite curious. His mind seems to have been deeply affected by reading "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," and it no doubt had a great influence in forming his opinions and character. For a few years previous to his death, he was lame and nearly blind. He died in 1831, in the 88th year of his age; his wife died in 1821, aged 77. She died in her chair without any previous illness. Their children numbered fourteen, two only dying in infancy, the rest living to rear families, and some of them are still living at an advanced age, most of them members of Baptist churches. Ch. :

Josiah, b. 1766; Joseph, b. 1767; Jonas, b. 1769, m. Lovis Russell, 1796; Sarah, b. 1770, m. Reuben Brown, 1793; Aaron, b. 1772, m. Hannah Brown, 1795; Amos, b. 1774, settled in Whitingham, Vt.; Abner, b. 1776; Rebecca, b. 1778, m. —— Perry, settled in New York State; Levi, b. 1780; Nathan, b. 1782, was father of the Missionary of the same name; Howard, resided in Acton, d. in 1850; Nabby, m. —— Farnsworth, settled in New York State.

Brown, Abner, (son of Josiah,) resided on a farm on the "Flat Mountain," now owned by Dr. Gibson. He was much respected as a man, and often employed in the business of the town. He had a large number of children, none of whom now reside here. He d. 1824, æ. 48 years.

Brown, Aaron, (son of Josiah,) m. his cousin Hannah Brown. He was a leading man in town affairs, was often elected Selectman and to other offices, had good judgment,

but of strong party feelings, and zealous in whatever cause he espoused, but always respected by all parties. He was, like his father, active in the organization of the Baptist church, and was also a deacon. He d. Feb. 14, 1828, æ. 55. He left a number of children, of which only Hermon resides in town. Addison, another son, graduated at Harvard College, 1826, studied Theology, and settled in the ministry at Brattleboro', Vt., where he now teaches an Academy.

Brown, John, (son of John) was born in Concord about 1726, m. Elizabeth Bateman there; removed to this town soon after the revolution, and settled on the place where their grandson, Mr. Herman Brown, now lives. They had ten children, who all lived to adult age, and had families who were engaged in agriculture. He d. 1803, his wife d. 1804, both æ. 70. His children were,

1.—Elizabeth, m. Samuel Brown of Concord. 2.—John, lived at the West. 3.—Asa, lived at the West. 4.—Rebecca, m. Josiah French, 1790, resided in Cavendish, Vt. 5.—Anna, m. —— Spaulding. 6.—Hannah, m. Aaron Brown. 7.—Reuben, m. Sarah Brown, resided in Canada. 8.—Hepsibeth, m. Stephen Davis, 1796. 9.—Polly, m. —— Wyman, settled in Reading, Vt. 10.—Joseph, m. Sally Preston, received an education, studied Theology, and for a time performed the duties of the ministry. He died in Vermont.

It will be seen that the "Browns" have been quite a numerous family here. It is believed this family were descended from Thomas Brown, who came from England and settled in Concord in 1640.

Brown, Eben, born at Ipswich, Mass., 1746, his father's name was William. He (Eben,) married Elizabeth Perkins. He d. 1813; she d. 1837, æ. 92. They had children:

Eben, b. 1769; Isaac; William; Elizabeth; Betsey; all b. old Ipswich; Eleazar, b. 1778; Lucy; James; Susan; Sarah; Abigail, b. at New Ipswich.

Brown, Eleazer, son of Eben, born 1778, married Hannah Morgan, Feb. 6, 1806. Children:

Hannah M., b. Dec. 9, 1806, d. 1819; Elvira, b. July 25,

1808, d. 1809; Elvira E., b. Jan. 1, 1810, d. 1810; Louisa, R. b. Mar. 4, 1811, m. R. R. Graves, d. at Macon, Geo. Mar. 1838; Lucy Ann, b. Jan. 8, 1813, m. G. M. Champney, Jan. 13, 1836; George, b. April 14, 1815, d. 1816; Henrietta, b. Jan. 16, 1817, m. Edwin Graves, Dec. 25, 1837, d. at Macon, Geo. 1848; Charles Bradford, b. Oct. 8, 1818, d. Feb. 1825; Mary Jane, b. Jan. 28, 1821, d. Feb. 1825; Horace Willard, b. Oct. 31, 1822, m. Harriet N. Tucker, Aug. 6, 1849; Sarah, b. Dec. 8, 1824, d. Dec. 1824.

Bullard, Ebenezer, was born in Weston; was one of the earliest settlers of the town—he was certainly here with his family in 1743. Like most of the first comers he located on Town Hill, (since called Knights,) on the farm now owned by Mr. Stillman Stratton; he was accompanied by his brother, who resided with him till his marriage. They both assisted in organizing the first church, in 1760. Ch. Asa, b. 1743; Simeon, b. 1745; Keziah, b. 1747; John b. 1749; Ephraim, b. 1751; Mary, b. 1753; Ebenezer, b. 1756; Sarah, b. 1758; Susannah, b. 1761; Asa, b. 1765. Ephraim, Susannah and Asa, d. young. Ebenezer and John were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. He d. 1768.

Bullard, Joseph, brother of the above, came about the same time, and resided with him till, on his marriage in 1754, he settled on the adjoining farm. Ch. Silas, b. 1755; Isaac, b. 1757, d. 1760; Peter, b. 1760. Soon after this he removed to No. 1, (now Mason,) and settled on the farm where his grandson now lives. Like his brother he has grand-children and great-grand-children residing in town. He d. about 1796.

Bullard, Asa, (s. of Ebenezer,) grad. at Dartmouth College; was principal of the Franklin school in Boston, of which Chief Justice Shaw was his assistant. He afterwards studied medicine, and was a successful practitioner. He was a gentleman of fine social powers and of great practical knowledge. He died at Mt. Vernon, about 1826.

THE CHAMPNEY FAMILY.

First Generation.

Richard Champney came from Lincolnshire, England, in 1634 or 1635, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. He was made Freeman in 1636. He was a ruling Elder in the Church gathered there, and much esteemed for his piety, and his exhibition of the Christian virtues. His name is honorably mentioned in the "Cambridge Church Gathering." He was married, in England, to Jane ———. He d. Nov. 26, 1669. Children:

Esther, b. in England, 1629, m. Josiah Converse, Woburn, 1651; Mary, b. Oct. 163–, d. young; Samuel, b. Sept. 1635, m. Sarah Hubbard, 1657; Sarah, b. May, 1638, m. Wm. Barrett, 1656, d. 1661; Mary, b. Nov. 1639, m. Jacob French, 1665; John, b. May 1641; Daniel, b. March 1644.

Second Generation.

Daniel, b. 1644, (s. of Richard,) m. Dorcas Bridge, Jan. 3, 1665. They resided in Cambridge. She d. 1684, æ. 36. He d. 1691, æ. 47. Children:

Dorcas, b. Aug. 1667, m. Nicholas Bow, 1690; Daniel, b. Dec. 1669; Thomas, b. Sept. 1673; Noah, b. Sept. 1677; Downing, b. June 1680, d. 1705, æ. 25; Abagail, b. April, 1683; Hepzibah, b. June 1687.

Third Generation.

Daniel, (b. 1769, s. of Daniel,) m. Bethiah Danforth. Children:

Thomas, b. 1697; Dorcas, b. 1699; Daniel, b. 1700, m. Tabitha Hancock, 1723; Solomon, b. 1702; Noah, b. 1704, m. Martha Hubbard, 1725; Downing, b. 1706; Richard, b. 1707; Thomas, b. 1709.

Fourth Generation.

Solomon, (b. 1702, s. of Daniel,) m. Elizabeth Cunningham, 1723. Children:

Richard, b. 172–; Ebenezer, b. 1729, (probably died young); Nathan, b. 1733; John, b. 1735, d. 1820, æ. 85, 2d wife Abagail Crackbone; Silence, b. 1740, d. 1747; Ebenezer, b. April 3, 1744.

The above Solomon was bred a mechanic, but afterwards became a soldier under Geo. III. and was stationed at Castle William, Boston Harbor, where he d. in 1760.

Fifth Generation.

Ebenezer, (s. of Solomon,) b. 1744, m. Abigail Trowbridge, at Groton, 1764. Children:

Benjamin, b. Aug. 20th, 1764, d. 1827, æ. 62; Francis, b. Jan. 27, 1766; Abigail, b. May 4, 1767, m. Thos. Gardner, d. 1805; Hannah, b. Sept. 23, 1768, m. James Prescott; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 12, 1770, d. Aug. 27, 1775; Sarah, b. Dec. 25, 1771, d. Aug. 20, 1775; Ebenezer, b. Feb. 5, 1774, d. Aug. 29, 1775.

She d. 1775, æ. 35. 2d wife Abigail Parker, Nov. 1778, d. 1790, æ. 38. Children:

Elizabeth, b. Feb. 6, 1779, m. John Preston, M. D.; Ebenezer, b. July 19, 1781, d. 1820, æ 45; Jonas Cutler, b. April 17, 1783, d. 1824, æ. 41.

Married third wife, Susan Wyman, 1796. She d. same year.

Sixth Generation.

Hannah, (dau. of Ebenezer,) m. James Prescott, 1792. Children:

Susan, b. 1793, d. 1795; Hannah, b. 1795, d. 1800; Susan, b. 1797; Lucretia; Lucy; James, b. 1803, d. 1803; William; Mary; Hannah Maria; Benjamin.

Ebenezer, (s. of Ebenezer,) m. Mehitable Goodridge. Children:

Jonas; Nichols; Ebenezer; Julius; Samuel; Elizabeth; Lewis.

Jonas Cutler, (s. of Ebenezer,) m. Phebe Parker, 1808. Children:

Horatio Nelson, b. 1809; Abby Parker, b. 1813.

Elizabeth, (dau. of Ebenezer,) m. John Preston. Children: Ebenezer; Maria; John; Eliza; Lucy; Abigail; Maria; William; Thomas; Rebecca.

Benjamin, (s. of Ebenezer,) m. Mercy Parker, 1791. Children:

Sarah, b. July 22, 1792; Maria, b. July 23, 1793, d. Nov. 1. 1796; Benjamin, b. March 12, 1795, d. Nov. 13, 1813, an undergraduate of Dartmouth College.

She d. 1795, æ. 29; m. second wife, Rebecca Brooks, 1809. Children:

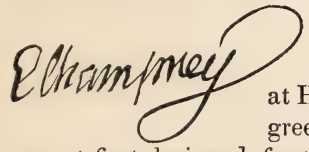
Edward Walter, b. Aug. 18, 1810, m. Caroline L. Floyd, 1845; George Mather, March 6, 1812, m. Lucy Ann Brown, 1836; Maria Louisa, b. Nov. 14, 1813, m. F. R. Cragin, 1837; Ellen Eliza, b. Oct. 17, 1815, m. John Clough, 1840; Benjamin Crackbone, b. Nov. 22, 1817; Mary Jane, b. Nov. 22, 1819, d. March 2, 1837; Henry Trowbridge, b. Sept, 19, 1825, m. Lydia S. Parshley, 1849.

Francis, (s. of Ebenezer,) m. Abigail Trowbridge, 1786. Children:

Francis, b. 1788, 1791; Samuel, b. 1789, d. 1793; Abigail, b. 1791, d. 1793; Fanny, b. 1793; Francis 2d, b. 1794; Abigail 2d, b. 1796; Samuel 2d, b. 1798; Ferdinand, b. 1800.

Abigail, (dau. of Ebenezer,) m. Thos. Gardner, Groton, 2790. Children:

Thomas Champney, b. 1791, d. ——; Abigail, b. 1792; Eliza, b. 1794; John, b. 1796; Walter; George; Mary.



was born at Cambridge, educated at Harvard University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1762. He was at first designed for the ministry, and to that end studied Divinity and preached about two years. He received a call to settle in township No. 1, now Mason; this was declined, and soon after, he left this profession for that of the Law. He prepared himself for this vocation in the office of Hon. Samuel Livermore, and was admitted to the Bar at Ports-

mouth, N. H., in 1768. In June of the same year he removed to New Ipswich and entered upon the duties of his profession. In the spring of 1783, Mr. Champney went to Groton, where he remained until 1789, was representative in 1784, when he returned to New Ipswich. His first commission as Justice of the Peace was received from the celebrated Gov. John Hancock, of Massachusetts.

In 1795 he was appointed Judge of Probate for the County of Hillsboro'. The duties of this office were appropriately discharged until his resignation a few months before his death.

Judge Champney married, first, a daughter of Rev. Caleb Trowbridge, of Groton, in 1764, which connected him with the distinguished families of Cottons and Mathers. By this marriage he had seven children, three of whom died in infancy. He became a widower in 1775, and was married again in 1778, to Abigail Parker, by whom he had four children. She died in 1790, and he was again married in March, 1796, to Susan Wyman, who died the September following.

Judge Champney was a man of very respectable talents, and exercised no inconsiderable influence in this vicinity. During the earlier years of his practice, he was the only lawyer between Keene and Groton, and had offices both at New Ipswich and the latter place, in conjunction with his son. The labor of attending the courts at that period was very great, the circuit being extensive, and all journeys were necessarily performed on horseback.

During the controversy between the colonies and the mother country, the sentiments of Mr. Champney were adverse to those extreme measures that led to the revolution. He was a moderate tory, and deprecating a resort to arms, believed that with prudent and moderate counsels all causes of disaffection might be satisfactorily adjusted. He wished to preserve his loyalty and the peace of the country; but like many others who forebore to take part in the contest, he lived to acknowledge the benificent effects of that struggle which gave us our liberties and free institutions.

He died on the 10th September, 1810, at the age of 67.



B. Champney

Benjamin Champney, eldest son of the above, was born at Groton, Aug. 20, 1764. His early life was spent in the usual employments attendant upon farming. His education was received from the common schools of that day, although he enjoyed the advantages of occasional instruction in the office of his father. Before he completed his majority he commenced in the same office, the study of the Law, and in due time prepared himself for the legal profession. He opened an office in Groton, in conjunction with his father in 1786, and resided there until 1792, when he returned to New Ipswich. From this period, until the time of his own decease in 1827, he continued alone in the duties of his avocation.

Few men have enjoyed the confidence of the community in which they lived, to a greater degree than Mr. Champney. Possessed of a candid and liberal mind, he saw things in their true and just relations, and was capable of weighing in his well-balanced judgment the various and complicated issues that were offered for his advice and adjudication. For many years he served the town as one of the Selectmen. He received the appointment of Post Master upon the removal of the office to the Village, which he held for 20 years. He was also for a number of years, President of the Hillsboro' Bar. As a townsman, he was one of the foremost in devising and executing measures for the promotion of learning and the general improvement of the town.

He was one of the projectors and original proprietors of the first Cotton Factory built in New Ipswich. This enterprise was commenced in 1804, in conjunction with Charles Barrett and Charles Robbins. [This factory, together with those that have grown out of it, has been of much importance, to the trade and prosperity of the town. For a time it was a great attraction to the neighborhood and even to places quite remote on account of its entire novelty. For some years it was conducted with much success, but subsequently it proved a source of loss to all concerned.]

Mr. C. married, in 1792, Mercy Parker. She died in 1795, having borne him three children. Benjamin, the only son, was endowed with rare mental qualities, and at a very early period of life was prepared for college. He entered the

institution at Hanover in 1812. During the first year he was accidentally wounded in the head by a stone thrown by a fellow-student. The blow occasioned fits of an epileptic character, which compelled him to leave the college. After suffering increased physical and mental prostration for more than a year he was found dead in his bed on the morning of Nov. 13, 1813.

The second marriage of Mr. C., took place in Oct. 1809, to Rebecca Brooks, of New Ipswich, a relation of the late Gov. John Brooks of Mass. By this union he had seven children all but one of whom are now living.

Esquire Champney died on the 12th of May, 1827, at the age of 63. Although at one time possessed of a competence of this world's goods, yet the decline of his life was somewhat embittered by the evils of an accumulating poverty. He had not enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate education, yet he was well read in his profession and had a good knowledge of English literature. As a gentleman, he was courteous and affable; and as a man, public-spirited and honorable.

Chandler, James, came here about 1765. He was descended from Roger, who came from England and settled at Concord in 1658, who m. Mary Symonds in 1671, d. 1717; his wf. d. 1728. They had several children of whom Samuel m. Dorcas Buss, 1695, d. 1745. Ch. Joseph, Samuel, John, James, and three daus. James had sons Joseph (who lived and d. in Concord, and whose posterity still reside on the land their ancestors owned almost two centuries since) and James, who came to this town, m. Mary Melville. Ch. Samuel, b. 1769, d. in Con. 1799; James, b. 1768, m. Huldah Paine, d. in Penn. leaving 6 ch. Roger, b. 1770, m. Lydia Marshall of Chelmsford, in 1795, d. 1847. Ch. Mary, m. Thos. Kinsworthy; Rebecca, m. Stillman Gibson, resides in town, have had nine ch.; Sally, m. Ephraim Fairbanks, ch. five s. and two daus: John, m. Betsy Richardson; Lydia, m. Benjamin Safford, now resides in Illinois; Daniel, m. Azenith Wheeler, removed to Penn.

Deacon Chandler was a man of most amiable character, and universally respected, an exemplary christian and useful



J. Channing

citizen; his descendants are among the most prominent men in town. He d. May, 1822.

Chandler, John, came here from Westford, in 1750, had a grant of money and land, including the falls in the Souhegan near the high bridge, which encouraged him to build the first mills there. It is supposed the grist mill stood above the bridge, the dam occupying nearly the same site as the one afterwards built by Mr. Sanderson, while the saw mill probably stood near where the Columbian factory now is. Although Mr. Chandler seems to have had as good advantages as any man in town, he did not choose to remain, but about 1769 sold out his mills and other property, and removed to Maine. His ch. b. here were John, b. 1754; Noah, b. 1756; Joel, b. 1757; Lydia, b. 1759; Keziah, b. 1761; Molly, b. 1763; Lucy, b. 1765; Susannah, b. 1766; Hannah, b. 1768.

Chickering, Abner, was b. at Holden, Mass., 1767. He resided at Mason Village for several years, and about the commencement of the present century removed to this town. He purchased the farm known as the Knowlton place, in the easterly part of the town, where he resided till his death. He was a blacksmith, an excellent farmer, an amiable and industrious man and a useful citizen. He died in 1841, æ. 74. Ch. Mary, Samuel, Jonas, Melinda, Eliza, Rebecca, Charles.

Chickering, Jonas, (s. of Abner,) received the rudiments of a good education at our town schools, and at the age of 17, went to learn the cabinet-maker's trade of Mr. John Gould, whom he served with fidelity for three years, when he was released from further service with the consent of his employer. Mr. C. early evinced a natural taste for music, and availed himself of every opportunity of acquiring instruction, and many of his leisure hours were devoted to the study of its rules and to its practice on various instruments. When about nineteen years of age, a piano forte, (the only one in town,) became useless for want of some person to tune it and make some slight repairs; and, although it was the first instrument of the kind he had ever seen, yet, prompted by curiosity and his interest in musical instruments, he undertook the task,

and, after much labor, succeeded in restoring it to usefulness.

This apparently trifling matter, no doubt, had an important bearing on after life, and he soon after, unaided and alone, commenced the building of a small organ without any instruction, drawings, or hardly any idea what such an instrument should be. He persevered for a while, but could hardly be said to have succeeded, and it is only now referred to, to show the early bent of his mind.

After leaving town, he soon found his way to Boston, which city he entered on the 15th of February, 1818, and, with the industry so characteristic of him, found employment and commenced work that day, where he labored for one year. In the meantime he had ascertained that the manufacture of pianos was pursued as a business; and on the anniversary of his advent into the city, he entered into the employ of Mr. Osborn, then almost the only manufacturer of these instruments. Here he found much to satisfy his inquiring mind, and for four years he was in this establishment, until he had made himself master of all the knowledge then to be obtained, and on the 15th of February, 1823, entered into a copartnership with Mr. Stewart, which lasted three years, when Mr. C. continued the business alone. At this period he had acquired some reputation, as he had introduced many improvements, and his work began to show indications of what has since been attained in this department. On the 12th* anniversary of his entrance into the city, he became associated with Mr. Mackay, a thorough business man and capitalist, with whom he continued ten years. This gave an opportunity for a rapid extension of the business, by the erection of large buildings, the importation and selection of the most beautiful kinds of wood, and for the last twenty years he has gone on, each year surpassing its predecessor, by producing an article more splendid in exterior as well as superior in tone and finish, until "Chickering's Pianos" stand without a rival in the world. To show the great increase in his business, it is only necessary to state, that when he com-

*The fifteenth of February, which, by a singular coincidence, seems to have been the day of destiny on which all the great enterprizes of his life have been undertaken.

menced, he manufactured only fifteen instruments a year, at this time he is making thirteen hundred a year, and the demand for them is greater than can be supplied.

Within the last year he visited Europe, where a triumph awaited him of no ordinary kind. Two of his instruments were exhibited at the "World's Fair," (where was collected the choicest workmanship of England, France and Italy,) for which he had the honor of receiving a "Prize Medal," which conferred distinction on himself as well as on his country.

With all this prosperity and success, he is always to be found at work, and still remains the same affable, unassuming, kind man as when he left our town, to which he is still much attached, as his recent subscription of one thousand dollars to the Academy will testify. In the city of his adoption he has a large circle of friends and is universally respected; and among the professors and lovers of music he is looked to as their principal adviser and patron. Mr. C. has been a member of the Legislature, was several years President of the "Massachusetts Mechanic Association," and for many years President of the "Handel and Haydn" Musical Society.

Campbell, Robert, a native of Scotland, was here in 1760. He resided on the farm on the Ashby road, now owned by Mr. Jesse Stearns; his son, Caleb, who m. Abigail Wilkins, resided on the same place. He d. 1800, æ. 59. Ch. Caleb, now residing in town, and a dau. who m. Samuel Cragin.

Clary, or McClary, William, came here from Lunenburg with his brother Daniel, about 1751. They were originally from the North of Ireland. He, as well as his brother, had all the propensities for fun and jokes that are so characteristic of their countrymen. They did much to amuse the town, and no doubt were useful in other ways. William removed to Belfast, Maine, soon after the Revolution, and he, with three of his sons, marched for Concord at the time of "the fight."

Clary, Daniel, was located near the Samuel Wheeler place. At the raising of Dea. E. Adams' barn in 1780, he

undertook to stand on his head, on the ridge-pole, as he had often done at such times, but fell, and was instantly killed. Ch. Barbary, b. 1767; Elizabeth, b. 1770; Margaret, b. 1772; Daniel, b. 1774; Sarah, b. 1776; Mary, b. 1778. Some of his descendants remain in town.

Cooke, Noah, came here in 1784; he was born at Hadley in 1749. He was descended from Major Aaron Cook, who came to this country in 1630, in the company of the Rev. Mr. Warham, and commenced the settlement of Dorchester; he afterwards removed to Connecticut and finally to Northampton. Mr. C. grad. at H. C. in 1769, and afterwards became a resident graduate as a student of Divinity, was approbated and licensed as a preacher, by "the Association in and about Cambridge," in 1771.

In October, 1775, he joined the American forces stationed at Winter Hill, and received his first commission as chaplain, bearing date Jan'y 1, 1776, "embracing the Fifth Regiment of foot commanded by Col. John Stark, and the Eighth Regiment commanded by Col. Enoch Poor, in the army of the United States." He received a second commission in 1777, appointing him chaplain to the Hospital in the eastern department. These commissions entitled him to the rank and pay of a colonel. In this service he continued until Oct. 3, 1780, when he retired from the army.

The poverty of the country at the close of the war, the very scanty support the people were able to afford the clergy, which imposed on most of them the necessity of manual labor—these rather than any disinclination to the ministry, were the reasons which induced him, about this time, and at so late a period in life to change his profession. After some previous preparation and study, chiefly in the office of Judge Newcomb at Keene, he was admitted to the bar of Cheshire county in January, 1784.

In the same month he m. Mary Rockwood, and opened an office in this town. Here he built the dwelling house near the old meeting house, now occupied by Stephen F. Preston, where he resided till his return to Keene, in 1791. Mr. C. was much respected here, and was considerably interested in

town affairs, particularly in the schools. He is still remembered by some of the older inhabitants.

His ch. born here were NOAH, b. 1786, d. at Keene 1791*; POLLY, b. 1788; JOSIAH PARSONS, b. 1787, who was prepared for college at Chesterfield, grad. at Dartmouth College, 1807. He pursued a course of professional studies in his father's office at Keene; removed to Boston, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1810, and during the same month opened his office and commenced practice. Mr. C. has continued, for a long course of years, to devote himself exclusively to his profession, and is among those who have "not been slothful in business," and consequently has been favored, from an early period in his professional career, with more than an ordinary share of lucrative and highly respectable practice.

CLARK, JOHN. Though not one of the early settlers, he has been for a long time, with his family, among the most prominent townsmen. He was a native of Lyndeboro', and came here in 1816, as an overseer in the Davis factory. Soon after, he engaged in trade with N. D. Gould, and afterwards with Timothy Fox, 3d. He was then superintendent in Brown's factory; and of late years has acted in various capacities in the centre village. He was chosen deacon of the church in 1819, and for many years had charge of the choir, and occasionally taught singing schools. His children, especially the youngest, have distinguished themselves as musicians. He has been several years Town Clerk. He m. Margaret Rand of Lyndeboro'; she d. 1846, æ. 64. Their children were, 1. MARY, m. Martin Ames, d. 1841, æ. 34; 2. HANNAH, m. W. W. Johnson, d. 1843, æ. 33; 3. JOHN P.; 4. DEBORAH, m. Henry Adams; 5. PETER.

The CRAGIN family in this country, is declared to have been descended from John Cragon, a Scotchman, who was taken by

* It was then the custom to call on some friend, to remain as a watcher to the corpse, and Mr. Joseph Appleton of this town, a most promising young man, who had just graduated at Dartmouth College, and was then student at law, undertook the melancholy office, and as it was supposed, from this exposure, took the same fever and died, after an illness of only one week.

Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar, and shipped to this country with other prisoners in 1651, to avoid the care of them, and whose services were sold, after their arrival here, for three or four years, to defray the cost of transportation.* The scurvy broke out on board during the voyage, and Cragon being supposed at the point of death, was about to be thrown overboard, but was spared at the intercession of a young woman, by whose assiduous attentions he was restored, and whom he afterwards married, and settled in Woburn.

Francis and Benjamin Cragin, were among the early settlers of Temple, and located near each other at the foot of the mountains between Temple and Sharon. They were highly respectable townsmen, and both held the office of Justice of the Peace, and Benjamin was Lieutenant in Capt. Parker's company at the battle of Bennington. About the year 1800 Francis exchanged farms with Quincy Adams, and removed to the farm of the elder Deacon Ephraim Adams, where he resided until his third marriage, with the widow of Charles Barrett, and removed to the Barrett mansion, leaving his farm to his son Joseph. He d. 1826, æ. 87.

He m. 1st, Miss Piper, by whom he had Paul, who settled in Greenfield, N. H., where he still lives at an advanced age; 2d Sibbel Law, who d. 1809, æ. 60; they had, besides several children that d. young, Francis, lives in Temple; Stephen, m. Patty Kimball of N. I., lived first in Temple and then in Hancock; Esther, married Artemas Wheeler, who kept store in Temple, afterwards removed to New York State, and thence to Groton, Mass., where they recently died.

Cragin, Silas, the third son, m. Anna, dau. of Amos Prichard, lived at first in New Ipswich, then in Billerica, afterwards in Harvard, and the last twenty years of his life in New Ipswich. He was a saddler by trade. He d. 1849, æ. 74. She d. 1838, æ. 62. Their children were:

1—Lorenzo S., merchant in Boston, who m. Susan Tyler, and has two sons, one of them a graduate of Harvard College, 1849, and now a lawyer in Boston; 2—Anna, who m.

* See Genealogical Register for 1847, p. 378.

Stedman Houghton, of Harvard, and soon settled in New Ipswich; she d. 1843, æ. 35. 3—Sophronia; 4—Elvira; 5—Elizabeth, d. 1850: 6—Rebecca, m. George W. Myrick of Brookfield, 1848.

Joseph m. Hannah Patten, of Temple, and removed to New Ipswich with his father. They had several children, who have settled in the town and vicinity. She d. ——, and he afterwards married a second time.

Leonard, was a saddler, and lived some time in New Ipswich in a house near his brother Joseph, and removed to Westmoreland.

Isaiah, was a shoe-maker, m. Miss Hildreth, and removed to Alstead, but returned again, and resided many years; he m. 2d, Sivona, dau. of Joseph Davis, and now lives at Groton, highly respected, and a deacon of the church.

Samuel, m. Polly, dau. of Caleb Campbell, and trades in Alstead.

Crosby, Jonah, was here before 1756, came from Westford, as also Robert, Joel and Josiah; it is said they were all brothers, and some of them were here soon after 1750; their names are on the tax list for 1763, but removed to Maine previous to the Revolution. Joel Crosby was taken prisoner by the Indians, near Fort Edward, in 1756; his father-in-law, Andrew Spaulding of Westford, petitioned the General Court of Mass. to ransom him in 1757. He was probably afterwards a resident here, and settled on Spaulding's land. The wife of one of the above died before 1755, and was buried in the ancient burying ground on the Judge Farrar farm. Jonah Crosby m. Lydia Chandler at Townsend, in 1757.

Cummings, Eleazer, (s. of Eleazer, grandson of Nathaniel,) b. at Dunstable, Dec. 15, 1740. He came here about 1762, and settled on the John Knowlton farm; in 1768 he purchased the extensive farm and the mills erected by John Chandler, which he afterwards increased by other purchases, till it embraced about four hundred acres, covering the whole Sou-

hegan Village and vicinity. He soon after erected a new set of mills near the same spot, to which he afterwards added a Malt house, and soon after an Oil Mill. He was an enterprizing citizen. He commanded the reinforcement that went to Cambridge on the alarm given at the battle of Bunker Hill. He d. Aug. 4, 1815, æ. 16. Ch. Molly, b. 1764, m. James Barr, a Scotchman by birth, of whom mention has already been made, as associated in the malting and other processes with Mr. Cummings—he was a highly respectable citizen, the father of Dr. James Barr and a large family, who are still extensively connected in town; Aaron, b. 1765, d. 1766; Matilda, m. T. Wheelock; Charles, b. 1770, d. 1809; Diedamia, m. Wm. Prichard; Lavina, b. 1774, m. L. Joslin; Barnard, d. young.

Cutter, John, (s. of John,) b. at Lexington 1726, resided several years at Shrewsbury, came here about 1767, settled on the place lately occupied by John Wilson; he d. 1771, æ. 45. He m. Susannah Hastings 1749. Ch. John, b. 1750; Joseph, b. 1752; Moses, b. 1754; Benjamin, b. 1756; Susannah, b. 1759, m. Supply Wilson; Moses, b. 1761; David, b. 1762; Rachel, b. 1764; Sally, b. 1766; Rachel, 2d., b. 1769; Benoni, b. 1771, was a physician at Hollis. Mrs. C. m. Simeon Gould; she d. in 1827, æ. 96.

Cutter, Nathan, (brother of the above,) b. 1733. Settled on the adjacent farm; afterwards removed to the place known as "Cutter's Lane," where he d. in 1808, æ. 88. Had ch. b. here: Hannah, b. 1761; Rachel, b. 1763; Barnabas, b. 1766; Isaac, b. 1768; Rhoda, b. 1770.

Cutter, John, (s. of John,) resided on the farm, and erected the house in Bakehouse village, afterwards occupied by Robert Nicholas. He d. 1813, of the spotted fever, æ. 63.

The Davis family have been, and are still quite numerous here. They came from Concord, and are the descendants of Dolor Davis, who came from England as early as 1634, was first at Cambridge, but afterwards settled at Concord.

Davis Josiah, (s. of Thomas,) was b. at Concord. He settled on the place now owned by Mr. Robbins, in the south part of the town, about 1770. He and his son Josiah joined the church in the great revival in 1786. He m. Abigail Hubbard, and had a large and highly respectable family, of which only Lucinda, who m. Jesse Stearns, resides in town.

Davis, Jonathan, came here in 1764, and settled in the east part of the town. In September, 1775, Mr. D. was appointed Ensign of the South company; his commission is still extant, signed by Matthew Thornton; President of the Province. Mr. D. was engaged in the revolutionary war for a short period. By his wife, Sarah, he had ch. Sarah, b. 1767; Mary, b. 1769; Lucy, b. 1770; Jonathan, b. 1771; Jonah, b. 1773; Ruth, b. 1784, (m. Stephen Poor, 1746); Solomon, b. 1776; Thomas, b. 1781; Rebecca, b. 1784. Mr. Davis d. 1819, æ. 77.

Davis, Solomon, (son of Jonathan,) inherited the paternal farm; was long an officer in the militia, and commanded the South company. By his first wife, Mary, he had two children, who d. young. She d. 1809, æ. 32. He m. 2d, Esther Allen, who d. 1840, leaving no children. He afterwards m. Candace Tarbell, who bore him three children. Capt. Davis d. in 1850, in the house where he was born, æ. 74.

Davis, Stephen, was here in 1768. By his wife Sarah, he had Stephen, b. 1775, (m. in 1796 Hepzibah Brown); Amos, b. 1774; Aaron, b. 1776; Moses, b. 1778; Timothy, b. 1781.

Davis, Silas, came here in 1768, and settled on the Flat Mountain. The country west of him, for many miles, was then almost an unbroken forest, and well stocked with wild animals. Mr. D. was a great hunter, and was said to have killed more wolves previous to 1800 than all the other men in town. In the next twenty years he was as successful in destroying foxes and other game. His sons, (Joseph, who carried on the baking business with energy and success for many years,) Benjamin, James and Thomas, still reside in town.

Davis, Thomas, was taxed here in 1773, and Elijah and Abraham were here in 1778.

THE FARRAR FAMILY.

Conspicuous among the early, though not among the first settlers of this town, were four members of this family. They were children of Dea. Samuel Farrar[4], of that part of Concord, Mass., which is now Lincoln. He was born Sept. 28, 1708, the youngest son of George[3], who first settled in that place in 1692, and great-grand-son of Jacob[1], who was one of the original proprietors of Lancaster, Mass., in 1653.([a]) Though he lived and died on his father's farm in Lincoln, where his descendants still live, yet as he was long a freeholder and taxpayer in this town, settled so many of his children here, and thereby promoted the settlement here of so many of his townsmen and neighbors, we claim a right to appropriate a portion of his character and history. ([b]) He married, Jan. 13, 1731–2, Lydia, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Barrett, and grand-daughter of James Minot, Esq., "who was one of the most distinguished men of his day in Concord." She was born Aug. 2, 1712, and died in June, 1802, in her 90th year. He was much interested in public affairs, frequently serving his town as Selectman, Town Clerk, Representative, &c., and was a patriot of great zeal, steadiness and perseverance. He was Selectman of Concord in 1754, when Lincoln was set off, and afterwards for many years Town Clerk and Representative of the new town.

In Nov. 1773, he was Chairman of the first Committee of Correspondence, and afterwards a member of the great Middlesex Convention of Aug. 30, 1774, which led off in the Revolution, by *Resolving*, among other things of similar import, "That it is our opinion these late acts [of the British

[a] See a Genealogical account of the family in the 6th Vol. N. E. Hist. and Genealogical Register, page 313, for A. D. 1852.

[b] See Shattuck's History of Concord.

Parliament,] if quietly submitted to, will annihilate the last vestige of liberty in this Province, and therefore we must be justified, by God and the world, in *never submitting to them.*" He was also a member of the first Provincial Congress, which met Oct. 11, 1774, and at the age of 66 years, took part in the first battle of the Revolution, at Concord, Apr. 19, 1775. He died soon after the conclusion of the war, Apr. 17, 1783, in the 75th year of his age, having witnessed the establishment of the independence of his country, and endured the hardships of its acquisition, but leaving to his posterity the enjoyment of the rich inheritance of its blessings.

Stephen Farrar[5], was the second son and third child of Dea. Samuel[4], born September 8, 1738, and graduated at Harvard College in 1755, with a class which has been considered remarkable for the number of its distinguished characters. He commenced preaching here in the winter of 1758–9, before he was twenty-one years of age; was called to settle in November 1759, collected and organized a church, and was ordained its first pastor, October 22, 1760. He continued its pastor, and the only minister of the gospel in the place, to the time of his death.

His connections by marriage, as well as birth, were highly respectable. Eunice, his wife, (daughter of the late Isaac Brown of Waltham, sister of Moses Brown of Beverly, and of Mary, wife of Ephraim Hartwell, Esq.,) whom he married in 1764, survived him about 9 years, and died Sept. 9, 1818, aged 74. Their children were

1.—Stephen,[6] b. Aug. 17, 1766. 2.—Eunice, b. Feb. 26, 1768. 3.—James, b. June 23, 1769. 4.—Isaac Brown, b. March 27, 1771. 5.—Samuel, b. June 20, 1772, grad. Harv. 1793. 6.—Prentice, b. Nov. 12, 1773. 7.—Mary, b. June 26, 1775. 8.—Moses, b. March 12, 1777. 9.—Lydia, b. Dec. 30, 1778. 10.—Caleb, b. June, 1780. 11.—Nancy, b. Jan. 24, 1782. 12.—Ephraim Hartwell, b. Dec. 8, 1783.

They all survived him, married, and brought up families of their own. Several of them spent portions of their married

life here, but Ephraim Hartwell was the only one that spent the whole. In 1826 he married Phebe Parker, at that time the widow of Jonas C. Champney, and remained an inhabitant here, occupying the farm and last residence of his father, till he died Jan. 8, 1851. He served his generation as an instructor of youth,[a] Town Clerk, and in other civil and ecclesiastical relations, respected and beloved as a good citizen, and a most kind and amiable man. It is said that at this time, (1852) none of the numerous descendants of the first minister remain in the town. His ministry, extending through half a century, was useful, peaceful and happy. His natural talents were above the ordinary standard.[b] He had a clear discernment, sound judgment, and a good knowledge of human character. Decision and firmness were among his most striking characteristics, yet prudence and moderation held a distinguished place among the large assemblage of his virtues. He was distinguished for his early and constant piety, and the unceasing devotion of his whole soul to the solemn duties of his charge. As a Theologian he was a Calvinist—as a preacher evangelical and pathetic. As a man, his manners of eminent gravity and dignity, were tempered to urbanity by christian benevolence. In his private deportment, as well as in his public ministrations, he never failed to manifest a deep sense of the majesty and holiness of God, and the value of the gospel; scarce anything can be conceived more solemn than his devotional addresses. One who knew him well, has said of him, "I have known no man, the recollection of whose moral, intellectual, and personal qualities, rests with so much power on my mind, as forming a character so truly venerable and becoming a father and apostle in the church." Sanctity of manners, devotion to God, and benevolence to man, were the great leading traits of his character. The extent of his influence in promoting the settlement of this town may be inferred not only from its rapid progress after he came, but from the number of his personal connections, and

[a] For several years in Boston. See p. 320.

[b] Panoplist, 1811. N. H. Hist. Collections.—Boston Patriot, 1809. Funeral Sermon, by Dr. Payson, 1809.

former townsmen, who followed him here. His influence on the general character and respectability of the town, may be inferred, perhaps with less certainty, from the number of distinguished men it contained, the progress of education and improvement, and the moral and conservative principles and conduct of the people during the fifty years of his connection with them.

He preached to his own people on his last Sabbath, and his life and ministerial labor were suddenly terminated together, by apoplexy, on the 23d day of June, 1809. The Rev. Dr. Payson, of Rindge, preached his funeral sermon, which was published, from the text, "Devout men carried Stephen to his burial, and made great lamentation over him." The town took charge of his funeral, and placed over his grave a plain marble slab, which, besides the usual memorials, contains the following inscription, which has been admired for its touching simplicity.

THE PEOPLE OF HIS CHARGE
LEAVE THIS STONE
TO MARK THE PLACE
WHERE THEY HAVE LAID HIM.

About two years after his decease,[a] the Rev. Dr. Payson, who, on entering the ministry, had received the charge from him, was called upon to deliver the charge at the ordination of Mr. Farrar's successor. After an appropriate introduction, he proceeded to transmit the same charge which had been delivered to him. The circumstance had a powerful effect on the mind of the speaker, and the manner in which it was used made it no less powerful on the hearers. Standing in his place, and speaking his words, he seemed to exhibit their venerated pastor from the grave, instructing his youthful successor how to break the bread of life to his people.

The only publications from the press, to which he is known to have given his name, are a sermon preached at the interment of the Rev. Mr. Dix of Townsend, and several charges delivered at the ordinations of his brethren in the ministry.

James,[5] the third son and fourth child of Dea. Samuel, was born July 24, 1741. He came to this town after his brother's

[a] N. H. Historical Collections.

ordination, and after coming of age in 1762, and settled as a farmer, on the place where his younger brother afterwards lived. His deed is dated October 15th, 1762. He cleared a portion of this farm, and commenced the present buildings upon it. A view of the house is presented on the next page. It is not known to whose right the lot No. 1, in the 8th range, on which the buildings stand, fell, in the division among the Proprietors of the Massachusetts Grant, or whether any dwelling-house was erected upon it. But it is known that some improvements were made, and that the first meeting-house and burying-ground were located on either side of the road, on the top of the hill, eastwardly of the dwelling-house, and in the neighborhood of the solitary hemlock, which remains the only survivor of the ancient forest that covered the hill. That meeting-house was burnt some years before the New Hampshire grant was made, but it has not been ascertained precisely when it was built. The building of it was required, as a condition in the Massachusetts Grant, which became utterly void, by the running of the New Hampshire line in 1741. It is not probable, therefore, that the grantees would be at any expense to perform the condition after that time. James died July 11, 1767, in his 26th year, and unmarried. It is inscribed on his grave-stone that

"He was a pious youth."

The inhabitants had manifested their confidence in him, by electing him to many responsible offices in the town, and at time of his premature death he was surveyor of highways, and a member of the committee for building the third meeting-house, which was completed in 1769.

Rebecca,[5] the fifth child of Dea. Samuel, was born Aug. 13, 1743, and married Doctor John Preston of this town, Nov. 29, 1764. She outlived her husband, and died April 1, 1829, in her 86th year. Her history, with that of her husband and numerous family, belongs, more appropriately, to the head of their family name, to which the reader is referred.



Tim° Farrar,[5] the fourth and youngest son, and seventh child of Dea. Samuel, was born June 28, 1747, old style.[a] He passed the years of his childhood and youth on his father's farm and at the schools in Concord, till the year 1763, when he entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1787. The two following years he passed in teaching schools in Concord and Lincoln, which had now become a separate town, and Framingham. The Hon. John Locke, late member of Congress from Middlesex, now of Boston, says he went to school to him in Framingham in 1769. In the same capacity of school teacher, he came to this town in 1770, and his name first appears on the tax list in October of that year. The next spring the town voted to employ an English schoolmaster for nine months of the year, and to raise money to build school-houses in the several districts. When this was done, the practice was to dispense with a central Grammar school, and employ him to teach in all the districts in succession, allowing all the Grammar scholars to follow him into them. In this manner the English scholars com-

[a] See Shattuck's Hist. Concord ; Mr. Clary's Centennial Discourse, 1847 ; Rev. Mr. Lee's Funeral Sermon; Gen. Reg. 1850.

pleted their education, and those intended for college pursued their preparatory studies. In 1771 he became a freeholder, and in 1773 the owner of the entire farm on which he lived, including part of No. 1 in the 7th range, the whole of No. 1 in the 8th range, and part of No. 1 in the 9th range, or the Jo. Kidder lot, as it was called.

The farm and the schools divided his attention, till the change of government at the Revolution threw him into wider and more public responsibilities, to the exclusion of the latter. He never received an appointment of any sort from the King's government, nor is it known that he ever came directly in contact with it, till, in 1773, he was appointed by the town Chairman of a Committee to inquire into certain proceedings of the magistrates, sitting in the Court of Sessions for the county, in the case of John Holland, a deputy sheriff or jailor, who had suffered the escape of Joseph Kelley, a prisoner in his custody; and the Court of Sessions, which included all the King's justices of the peace in the county, had undertaken to charge the damages upon the county, and apportioned the amount to the several towns. The claim against this town was £78.3.2; and in August this Committee was appointed and instructed "to inquire into the cause of the grant," and to confer with similar committees from other towns. In October following, the same Committee were further directed to petition the General Court on the subject. No redress, however, was obtained, and the controversy went on, till, on March 13th, 1775, the town voted that they would not pay it; and the matter was consequently merged and decided with the other controversies of the Revolution.

From March 1774 to March 1775, he was first Selectman and Town Clerk. During this year, several other important measures were adopted. In regard to representation in the legislature, which they had assiduously sought for several years, they voted not to *petition* for the *privilege* any longer, but in December they passed the following Resolution:

"That it is the opinion of this town that Representation is absolutely necessary to legal taxation, or legislation; and this town has for a number of years been taxed to the Province, and has had no voice in legislation, which is a great griev-



Æt 85 H.W. Smith Sculpt.

Jun.° Farrer

ance; and, in order to obtain redress, that the Selectmen do forward a petition and remonstrance to his Excellency our Governor, that we may enjoy those privileges which are essential to the British Constitution; and that they call upon the adjacent towns to adopt the like measures, and endeavor that the unrepresented towns come into similar measures throughout the Province." In January they chose a Delegate to the Provincial Congress, to meet at Exeter on the 25th, and elect Delegates for the Province to the Continental Congress, to meet at Philadelphia May 10th; and at the same time instructed their Delegate "to use his endeavors that the Province be put in a state of defence."

On the memorable 19th of April, 1775, when the alarm was given that the British had marched out of Boston towards Concord, he, with his neighbors, seized his musket and marched to meet them. They were without commissions, and without military organization, for all military as well as civil authority was then in the hands of the King's officers. Hearing, before they arrived at Concord, that the British had returned to Boston, well pursued, he returned home. In this town, the last precept issued "In His Majesty's Name," was the one calling the annual meeting in March 1775; and after taking up arms, the last vestige of royal authority soon ceased throughout the Province.

During this year Mr. F. received two commissions on the same day, one that of a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the other that of Major of the forces to be raised for the defence of the Province, with an urgent request that he would accept the civil office, that being the most difficult to fill, mainly on account of the lack of compensation, and of chances for promotion. This he did, and in a letter to a friend, under date of Nov. 27, 1834, he writes: "In the autumn of 1775, a Court of Common Pleas, and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, was organized, (of which I was a member[b]); and held their sessions at Amherst at the times appointed by law, from that time to the present. Some of the Courts were held with-

[b] Both Courts were held in the same week, Thursday being Sessions day; and the usage was for the Common Pleas judges to sit as magistrates in the Sessions Court.—Ed.

out the attendance of any one member of the Bar, at others two or three would attend.[c] But as business was as scarce as attorneys, there was little or no suffering for want of advocates to plead their causes, by any who had either occasion or inclination to litigation." Under what authority this was done, does not appear. The Provincial Congress at Exeter, and the Committee of Safety, who in the recess exercised the same powers, made both military and civil appointments during this year; and a county congress for Hillsborough, which convened at Amherst May 24th, and in which this town was represented till October 27th, may have done the same thing. The Provincial Congress early applied to the Continental Congress for advice in regard to the "mode of civil government." This, however, was not obtained till Nov. 3d. The elections, in conformity to it, were made early in December, and the new Convention met at Exeter Dec. 21. They adopted the temporary Constitution Jan. 5th, 1776, resolved themselves into a "House of Representatives," and chose twelve persons to constitute a distinct branch of the Legislature, under the name of a "Council." After this all public officers were appointed by the two Houses; and on the 24th of the same month they made one hundred and fifty-three civil[d] appointments, including twenty-nine judges; and among them, and probably the youngest on the list, was Mr. F., then twenty-eight years of age, appointed or confirmed as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, under the temporary Constitution. This judicial appointment, accompanied probably with a commission of the Peace, carried with it all the duties of a local magistracy for that part of the county, in both civil and criminal cases. The following letter, from a Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, may indicate something of the manner of doing this kind of business during the war.

GROTON, 15th July, 1780.

SIR—You have now in custody in your place one J. D., of this town, who is suspected of having been concerned in passing counterfeit money, and as his being sent into this Government may be

[c] Only three, Atherton, Champney, and Claggett, resided in the county, two of whom were Tories.—ED.

[d] And no military?

conducive of detecting others more attrociously guilty than himself, I shall take it as a favor that he may be sent by the person who delivers this. He shall be so well secured here, that he shall be liable to the justice of your State at any time.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

JAMES SULLIVAN.

Timothy Farrar, Esq.

From April 1778 to May 20, 1782, when he resigned, he was a member of the Convention for forming a new Constitution, and one of the committee to draft the instrument; and from 1779 he was one of *the memorable thirty-two councillors*, till the new Constitution went into operation, in June 1784, by which Judges were excluded from the Legislature.

In the midst of the war, Oct. 14, 1779, he married Anna Bancroft, daughter of Capt. Edmund Bancroft of Pepperell, and sister of the late Dr. Amos Bancroft of Groton. This connection was altogether respectable, appropriate and happy.

Capt. Bancroft was an independent and successful farmer, and also, like Dea. F., had been a member of the famous Middlesex Convention of August 30, 1774, of the Provincial Congress of 1776, and held divers other offices evincing the confidence of his fellow-citizens; while the daughter possessed all those personal attractions and accomplishments necessary for an affectionate and confiding wife, and a faithful and devoted mother.

A heavy affliction, however, awaited them in the loss of their first child, a lovely daughter of near five years of age. She was born March 1, 1785, and died on Saturday, Oct. 17, 1789. Notwithstanding the crushing severity of this discipline, they did not shut themselves up to inordinate grief, but rather, on the morrow, being the first day of the week, followed the submissive example of God's ancient servant, who, in similar circumstances, "arose and washed himself, and changed his apparel, and came unto the house of God, and worshipped." The stone that marks her resting-place, by the side of her uncle James, in the Hill burying-ground, bears this sorrowful, but hopeful inscription:

"Farewell, sweet child, we part in pain,
But we shall live to meet again."

About this time, in addition to the duties of his farm and the Judiciary, he was much interested in laying the foundations of the Academy,[e] of which the history has been given in another place; and in the measures for forming and adopting the Constitution of the United States, and organizing the Government under it. In March 1791, he was appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court. He sent in his resignation in 1796, but on the urgent and unanimous solicitation of the Governor and Council, afterwards withdrew it, and on Feb. 22d, 1802, was appointed Chief Justice of that court. Having determined, however, to leave that Bench as soon as satisfactory arrangements could be made, he did not accept the office, though he continued to preside in the Court till Judge Smith consented to take it. This was signified to him in the following letter:—

PETERBOROUGH, 2 August, 1802.

DEAR SIR—I have consulted with my friends in this place, and at length have determined to accept the office of Chief Justice for the present. I can truly say, that I have never, in the course of my life, formed a resolution with so much reluctance, and I feel as if I should repent it. I mention this, that I may avoid the charge of fickleness, in case I should soon quit it.

I am, with sincere esteem and regard,

Dear Sir, your friend and obedient servant,

Judge Farrar. JEREMIAH SMITH.

Judge Farrar finally resigned his seat in that Court in the succeeding April, and accepted a reappointment to the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas in his own county, where he presided till 1813.

In this Court, soon after this time, two incidents occurred, which are rendered interesting by reason of their connection with the most distinguished son of New Hampshire. Mr. Webster was a native of this county,[f] and in this Court received his first civil appointment, while a student at law, and here also made his first professional effort, immediately after he came to the Bar in 1805. The first was the occasion of the following letter to the Chief Justice:

[e] The original obligation, by which he and others bound their estates for the expense in 1787, is still in existence in his handwriting. See ante, p. 197.

[f] Merrimac county was not constituted till 1823.

Salisbury, July 12, 1804.

Timothy Farrar, Esq.:—Instances of favors conferred sometimes occur, in which it is not a little difficult to determine whether a respectful silence or an open acknowledgment is most likely to be well received by him who has obliged us. But though it may be uncertain whether we ought to *speak*, it is yet sometimes difficult to be *silent*, when *kind things* are done in a *kind manner*.

My honored father informed me, that on an expected vacancy in the Clerkship of the Court of Common Pleas in this County, you were pleased to mention my name to the Court as a candidate for that office. I should be happy, if on this occasion, I could express my gratitude in terms not likely to offend against the delicacy of your feelings. I confess I was gratified, as well as surprised, by this unexpected mark of distinction; particularly so, as I have not the honor of much acquaintance with you, and am destitute of many of those aids, which make young men known in the world, beyond the sphere of their personal friends.

Office and emolument have, as I hope, their just and no more than their just estimation in my mind; but aside from the consideration of these, and though I should never, in this case, possess them, the nomination will add something to my happiness, as I shall be the better pleased with myself, for having been thought worthy an office of trust and confidence by Judge Farrar.

I am, sir, with high respect,
your humble servant,
Daniel Webster.

Hon^ble^ Timothy Farrar, New Ipswich, N. H.

The second is related substantially in Loring's "Boston Orators," as follows:

At his first term, Mr. W. had no case for trial, that rendered it necessary for him to address the court, but he had an important motion to make, not in the order of the docket, for which he had made elaborate preparation. Not being familiar with the course of business, and having seen no favorable opportunity to introduce and argue his motion, after waiting the whole term, till the court stood on its adjournment, he rose, and stated to the court, that he had hoped for an opportunity to bring his motion before them, and had prepared himself to argue it, but that he now saw there was no time for the purpose. Nevertheless, he was unwilling to omit altogether acquainting the court with his case. With this introduction, he proceeded to make a short *statement* of the circumstances of his case, and the remedy for which he had proposed to call upon the court; but, at that stage of the business, he would not undertake to argue it, though he had prepared himself for the purpose.

When he had resumed his seat, the chief-justice, turning to his associates, remarked, in an undertone, which was, however, overheard, "That young man's *statement* is a most unanswerable argument," and immediately granted his motion. Mr. Webster has been frequently heard to remark that this incident has had a marked influence on his efforts in after life. It suggested to him the importance of clear statement, and the use of a plain style in discussion.

Mr. Webster imbibed in early youth, from his father, the highest degree of respect for Judge Farrar. Judge Farrar, the late Judge Jeremiah Smith, Col. Robert Means, and Col. John Orr, were among the citizens of the County whom Judge Webster most respected, and taught his son to respect. Of Judge Farrar, Mr. Webster has often said, that he never knew a Judge of a more calm, dispassionate, and impartial character—a better listener to a discussion—or a man more anxious to discover the truth, and to do justice. In these traits of character he thought him very much to resemble the late Chief Justice Marshall.

In reference to another trait of his character, it may be proper here to insert a remark of Mr. Webster's old instructor in the law, the late Thomas W. Thompson, for several years a Senator in Congress. Speaking of his firmness and courage under difficulties and opposition, Mr. Thompson remarked, that in case of clearly ascertained right and duty, he never knew a man that would march right up to the cannon's mouth and stand his ground in defiance of consequences, like Judge Farrar.

In 1813, on a reorganization of the Courts, the three counties of Rockingham, Strafford and Hillsborough were brought into one Common Pleas circuit, and Judge F. was appointed Chief Justice for the Eastern circuit. In 1816, on a political revolution, a different organization of the Courts was effected, in which he declined to enlist, and thereby retired from his connection with the Judiciary, after a continuous service of more than forty years.

In the mean time, he had been four times elected a member of the Board of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and in 1804 was appointed a Trustee of Dartmouth College, which office he sustained for over twenty years. While in this office, he and his associates had the honor of presenting a steady, persevering and successful opposition to the unconstitutional and oppressive legislation, that sought to subject the property and franchises of that Institu-

tion to the purposes of political partizanship; and of thereby vindicating and establishing, before the highest tribunal of the nation, the inviolability of the chartered rights of this and similar Institutions, for all coming time.[g] He was repeatedly nominated and urged to become a candidate for the Congress of the United States, and for Governor of this State; and in March 1817, was actually chosen, without his consent, to the State Legislature.[h] These honors he respectfully, but decidedly declined, and devoted himself exclusively to domestic occupations.

His surviving children, a son and three daughters, had now been emancipated, and all but the youngest had finally quit the paternal mansion. But a sorer bereavement awaited him in the irreparable loss of their excellent and benevolent mother. While on a visit to her third daughter, Anna, wife of the Rev. Joseph W. Clary, of Dover, she died suddenly, May 1, 1817, commending, in her dying breath, her absent and affectionate husband to the consolations of the Holy Spirit. She lies interred in the Cemetery at Dover, and beside her have since been laid her daughter Anna, her son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Clary, and two grand-children, William Clary and Horace Hall.

Thus, at the age of threescore years and ten, his home had become desolate, and its appurtenances, to him, useless. He had neither the assistants necessary to enable him to use them, nor the dependencies necessary to stimulate, by participating in, the enjoyment of them. It remained for him, therefore, to divest himself of all those material accumulations, which it had been the business of his life to make, for the support, employment, and happiness of his family, and which had now become mere incumbrances. This object was effected by degrees in the course of a few succeeding years.

He now divided his time among his descendants and friends, employing his leisure to feed and store his mind from books,

[g] Dartmouth College case. College *v.* Woodward, (9 Wheaton's Rep.)

[h] "The Hon. Timothy Farrar was chosen to represent the town in the General Court, who, after a very interesting and pathetic address to the town, declined serving."—[Town Records, March 11, 1817.

and blessing his children and grand-children with the counsels of wisdom, and the practical exhibition of that benignity, cheerfulness and enjoyment, which are the result and reward of a life of piety and virtue.

When the infirmities of age, and the desire of repose rendered journeying irksome to him, he took up his abode with his youngest daughter, Eliza, and her husband, Dr. Scripture of Hollis. Thus, narrowing his circle only as necessity suggested, resigning one source of pleasure and activity after another, not by the neglect or nonuser of any of his faculties, but only as power ceased, he gradually retired, not only without repining, but cheerfully and contentedly, to the cultivation, preservation and enjoyment of what remained, till the remaining purposes of his long, useful and happy life were accomplished. He never ceased to enjoy life himself, or to add to the enjoyment of others, while life lasted: uniformly practising those virtues that are the means of preserving and prolonging the faculties of body and soul, and affording an example of the calm and peaceful resignation, and Christian hope, with which, by the grace of God, the soul may watch and contemplate the certain and near approach of the last scene of life, and enter upon the realities of Faith beyond. About twenty years before his death, he had prefaced his last Will and Testament with these memorable and significant words, written with his own hand. "Daily reminded by the great age to which I have arrived, and the consequent infirmities of that period of life, of the mortality of my body, and that the time of my departure is at hand; and entertaining a good hope, through grace, of a better resurrection, and a glorious immortality, I do," &c.

He attained the age of one hundred and one years, seven months, and twelve days, surviving all his collegiate cotemporaries, and all the ante-revolutionary graduates of Harvard College—the one hundred and fifty-three officers of the civil list in 1776—the "memorable thirty-two Councillors" of the Revolution—and it is believed all his associates in the Convention for forming the first Constitution of 1784.

An unadorned marble block, by his grave, on Elder Path,

No. 1182, in Mount Auburn Cemetery, bears the following inscription:—

Hon. Timothy Farrar, LL. D.,
Born June 28, 1747.
For more than 40 successive years
from 1775,
he sustained the office of Judge
in the Supreme and Com. Pleas Courts
of the State of New Hampshire.
Blessed by a kind Providence
with a sound mind, health, honor,
and length of days,
he maintained with meekness and firmness,
the pure character
of his Christian profession;
with uniform kindness and tenderness,
the ties of conjugal and parental affection;
with impartial and enlightened justice,
the dignity of his official station.
Satisfied with long life, and worldly good,
and entertaining a good hope, through grace,
of a better resurrection,
and a glorious immortality,
on the 21st day of February, 1849,
he yielded up his soul
to God who gave it.

He was a just man, and feared God.
Alas, my Father!



Fletcher, Francis, b. in Concord; came about 1760; settled on the farm since owned by Dea. James Davis (N.D. 58), then, like the rest of that part of the town, an unbroken forest. He commanded a company in the militia for some years. He made one of the large number of our townsmen that was at the capture of Burgoyne, and lost a valuable horse while on that service. He died in 1797, æ. 62. His mother, widow Abigail Fletcher, died in this place in 1788, æ. 88. His ch.: Mary, b. 1761; Jonathan, b. 1764; Ephraim, b. 1766; Sarah, b. 1770; Joshua, b. 1772; Francis, b. 1775; Lydia, b. 1776.

Fletcher, Thomas, (s. of Francis of Concord, and brother of the above,) was here in 1754, and purchased of Abijah Foster the farm, now owned by Mr. Joseph Davis. The house is not now standing in which he resided. He was an industrious and wealthy farmer. In 1770 he commanded the only military company in town, numbering about one hundred rank and file. He d. March 17, 1811, æ. 82. His wife, Esther, d. 1812, æ. 83. Ch.: Thomas, b. 1760; Esther, b. 1762, d. 1783; Abigail, b. 1765; Anna, b. 1768; Benjamin, b. 1771.

Thomas m. Betsey Hoar 1788, who. d. 1802, æ. 38; he d. 1813, æ. 53.

Fletcher, Peter, brother of the foregoing, was here about 1762. His wife's name was Ruth. Ch.: Dorothy, b. 1763; Ruth, b. 1765; Peter, b. 1768; Ebenezer, b. 1770; David, b. 1772; Submit, 1774; James, 1778, d. 1778; Lydia, 1781.

Fletcher, Simeon, came here from Westford about 1765; his farm was the one now owned by Dr. Gibson, on which he was probably the first settler. He was instantly killed by the falling of the frame of Wilton meeting-house, which he was assisting to raise, Sept. 7th, 1773. Some of his descendants still reside in town.

Fletcher, Josiah, (son of Thomas.) He erected the house now owned by Mr. Joseph Davis, in which he kept a store and tavern. He carried on the Pearlash business for some years. He removed to Goshen, N. H.

By a first marriage he had two children. His wife Grace

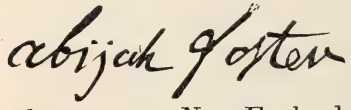
d. in 1789. He m. 2d, Rachel Walton, in 1790, by whom he had eight children.

Fletcher, John, b. in Concord, where he served his time with Joseph Adams at the cooper's trade. Came to this town about 1758; m. in 1759, Elizabeth Foster, dau. of Abijah Foster, the first settler, and she was the first female child born in town. He settled near what has been called the Hodgkin's corner, about half a mile southwest of the meeting-house where he built a house and planted an orchard. He was killed by the falling of a tree, near his own house, Jan. 14, 1763. The family were attracted to the spot by the peculiar noise made by a cat which came into the house. His ch. Joseph, b. 1763, d. when he was nineteen years old.

Fletcher, Ebenezer, (son of John,) b. 1762, m. Mary Cummings. Ch., Ebenezer, d. in Cornish; John, d. in Michigan; Polly, m. Peter Felt, d. in Illinois; Cummings d. at Enosburg, Vt.; Betsey, m. Ralph Roby, d. in Boston; Sally, now living in town; Nancy, m. Thomas Davis; Dexter, resides in Stoddard; Roby resides in town.

When Mr. F. was fourteen years old, he went to live with Samuel Cummings, who built and then owned the mills in Mill Village, where he remained two years, when, in 1777, he enlisted, as a fifer, in the regiment commanded by Col. Nathan Hale (of Rindge), and in Capt. Carr's company. Of this company Pelatiah Whittemore and Jeremiah Pritchard, both of this town, were lieutenants, and quite a number of the soldiers were also from this town; they were what were called three-years men. The regiment marched to Ticonderoga and for some time made a part of the garrison at that fort; but on the approach of Burgoyne, the American army retreated till they were overtaken at Hubbardston, where a sharp action took place, in which Mr. Fletcher was severely wounded and taken prisoner. After remaining with the British a few weeks, and partially recovering from his wounds, he contrived to escape, and after severe trials in the woods and among the mountains, without food or company, he reached the house of a friend, where he staid some days, till he was able to return

home. After he had sufficiently recovered from his wounds, he served the remainder of his time in the army, and was under Gen. Sullivan, in his campaign against the Indians in the Genessee country. After his return home, he purchased the mills of his father-in-law, and carried them on very successfully for a long period. His first wife died in 1812; he afterwards married a Mrs. Foster of Ashby, who still survives. Many years since, Mr. F. published a Narrative of his Captivity and Sufferings. It was well written, and passed through four editions; it is now a very rare book. He also left a MS. of a dozen pages, containing many facts relative to the early history of the town and the Revolution, and from these this article has principally been compiled. He died May 8, 1831, æ. 70 years. His wife d. 1812, æ. 53.



was from Ipswich; he was great grandson of Reginald Foster, who came to New England in 1638, and with his five sons settled at Ipswich. He was of a very respectable family of Exeter in England, and died at Ipswich in extreme old age.

Abijah Foster was born in 1710, and no doubt was sent here in the employ of the Ipswich Grantees. His was the first family which came here, and he must be regarded as the first settler in town,—but it is not so easy to fix the time of his advent. After a very thorough examination of the records of Ipswich, and almost everything that could throw any light on the subject, it would seem that his location here was in the spring of 1738. It is certain he was there in the fall of 1736, and was not there in the fall of 1738. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. He undoubtedly had his choice of a lot for a farm, and fixed on what was known for a long time as the Hills Farm, a considerable part of which is now occupied by Joseph Barrett, Esq. His house, which was built of logs, stood near the present Bank building; the old cellar hole was visible within a few years.

Mr. Foster was a man of an unsettled disposition; he disposed of his farm in 1750 to Joseph Bates, and removed to what was formerly known as the Fletcher Farm, now owned

by Mr. Joseph Davis; some vestiges of his cellar still remain. This farm he disposed of, in 1755, to Capt. Thomas Fletcher, and removed his family to the land now owned by Caleb Campbell. His house there, stood a few rods east of Mr. Campbell's barn; the site of it can still be traced.

Mr. Foster was in town in June 1758; but either in that or the succeeding year he enlisted in the army then employed in a campaign against the French and Indians; he was accompanied by his eldest son Ebenezer, the first child born in town, who was then about nineteen years old. While the army was encamped near Crown Point, they both took the small-pox, and died. His widow continued to reside in the house he last erected, for many years. She joined the Rev. Mr. Farrar's church in the great revival in 1786, and was baptized by immersion at her request. It is supposed she removed from town with her son Daniel.

Mr. Foster m. at Ipswich, Dec. 13, 1733, Mary Knowlton. Ch.: Mary, b. in Ipswich, Aug. 1736; Ebenezer, b. here probably in 1739, d. 1759; Elizabeth, b. probably in 1741, m. 1st, John Fletcher 1759,—2d, m. William Hodgkins; had six children, d. Feb. 27, 1800, æ. 60.

Samuel m. Tabitha Hodgkins; he built a small house in Mill Village; was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and d. in the service 1780. Daniel, was a soldier in the Revolution for three years; was a carpenter, and built the house now owned by Mrs. Obear; he removed, about 1802, to Pakersfield, now Nelson. Ephraim resided with his mother, but during the Revolution enlisted for three years—was brought home at the expense of the town, and soon after died. Hepsey, b. 1759, m. June 2, 1791, Isaac Appleton, d. 1839.

Fox, Timothy, (s. of John,) came here from Littleton in 1765, purchased lot No. 1, range 12, lying south of the present Bakehouse village, on which he erected a small house; but about 1770, he removed to the land where his grandson now resides [XII. 3.], the present residence of the family, which he afterwards built. He m. Abigail. Ch.

Timothy, b. 1764; Nabby, b. 1766, m. Edmund Briant, Jr.,

d. 1792; Jonathan, b. 1769; Peter, b. 1771; Samuel, b. 1773; John, b. 1774; Sarah, b. 1776; Lucretia, b. 1778, m. John Binney, d. 1841; Zedekiah, b. 1780; Lucy, b. 1782, m. —— Worcester of Stoddard. He d. 1827, æ. 86; she d. 1808.

Fox, Capt. Timothy, (s. of Timothy,) resided on the farm where his father had lived and died. For a number of years he commanded the South Company, was for a long period selectman, and often held other town offices. He possessed a very cool, discriminating judgment, which was often used for the benefit of his townsmen. He was a good farmer and an honest man. He m. in 1787, Ruth, dau. of Joseph Pollard. Ch.

Ruth, b. 1788, d. 1813; Mary, b. 1790, d. 1808; Clarissa, b. 1791, d. 1803; Nabby, b. 1798, m. John F. Hills; Timothy, b. 1795; Marinda, b. 1797, d. 1798; Rowena, b. 1799, m. Lewis Epps. Mrs. Ruth Fox d. 1801, æ. 34. Wife Sally, dau. of Samuel Bartlett, d. 1803, æ. 27. He m. in 1807 Hannah Flint, of Lincoln. Ch.: Catherine, b. 1808, d. 1811; Emily, b. 1809, m. Lieut. J. F. Miller, U. S. N., d. 1846; Ephraim F., b. 1814; George, b. 1816; Caroline H., b. 1819, m. James F. Miller.

Fox, Timothy, (son of Capt. Timothy,) b. 1795, was well educated, and spent the earlier part of his life in teaching; he afterwards traded for several years in the Barrett store, at "Mechanics' Corner," as it was sometimes called; and in 1837, he, with his brother-in-law, Lewis Epps, and one or two others, purchased a township in Iowa, most of the early settlers of which went from this town. It is now the thriving town of Denmark, near Fort Madison. He m. Elizabeth Smith of Peterborough.

John Gowing, (or Going,) from Reading, came here during the Revolution, and purchased the farm near Mill Village, owned by John Brooks. He d. 1805. æ. 87. His only son John, resided on the same place; he d. 1831, æ. 78, and had one son, Noah, who now lives on the paternal farm.

THE GOULD FAMILY.

The Goulds, who were among the early settlers of the town, came from Chelmsford. Their connection with the families who first came to this country, has not been distinctly traced, though there is little doubt that they were derived from Zaccheus Gould of Boxford. The family has been somewhat remarkable for habits of unusual sedateness, and for quiet, unwearied industry; which may account for their great longevity.

Gould, Adam, with his wife, came here very soon after the first settlement of the town, and lived in a house built by Col. Kidder on one of his lots on the Kidder mountain, near the old Peterborough road, where they seemed to act as shepherds over the cattle in the mountain pastures. They were probably somewhat advanced in life at the time of their removal, as they left behind them two sons, Abraham and Abijah, who never lived with them in New Ipswich. He was exempted from taxes for several years before his death. On account of their patriarchal age, and as they lived as it were alone in the world, they were usually designated by the names of Adam and Eve. She died in 1790, and he probably went to his sons soon after.

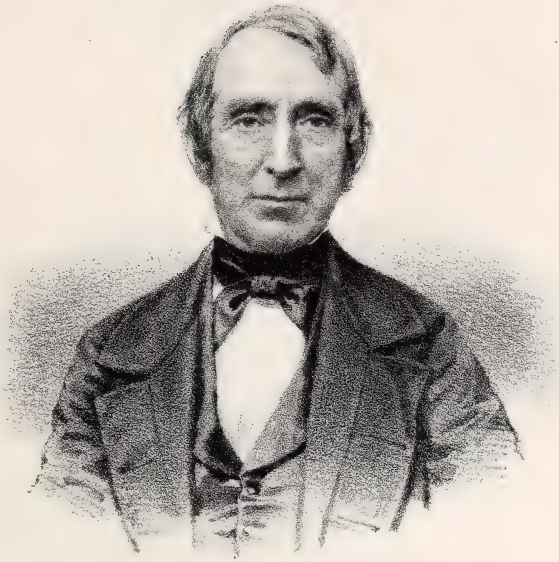
Gould, Benjamin, of Chelmsford, was brother of Adam. He was born 1695, m. Sarah Parkhurst 1722. His ch. 1. Benjamin, b. 1723, d. 1742, æ. 19; 2. Ebenezer, b. 1726, d. 1816, æ. 90, lived in Chelmsford; 3. Sarah, b. 1728, m. —— Hill, of Merrimac, d. 1817, æ. 89; 4. Mary, b. 1720, d. 1736; 5. Simeon; 6. Reuben, b. 1736, d. 1809, æ. 72, lived in Westford; 7. Lydia, b. 1738, m. Asa Duren, and afterwards — Fletcher, d. 1822, æ. 84; 8. Nathaniel; 9. Mary, b. 1746, m. Reuben Duren, d. 1823, æ. 77, lived in Billerica. The seven children

who passed the age of childhood, lived to the average age of 82 years.

Gould, Simeon, b. Aug. 17, 1733, came to New Ipswich before 1760, and settled on a farm in the northern range (N. D. 40), a part of which afterwards fell within the limits of Temple. He several times volunteered during the Revolution, and was an officer in a company which was engaged at the capture of Burgoyne. He died in 1827, æ. nearly 94. He m. 1st. Elizabeth Pike; their ch. 1. Simeon, b. 1761, m. Sarah Lane of Bedford, and settled in Stoddard, where he was an influential citizen and very worthy man; 2. John; 3. Sarah, b. 1766, m. —— Bigelow of Plymouth, Vt.; 4. Betty, b. 1768, m. Peter Darby of Plymouth, Vt.; 5. Margaret, b. 1770, m. Moses Start, and removed to Enosburg, Vt.; 6. Ambrose, b. 1772, m. 1st, Susan Farley of Hollis,—2d, widow Lawrence; 1. Polly, b. 1774, m. Dea. S. Farley of Hollis. His wife Elizabeth d. 1779, æ. 44; he m. 2d, Rachel, widow of John Cutter.

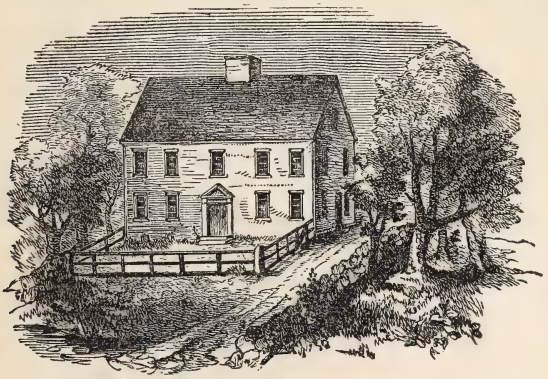
John Gould, (s. of Simeon,) was b. 1763, and lived on the same farm with his father. He m. Susan, dau. of Reuben Kidder. Their ch. were John, and Reuben Kidder. He once volunteered towards the close of the Revolutionary war, when quite a young man, and is the only man now living, of the revolutionary soldiers from this town. He was a carpenter by trade. His son John learned the trade of a cabinet maker, and long carried on that business in the middle of the town. He was for many years the town sexton, and kept a valuable record of the deaths which occurred. He m. Eliza Ann, dau. of Francis Appleton of Dublin, and had a son and a daughter. Both he and his wife died 1840. Reuben K. lives with his father on the old homestead.

Gould, Ambrose, (s. of Simeon,) first learned the trade of a carpenter, and at the same time acquired an unusually good education. He soon entered into trade, and kept store in Billerica, Greenfield, Mason, Hollis and Manchester, and was a highly-valued citizen. He was passionately fond of music, and a skilful performer.





Gould, Nathaniel, (son of Benjamin,) came to town at the same time with his brother Simeon, and settled on a lot diagonal to his (N. D. 43). He served the town in the capacity of constable and surveyor, and among other offices was appointed by a vote of the town to "raise the tune on the Sabbath," at a time when it was the custom to line, or "deaconize" the hymn. He was one of the first persons in town who could read music, and took a prominent part as a performer and also as an instructor of psalmody during his life. He was an exemplary member of the church, and died 1808, æ. 67. He m. Hannah Shed of Chelmsford; she d. 1828, æ. 85. They had no children, but adopted his nephew, Nathaniel Gould Duren.



Nathaniel Gould Duren, (now N. D. Gould,) the son of Reuben and Mary Duren, was born in that part of Chelmsford which is now Bedford. His father was a resolute and enterprising man, of an inventive mind, and was distinguished, in his vicinity, as a contractor for building meeting-houses and other large structures. He received a premium for a model of a bridge over the Merrimac at Pawtucket Falls, against many competitors. It was constructed of a single arch, the first of the kind, so far as known, in this country, and was regarded by most persons, at the time, as a wild scheme. He succeeded however, in erecting it. He was engaged in the pursuit of the British from Concord, and brought home some trophies, which were long retained in the family. His mother was sister of

Simeon and Nathaniel Gould. At the age of ten years he rode on horseback, behind his uncle, from Bedford to New Ipswich, and engaged in farming. From his earliest years he displayed a fondness for penmanship, so that his father furnished him with a low desk, when quite a child, at which he might amuse himself in imitating letters; and one of the leading events of his life was, to see his own name written in German text by the family physician, Dr. Amariah Preston, which he copied times without number. As a teacher of penmanship, no man has probably had more experience; and as an ornamental penman he has no superior. At the same time he, in common with a large family of brothers, evinced unusual taste and talents for music. He procured in succession all the musical instruments that were then in vogue, and made himself master of them. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching, and from that time spent his winters in teaching grammar, music and writing schools. He was probably the most distinguished teacher in the latter branches in New Hampshire and the neighboring parts of Massachusetts, until 1819, when he removed to Boston. He there devoted himself exclusively to teaching in these two departments for thirteen years, and had the field almost entirely to himself. Afterward he taught in New York and vicinity for ten years more, since which time he has devoted himself exclusively to ornamental penmanship; and the rapidity and elegance of his execution, at his advanced age, is truly surprising.

During the thirty years of his residence in town, no man was more engaged in the affairs of the town, or had more completely the confidence of his townsmen. He sustained nearly every office in their gift, and was appointed to conduct their most intricate affairs. In 1812 he was chosen one of the deacons of the church. As a teacher, it may be sufficient to say of him, that of the 60,000 pupils which, according to his computation, have at different times been under his care, no one ever meets him or speaks of him but with grateful recollections. He exerted a decided influence in favor of temperance and religion, at a time when musicians, almost without exception, were tipplers and scoffers. And he was the first in New England, so far as is ascertained, who practised

upon the idea, now so universal, that little children could be successfully taught to sing. He first attempted it in the Sunday school, in 1818, and soon after in private instruction. It was a matter of no little difficulty at first to obtain pupils, and it was chiefly by the strategem of amusing the children at his writing schools, by practising songs with them during a half-hour's intermission, and then inviting the parents to a sort of exhibition at the close of the quarter, that he finally forced the conviction of the feasibility of the idea, so as to feel assurance to advertise for a juvenile singing-school, to be taught from the black-board. This he did in the year 1824, and soon had numerous schools in Boston and vicinity. Other teachers afterwards entered this department; but he was extensively engaged, as a pioneer, in and around the principal cities of New England, New York and New Jersey.

He married Sally, dau. of Amos Prichard, 1801. Their ch. are: 1. Nathaniel Perley, b. Nov. 6, 1803, d. Mar. 22, 1804. 2. Augustus Addison, b. April 23, 1805, prepared for college at New Ipswich, grad. Harvard College 1825—taught two years in Maryland, studied medicine with Drs. James Jackson and Walter Channing in Boston, where he is now a practitioner of medicine; is Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—of the American Philosophical Society, and of various Scientific Societies; m. Harriet Cushing Sheafe and has had nine children. [In 1806, N. G. D. took the family name of his uncle.] 3. Charles Duren, b. Feb. 2, 1807, bookseller in Boston; m. 1, Sophia Lincoln,—2, Sarah B. Wheeler. 4. Mary Ann, b. April 4, 1809, m. Elisha T. Coolidge of Cincinnati. 5 and 6. Two children, b. in 1813, d. in infancy. 7. Elizabeth Freeman, b. May 5, 1816, m. Joshua Lincoln of Boston. 8. Sarah, b. Sept. 22, 1818, d. July 25, 1820.

Gibbs, Benjamin, was here in 1761; resided in the south part of the town, near Whittemore Hill. He m. Elizabeth Dutton in 1763; had no ch. He d. 1805, æ. 92.

Hall, Rev. Richard, the successor of Mr. Farrar and second Pastor of the church, was born at Mansfield, Con., in August, 1784. His parents afterwards removed to New Haven, Vt.,

where he received his early education. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1808, with reputation, and immediately elected a tutor in that Institution. Afterwards he pursued his preparatory studies for the ministry at the Theological Institution at Andover till March 12, 1812, when he was ordained Pastor of this church. In August of the same year, he married Lucy, the second daughter and third child of Judge Farrar, who was born Dec. 6, 1789. Their children were,

1. Richard, b. July 1, 1815, d. Dec. 31, 1815. 2. Richard, b. Aug. 6, 1817, grad. Dart. Coll. 1847, missionary in Minesota. 3. Horace, b. April 6, 1819, grad. Dart. Coll. 1839. The following year he was Principal of the Academy at Hampton, N. H., and in the fall of 1840 he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover; but in the ensuing spring accepted an invitation to take charge of the Academy at South Berwick, where he died of typhus fever Feb. 27, 1842. "His standing and character in College, and his success as a teacher afterwards, gave sure indications of future eminence and usefulness."[a] 4. William, b. March 11, 1812, d. June 15, 1845; interred here. 5. Lucy Farrar, b. Jan. 1, 1823.

Mr. Hall was a man of decision and energy; his labors were abundant and much blessed.[b] Possessed of a superior intellect, and governed by a high sense of moral obligation, he gave himself, with singleness and assiduity, to his ministry. He cultivated his mind, and made it bear upon every department of his office. He brought to his public performances the matter of theology with great accuracy of language, precision of statement, power of argumentation, pertinency, form and honesty of application. In ecclesiastical affairs he was an able counsellor and a firm executor. He had influence among his brethren and the churches of Christ. His opinions contributed to give weight to their deliberations and effect to their decisions. The church under his care was almost constantly receiving accessions, and was among the foremost in pious and benevolent exertions. During a period of unusual religious excitement among his people, in the winter and spring

[a] Boston Recorder, 1842.

[b] N. H. Repository, 1846; Boston Recorder, 1825.

of 1822, the excessive labors, induced by his desire to meet the constantly increasing demands for the light and consolations of the Gospel, broke down his vigorous constitution, and his health utterly failed. A robust frame was suddenly struck in a vital part. While addressing an Ordaining Council at Bradford, in May, he was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, which immediately terminated his active services as a minister, and gradually wore out his life. Thus cut down in the midst of his strength, for two years he languished under the accumulating pain and debility of hopeless disease and coming death, oppressed by the increasing wants of a helpless family, (the oldest son passing from four towards seven years of age,) but comforted and supported by the hopes of the Gospel. In the last stages of his disease, by the assistance of a beloved brother, he was enabled to reach the home of his youth, the quiet dwelling of his parents, at New Haven, Vt., and there, on 13th day of July, 1824, he died in peace and hope,—and there, in affliction and solitude, attended only by strangers, the feeble mother of his helpless children buried him, and placed over his grave the only existing monument to his memory. He was an able and faithful, and for the length of his service, only ten years, one of the most successful of Christian ministers.

His particular friend, classmate and room-mate, through college and at the seminary, Rev. Joseph W. Clary, married his wife's sister, Anna; and as their families have since become one, the remnants of which are here, this seems to be the place for some account of them.

Mr. Clary was born at Rowe, Mass., Nov. 21, 1786. His parents afterwards removed to Hartford, N. Y. He was ordained at Dover, May 6, 1812, and married Sept. 1, 1813. His wife was born here Nov. 22, 1791, and died at Dover, Feb. 15, 1825.[c] Children:

1. Joseph Ward, b. June 28, 1815. 2. Timothy Farrar, b. April 24, 1817, grad. Dart. Coll. 1841; minister Thetford, Vt. 3. Edward Warren, b. Nov. 6, 1819, m. Charlotte Russell, Aug. 17, 1847; d. at Holyoke June 16, 1852, leaving a

[c] Funeral Sermon, by Rev. F. Burt of Durham.

daughter. 4. Anna Farrar, b. Feb. 6, 1822. 5. William, b. Jan. 1824; d. Feb. 15, 1826.

The surviving heads of these two families, Mr. Clary and Mrs. Hall, intermarried June 6, 1826. In 1828 he left Dover, and was soon after settled at Cornish, where he died April 13, 1835. Their children are,

1. Eliza Farrar, b. at Dover, March 28, 1827; George, b. at Cornish, April 23, 1829, grad. Dart. Coll. 1852.

As Mr. Clary never was himself an inhabitant of this town, an extended notice of his character would be inappropriate in this place.

Hartwell, Ephraim, was born in that part of Concord now Lincoln, but came here from Princeton about 1782; he purchased, of Josiah Rogers, the house now owned by Mrs. Barr, as also a store which stood at the west end of the house. He entered into trade, which he pursued with energy and success for about thirty years. His public spirit and enterprize made him popular, and he was elected to many important offices; he was candidate for Senator for several years, and often held town offices. He was an early and constant friend to the Academy; and it was owing to his energy that several kinds of manufactures were introduced here. He owned the Scythe factory on the South road; the first Linseed Oil mill, where the Factory in Bank village now stands. He had Pearlash works near his house; was one of those most deeply interested in the turnpike, as also in some other enterprizes. He d. 1816, æ. 70; his wife d. 1820, æ. about 70. He m. Mary Brown of Waltham; they had one child, Mary, who m. Caleb Bellows of Walpole, who had twelve children, of which one, Laura, resided here, and m. Dr. James Barr, for so many years the principal physician in town.

Heald, Timothy, was born in Concord, where his ancestors had resided for several generations. He was here before 1750. His name often occurs in the Proprietors and afterwards in the town records. He was for many years, Clerk, and was chairman of nearly every committee for laying out roads or respecting land claims. He resided in the east part

of the town, on the line of Mason, on what was afterwards the Pierce Place; he removed to Maine about 1770. Ch. Timothy, b. 1749; John, b. 1751; Sibyl, b. 1755; Jonas, b. 1757; Josiah, b. 1759. A Josiah Heald, probably brother to the above, was here in 1754, and also resided on the Pierce place.

Heald, Thomas, (brother of the above) was here when a young man, probably soon after his brother; for some years they seemed to have held their property together, but about 1770 Thomas purchased Timothy's share, and, a few yeras after, erected the old tavern house, now owned by Mr. Sam'l Estabrooks. He was a man of good abilities and education. At the alarm consequent on "Concord fight," he was commander of the militia, and displayed much energy on that occasion, and undoubtedly took the direction of the large force that went from town. He probably returned after a few days service. In 1776 he commanded a company from this town and the vicinity, at the time Ticonderoga was taken, and the next year was at the head of a company at the capture of Burgoyne, and was soon after appointed a colonel. It is believed he commanded quite a body of troops which went to Coos, on an alarm during the war.

His wife, Sibyl, d. 1788. He d. Aug. 20, 1806, æ. 73. Ch. Thomas, b. 1768; Simeon, b. 1773, d. 1774; Nathan, b. 1775; Simon, b. 1777, d. 1779; Jonas, b. 1780. He m. 2d, in 1788, Delia Blanchard. Ch. Gilman, b. 1790; Sibyl, b. 1792; Polly, b. 1796; a son b. 1800, now living in town. His widow afterwards m. Dea. James Chandler, and d. 1845, æ. 86.

Thomas Heald, the son of Col. Thomas Heald by wie Sibyl ———, was b. at N. Ipswich, March 31, 1768, grad. at D. Col. 1794; studied law with Jonathan Fay, Esq., of Concord, Mass., and was admitted to the bar about 1800; about 1797 he went to the West Indies, to manage some commercial affairs, and in 1798 was appointed a Lieutenant in the United States Army; was captain of a troop of cavalry at Concord. He remained in the practice of law at Concord till about 1813, when he moved to or near Montpelier, Vt., and thence to

Blakely, Ala., where he was appointed Clerk, and subsequently Judge of the Supreme Court, and died July, 1821.

He m. Elizabeth, the dau. of Jonathan Locke, Esq., of Ashby, Dec. 1800, by whom he had five children. His widow m. Elijah Newhall of New Ipswich, and d. May, 1843. Mr. Newhall d. Aug. 1851.

Mr. Heald was a man of more than ordinary talents, maintained a fair rank at the bar, was of a jovial disposition, and was very humorous in his social habits, and somewhat famed for his wit among his brethren of the Greenbag.

Heywood, Samuel, came from Concord and built the house now occupied by John Preston, Esq., where he kept a public house for several years. He d. 1790; his wf. d. same year. Ch. James, Samuel, Timothy and Betsey.

Hills, David, a native of Wrentham, came here about 1772. He purchased the farm then owned by Joseph Bates, the most of which is now occupied by Joseph Barrett, Esq., the balance is covered by houses and shops, or used as gardens. He built the house now owned by John T. Stephens, and used a part of it for a store for some thirty years. In 1775, when the Committee of Inspection for the town, undertook to regulate the prices of goods, they accused Mr. H. of not fully complying with the letter of their regulations, and a sharp controversy followed; the committee published him in the papers, and Mr. H. rejoined. A copy of this correspondence may be found in the Revolutionary chapter.

In "Sabine's History of the Loyalists" Mr. H. is put down as a tory; this is an error. He is said to have been at first rather adverse to the proceedings of the Patriots, and as he was naturally an independent man, the doings of the committee no doubt seemed to him very oppressive and dictatorial.

Mr. H. was a man of no little genius. In supplying himself with water, he resorted to a most successful expedient. He reasoned thus: if my neighbor at the top of the hill, obtains water by digging sixty feet, why may not I obtain the same by running a shaft into the *side* of the hill till I reach the same point. He acted upon the obvious conclusion, and

made a horizontal well, which not only supplied a perpetual stream to his house without the trouble of drawing, but afforded a most ample and capital cellar for the storage of butter, cheese and other articles from both heat and cold. He constructed a scraper, and a left-handed plough, so as to be able to plough down hill in constructing the road from his house to the old Academy. He was a most excellent farmer, and employed many processes in ditching and manuring, which were altogether in advance of his fellow-townsmen. His fruit was of the best kind, and never failed; and it is quite remarkable that he employed a process for preserving the trees from canker worms, which was tantamount to the only effectual one now employed, and is good evidence of his careful observation and ingenuity. He led the stream, which ran down the road in the early part of the year, to each of his trees, and dug a trench so as to encircle each one with water—thus at the same time watering the tree and protecting it from worms.

He carried on Potash Manufacturing, in a building that stood where the bank does now, the offal of which he made subservient to his farming processes. As a tradesman, he was exact to a proverb. For many years before his death he was affected with shaking palsy. He d. in 1815, æ. 79. By his first wife, Hannah [Fales,] who d. 1777, æ. 30, his ch. were Martha, m. Wm. Hall; Hannah, m. John Wheeler, parents of Rev. John Wheeler, President of the University of Vermont; Mary, m. Noah Bartlett; Meletiah, d. 1778. He m. a 2d time in 1779, —— ——, and she d. 1803, æ. 48. Ch. Sarah, m. William Hall; John Fales; David; Meletiah; Susannah and Jabez; several of his ch. died young. His third wife was the widow of Capt. Abijah Smith, and d. in 1815, æ. 71.

Hills, John Fales, (son of David) b. 1780, succeeded his father in his farming and trading concerns. His store was at first on the spot where the house of Joseph Barrett, Esq. now stands, but was removed to the opposite side of the way and was long occupied by Sampson Fletcher. He commenced the brick house above alluded to, but died before its completion in 1819, æ. 39. Like his father, he was prosperous in

business, scrupulously exact in his dealings, strongly wedded to his opinions, and unyielding whenever he considered his rights in any way invaded; hence his legal claims were never allowed to remain unsatisfied or at least untried. He m. Abigail, dau. of Capt. Timothy Fox, and afterwards Esther Arnold, of Westminster, Vt., and had several children.

Hills, Jabez, (son of David) went to live with his brother-in-law, William Hall, Esq., of Rockingham, Vt. as a clerk. In addition to the other characteristics of his father and brother, he has been remarkable for his recluse and taciturn habits, which he has practised from early life. He is seldom persuaded to partake of food with others, never rides, never speaks when words can be avoided, and wears the same outer apparel for years in succession. Hence he is extensively known as "Jabez, the Hermit." In addition to his ordinary trade, he formerly acted in a small way, as exchange broker. By perseverance and economy, he has accumulated a large property, and is now a sort of private banker.

Holden, Samuel, (s. of Samuel,) came from Concord 1763–4, in company with Reuben Hosmer, whose sister Sally he married, and Nathaniel Melvin, who also married another sister. They all settled near the southeast corner of the town, south and east of the Whittemore Hill. Their children were,

1. Samuel, who still lives on the homestead, one of the oldest men in town, and quite an active man; 2. Reuben; 3. Sally, m. John Knowlton, d. 1841, æ. 65; 4. Betsy.—He d. 1820, æ. 79, and his wife about the same time.

Holden, Reuben, (s. of Samuel,) lived on the farm with his father; m. Hannah, dau. of Amos Prichard. Their ch. were,

1. Ira Samuel, resides at New Orleans; 2. Amos Prichard, merchant at Cincinnati; 3. Edward Hosmer, m. Dorcas, dau. of Joseph Cragin, and lived the successor of his father on the farm, an enterprising, pious and highly respected young man, d. 1842, æ. 31; 4. Eliza Ann; 5. Reuben Andrews, merchant at Cincinnati. The three elder brothers have been successful in business, and are among the substantial citizens in the cities where they reside.



Benj[a] Hoar (s. of Benjamin,) came here from Littleton, when there were but three settlers in the place. This was probably as early as 1742; he did not bring his wife till some years afterwards. His farm was on the "country road," east of the river, and was afterwards owned by Mr. Jonas C. Champney. He was the first blacksmith, and his shop stood on the south side of the road, nearly opposite his house. He was also the first innholder, being mentioned as such in the records in 1753, and was probably the first captain of the military company; he was certainly in office in 1754. Capt. H.[a] may be considered, for its first half century, as one of the most important and useful men of the town. He was born in that part of Concord now forming part of Lincoln, in 1717. While a child, his father (who was afterwards one of the proprietors of this town,) removed to Littleton. The family are descended from a wealthy banker of London, who came to this country before 1640. He had a son John, who became a lawyer

[a] Mr. H. once told the late Benjamin Champney, that when he first came here salmon were very plenty; and that one morning he shot one under the bridge, near his house, of such length as to reach from his hip to the ground.

of distinction and settled in Concord about 1660. Benjamin Hoar m. at Concord Anna Brooks. Children,

Benjamin, b. 1750, d. 1752; Benjamin, 2d., b. 1753, d. same year; Anna, b. 1754, d. 1755; Rhoda, b. 1756; Jotham, b. 1757; Anna, 2d., b. 1760; Benjamin, 3d., b. 1762; Phebe, b. 1765. Capt. Hoar d. Feb. 14, 1799; and his wife d. five days afterwards, æ. 84.

Hoar, Jotham, (s. of Benjamin,) m. Mary ——; they had ten children born here between 1787 and 1805, when he removed to Peterborough. He was captain of the South Company, and afterwards major of the regiment.

How, Ichabod, b. in Marlborough,—was here as early as 1754. Ch. Jonathan, b. 1760; Melicent, b. 1762,—he resided on the Nicholas place, (49 N. D.) and removed to Maine previous to the Revolution.

How, Isaac, b. in Marlborough, was a brother of Ichabod, and came here about 1760; resided on the place occupied by S. C. Wheeler (59 N. D.); had a tolerable education; was town clerk, and often held other offices. He was an ardent patriot. Rev. Samuel Webster of Temple, writing to the New Hampshire Committee of Safety, in June, 1775, says:— "I mentioned to you Mr. Isaac How, of New Ipswich, as a person I imagined suitable to be appointed Quarter-master of Col. Reed's regiment. I have since seen Mr. How, and find he is willing to take the place, of which I was doubtful, when I found that the wages were only three pounds per month. If you have not appointed one before this reaches you, I hope you will bear him in mind. He is, I think, a person of very good capacity and property; has already been in the army, and has, as he tells me, the approbation of Col. Reed. He is of fair character, and much used to public business."

Mr. H. served as Adjutant in this regiment till it was disbanded; and occasionally in other situations during the war. He m. Sibyl ——. Children,

Vashti, b. 1763; Sarah, b. 1764; Isaac, 1767; Joseph, b. 1769, d. 1772; Sibyl, b. 1772; Susannah, b. 1774; Joseph, b.

1776; Sylvanus, b. 1779; Jonathan, b. 1781; Asa, b. 1784. Isaac and Joseph settled in town; Jonathan is a printer in Boston. Mr. Isaac How d. 1799, æ. 66. Isaac 2d, d. 1824, æ. 57.

Jones, Jonas, came here from Shrewsbury in 1790; he had ten children, five of whom accompanied him.

When but ten years of age, Mr. J. went with his father, (Capt. Ephraim Jones of Concord,) to the conquest of Louisburg, which took place in 1746. In the next French war he was an under officer in the expedition to capture Crown Point, and was much engaged in the scouting parties common in that war. The writer has often heard him relate his exploits. When at the head of about a dozen men, in the depth of a northern winter, they traversed the mountains about Lake George, making their beds of hemlock boughs, after treading down the snow; while a solitary sentinel took a tour of two or three miles along the track they had made, to see if they were pursued by Indians. In their excursions, their food was limited to raw salt pork and hard bread. At one time he captured a Frenchman, whose gun he retained during his life; he also preserved as a curiosity a piece of rind from the pork which had been served out to them as rations. It was said to have come from Germany, and may have been the skin of a wild boar; it was, at least, as thick as sole-leather. In one of the battles there, a bullet passed through his knapsack, but was stopped by the pork rind. Mr. J. through life was an intelligent and energetic man; his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, in Ashby, in 1817, at the age of 81. He was buried in the old burying-ground by the side of his wife Abigail (Hartwell,) who died in 1809, æ. 65. He was the fourth in descent from John Jones, who settled at Concord before 1650. Ch.

Lucy, b. 1764; Jonas and Ephraim, b. 1765; Richard Hall, b. 1767; Hepsy, b. 1770; Stephen, b. 1775; Henry, b. 1777; Isaac, b. 1780; Peter.

THE KIDDER FAMILY,

IN ENGLAND.

From researches that have been made, it has been ascertained that this may be called one of the ancient families of England. It is certain that for several centuries a respectable family of the name is found to have resided in the old quiet agricultural village of Maresfield, or as it was more anciently written, Marsfielde, which is situated in the county of Sussex, about seventy miles from London. Some account relating to a transfer of land there, dated as early as 1270, in which the name of Kydder is a party, is said to be still extant. But if tradition is to be relied on, they are of the stock of ancient Britons, and existed as a family previous to the incursions of the Romans, Danes, or Saxons, and that they were not disturbed in the possession of their lands at the conquest. In some of the early documents the name is stated to be written Kyddwr: this would indicate a Welch, or more properly, ancient British lineage. The late investigations of English and French historians seem to warrant the belief that but a small part of the latter race either fled or were driven into Wales; and a strong probability exists that the more quiet and peaceful were allowed to remain and cultivate their lands in quietness. Of the derivation of the name much uncertainty exists. Kyd in Welch means a town on a hill,—and dwr a small river or brook; while in Saxon, Kidder means a dealer in grain. Some changes seem to have been made in writing the name at different periods; as early as about 1500, it was written Kydder—this spelling was retained for over a century; in the Cambridge Church Records, as early as 1656, it was written Kiddar.

Although the name has been found in different parts of Eng-

land, and at one time in Ireland, it is now well ascertained that previous to 1500, all of the name who were then on the earth were residing at Maresfield. But soon after that time, a considerable emigration of them took place to some parts of the adjacent county of Kent, and one family to London.

A family of the name seem to have taken up their abode in the city of Canterbury, where there is a will on record, dated 1543, made by one of them, in which he distributes his property to his children, who were tradesmen of that city. The post-office was held by this family for over a century. Some of the descendants were living in that vicinity within a few years, but they are now extinct.

There were, a few years since, two or three families living in London; they were the descendants of Gilbert Kidder, who was born at Maresfield about 1670, and came to London before 1700. A wealthy branch flourished for near two hundred years at Lewes in Sussex, and one family were long seated at East Grinstead, in that vicinity, and here was the birth place of the patriarch of the American family.

There has been a family residing in Kent for several generations, of which some respectable gentlemen are now living, and are supposed to be the only males bearing the name in England.

Vincent Kidder was son of George Kidder, and emigrated to London about 1630; he was a silversmith. He joined the Parliament forces under Cromwell, and went to the reduction of Ireland,—was a successful and brave officer,—attained the rank of major,—had a grant of near one thousand acres of land 10th of July, 1668, situate in the county of Kilkenny,—married Ellen, daughter of Adam Loftus and grand-daughter of Sir Adam Loftus. She was descended from Edward III., King of England, 1327–1377. His second son Vincent was a lieutenant in Capt. Cottingham's company at the battle of the Boyne 1690, afterwards a colonel, and was appointed assay-master for proving the standard of the gold and silver articles made in Dublin. A picture of him is still to be seen in the Goldsmith's Hall. A curious engraving of the Major is now in the possession of the writer, representing him in the military costume of that period, and the face bears a strong resem-

blance to some of the name now living in this vicinity. His grandson Thomas resided in London, where he was a member of the common council, and in the employ of the East India Company. He was an antiquary, and wrote several letters to a namesake in this country, giving an account of the family, from which much of the above has been derived. He died in 1824, and was buried in the old churchyard at Maresfield at his request, although none of his direct relatives for three generations had been interred there.

The most distinguished of the family was Richard Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was born in 1633, at East Grinstead, the birth-place of the American immigrant, of whom he was a kinsman. His father was a reputable landholder in that parish. He was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he was admitted a sizer in 1649; was Rector of St. Martin's, London, Prebend of Norwich 1681, Dean of Peterborough 1689, and in 1691 was made Bishop of Bath and Wells. He perished in the great gale, Nov. 27, 1703; being with his wife at prayers in their chamber in the Bishop's palace at Wells, one of the chimneys, driven by the fury of the tempest, fell through the roof and buried them in the ruins.

He was a talented, warm-hearted Christian; his writings have been for more than a century and a half a text-book to the theologian, and a solace to the inquiring Christian; they will ever remain an evidence of a mind that was far in advance of its day in true practical Christianity. He left two daughters, Ann, who died unmarried, and was buried by his side; Susannah, who married Sir Richard Everard, Bart., and was one of the early Governors of North Carolina. They both resided and died in Virginia, where their descendants, who are among the most distinguished families, still reside. Among them are Richard Kidder Meade, a well-known member of Congress; and Bishop Meade, the head of the Episcopal Church in that State.

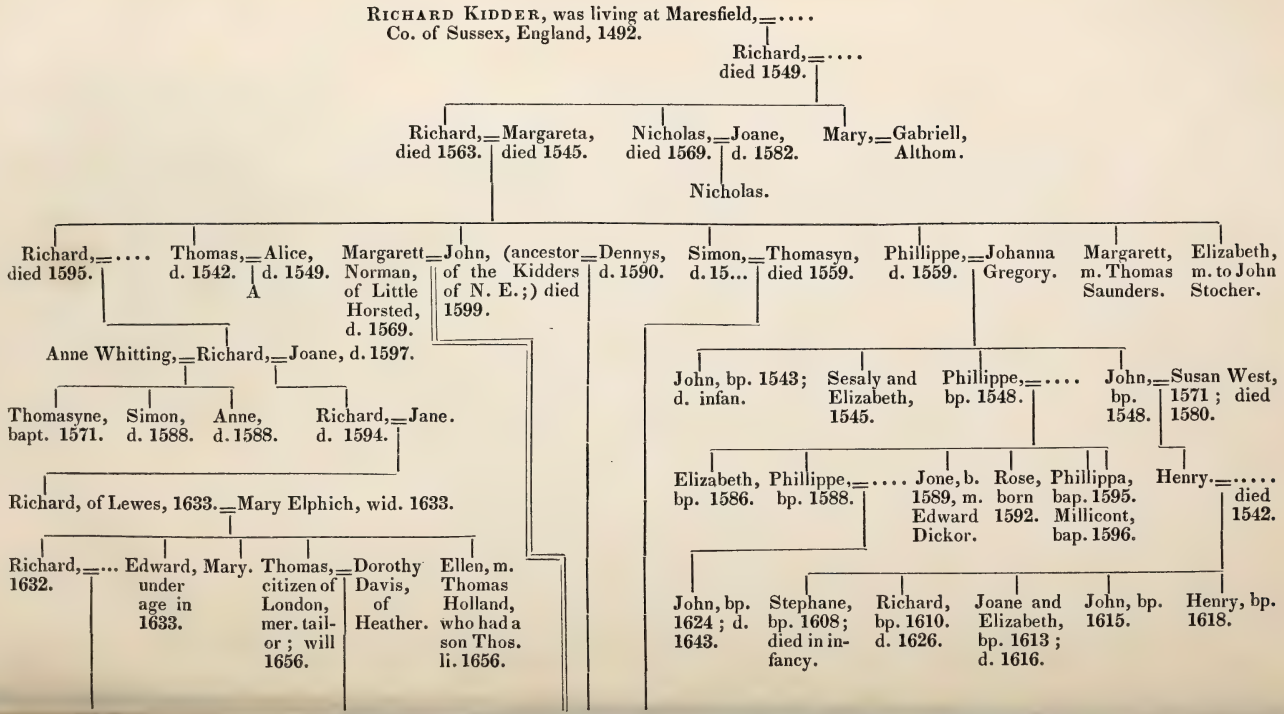
The following letter, written in 1850 by the Rev. Edward Turner, Rector of Maresfield, a distinguished Antiquary, gives many particulars of the family history. It may be considered as perfectly reliable.

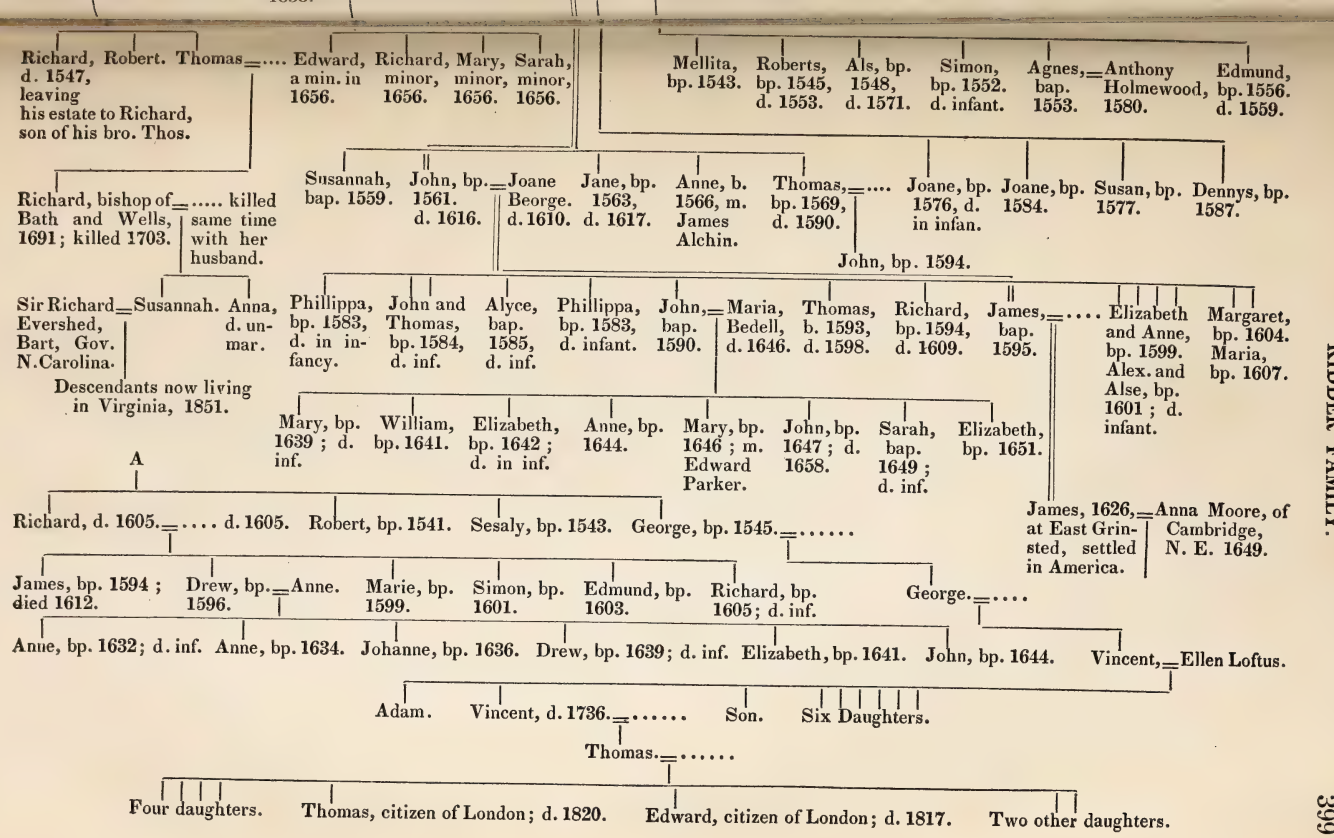
"The antiquity of the Kidder family in Maresfield is undoubted. The earliest notice of it that I have met with is connected with a deed of Edward II., assigning certain rights and privileges within the Forest of Ashdown to the Rector of Maresfield. This will carry them back to about the year 1320. At that period, and till about the time of Charles II., [say 1660] this forest was a royal park, called Lancaster Great Park, and the Kidders are described as 'the Bayliffs.' Their place of residence was within the precincts of this Park, and bore the appropriate, though not very elegant name of 'The Hole,' clearly from the circumstance of its being situated at the bottom of a deep forest dell. There is still a house there bearing the same name. Might not the name of Kidder then be derived from the nature of the duties attached to the office of bailiff of this park, which was abundantly stocked with deer—'le Kidder'? Kidbrook is still the name of a district of Ashdown Forest. The deer on the coat of arms which you mention as in your possession, is evidently what is called in Heraldry *punning*, that is, a play on the name—Kid Deer. But might it not also be taken as bearing on my hypothesis of the origin of the name?

"It is, however, to the Registers of the parish that we must look for the best proof of the early connection of the Kidder family with Maresfield; and from this source most extensive and satisfactory information is to be obtained. The parish Records commence with the year 1538, [30th of Henry VIII.] and among the earliest names that occur in them there is that of Kydder. It records a marriage that took place in 1539, of which the following is a copy: 'In y^e^ monyt of November and y^e^ ix day I wedded one Gabryell Altchorn and Mary Kydder.' And the next in point of time is a Baptism, in 1541: 'Item primus, Robertus Kyddr (sic) filius Thomi Kydder Baptizatus erat 30° die Novembris.' I annex the descent of the Family, as shown by the Maresfield Registry. I have also carefully examined the Records of Lewes and some other parish registers, and thereby extended and enlarged the list. The dates and names have again been revised, and may now be depended on."

NOTE. — In the tabular pedigree on the next two pages, the double lines denote the descent of the New England family of Kidder.

PEDIGREE OF THE KIDDER FAMILY OF ENGLAND.




Richard, d. 1547, leaving his estate to Richard, son of his bro. Thos.
Robert.
Thomas.=....
Edward, a min. in 1656.
Richard, minor, 1656.
Mary, minor, 1656.
Sarah, minor, 1656.
Mellita, bp. 1543.
Roberts, bp. 1545, d. 1553.
Als, bp. 1548, d. 1571.
Simon, bp. 1552. d. infant.
Agnes, bap. 1553.
Anthony Holmewood, 1580.
Edmund, bp. 1556. d. 1559.
Richard, bishop of Bath and Wells, 1691; killed 1703.
..... killed same time with her husband.
Susannah, bap. 1559.
John, bp. 1561. d. 1616.
Joane
George. 1610.
Jane, bp. 1563, d. 1617.
Anne, b. 1566, m. James Alchin.
Thomas, bp. 1569, d. 1590.
....
Joane, bp. 1576, d. in infan.
Joane, bp. 1584.
Susan, bp. 1577.
Dennys, bp. 1587.
John, bp. 1594.
Sir Richard Evershed, Bart, Gov. N. Carolina.
Susannah.
Anna, d. unmar.
Descendants now living in Virginia, 1851.
Phillippa, bp. 1583, d. in infancy.
John and Thomas, bp. 1584, d. inf.
Alyce, bap. 1585, d. inf.
Phillippa, bp. 1583, d. infant.
John, bap. 1590.
Maria, Bedell, d. 1646.
Thomas, b. 1593, d. 1598.
Richard, bp. 1594, d. 1609.
James, bap. 1595.
....
Elizabeth and Anne, bp. 1599. Alex. and Alse, bp. 1601; d. infant.
Margaret, bp. 1604.
Maria, bp. 1607.
Mary, bp. 1639; d. inf.
William, bp. 1641.
Elizabeth, bp. 1642; d. in inf.
Anne, bp. 1644.
Mary, bp. 1646; m. Edward Parker.
John, bp. 1647; d. 1658.
Sarah, bap. 1649; d. inf.
Elizabeth, bp. 1651.
A
Richard, d. 1605.=.... d. 1605.
Robert, bp. 1541.
Sesaly, bp. 1543.
George, bp. 1545.=.....
James, 1626, at East Grinsted, settled in America.=Anna Moore, of Cambridge, N. E. 1649.
James, bp. 1594; died 1612.
Drew, bp. 1596.=Anne.
Marie, bp. 1599.
Simon, bp. 1601.
Edmund, bp. 1603.
Richard, bp. 1605; d. inf.
George.=....
Anne, bp. 1632; d. inf.
Anne, bp. 1634.
Johanne, bp. 1636.
Drew, bp. 1639; d. inf.
Elizabeth, bp. 1641.
John, bp. 1644.
Vincent,=Ellen Loftus.
Adam.
Vincent, d. 1736.=.....
Son.
Six Daughters.
Thomas.=.....
Four daughters.
Thomas, citizen of London; d. 1820.
Edward, citizen of London; d. 1817.
Two other daughters.

THE KIDDER FAMILY,

IN AMERICA.

The first person of this name who came to the New World was Steven Kidder, who was here as early as 1633. He is mentioned in a letter of that date as having been sent out by Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason, to commence a plantation at Newichewanock, now South Berwick. As Gorges died shortly after, and his establishment was broken up, no doubt Steven Kidder returned to England, as from a thorough search no further trace of him can be found. He was born at Maresfield in 1609, and was therefore about twenty-five years of age when he came here. One Thaddeus Kidder came to this country about 1670; was at Lynn in 1672 and also in 1676. It cannot be ascertained that he left any descendants, at least in the male line.

James Kidder who was born at East Grinstead, in Sussex, England, in 1626, may be considered as the patriarch of the family, and the ancestor of all who bear the name in this country. In what year or by what ship he made his advent to New England, cannot now be ascertained. It is certain that he was at Cambridge as early as 1650, and perhaps it is fair to infer that he was here sometime previous. As the persecution for opinion's sake in England had ceased some years previous, we cannot claim that as a cause for his leaving his fatherland, but must presume, that on coming of age he found his country involved in a civil war of uncertain length, and to avoid those troublous times, he concluded to seek a more peaceful residence with better prospects than a young farmer could then find in his native country. We first find him located at Cambridge, where he married, probably in 1649,

Anna Moore,[1] daughter of Elder Francis Moore. As the family of Elder Moore was then one of the most wealthy and respectable in that place, we infer that the appearance and reputation of our ancestor must have been of equal character to have entitled him to such an alliance.

In 1653 he was occupying a farm of two hundred and eighty-nine acres, lying on the north side of Fresh Pond and Menotomy River, which he had leased of Dea. Sparrowhawk three years previous. (This location is now in West Cambridge.) In the Treasurer's records of the colony for that year, now deposited in the rooms of the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Society, his name appears, as having received ten shillings as the bounty for killing a wolf.

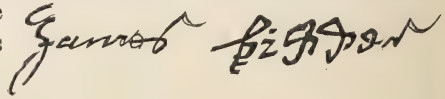
In 1653 the General Court granted Shawshine, now Billerica, to Cambridge, and for several years it continued to form a part of that town; many of its older residents receiving grants of lands, soon removed there. It is most likely that James Kidder was among the first to take up his abode in that wilderness, and it is quite probable he may have gone there as early as 1653 or 4, and to have made, as soon as possible, the preparations for removing his family. It is certain he was residing there with his family as early as 1656, and this place may be considered as the home of the family for over one hundred years. Both he and his wife were members of the church in Cambridge in full communion, and six of their children were baptized there. When a church was organized at Billerica, they were among the first to become members of it. In 1662, he was a juror of the Court holden in Cambridge, and in the Court records of that year we find the following entry: "James Kidder is allowed to be sergant of the Military Company at Billerica." This may be thought a small affair for the courts to take cognizance of, but the organization of the military of that day was a matter of the first importance, and none but men of the most reliable character were entrusted with any office in it. It will be seen that he afterwards rose to the rank of Ensign; his name is often men-

[1] As the record of most of the early marriages in Cambridge is lost, the precise time cannot be ascertained.

tioned in the Town records of Billerica, where he was appointed on various committees. He was also Selectman for six years. In 1675, when King Philip's war took place, he was in the public service, and kept guard over the small tribe of Indians at Wameset, now forming part of Lowell, and soon after was appointed to the command of a garrison-house, which contained seven families, including his own and that of his son James. He died April 16th, 1676, in the midst of the war, aged about 50, it has been suggested, from disease caused by his exposure in this war, which was the most trying time ever seen in New England.

Thus passed away the patriarch of the family in this country; and though no stone marks the spot or perpetuates his memory, the name seems destined to live through all coming time, as his descendants, now numbering some thousands, are spread over this broad land, from the Penobscot to the Upper Mississippi, and from Canada to Louisiana; and although few of them have been distinguished as warriors or statesmen, still some have been found as legislators in several of the States, and at least two of them have found their way to Congress; while, after a search over the records of two centuries, not an individual of the name is ever found to have been guilty of any crime against the laws.

Some of his hand-writing is still extant; it is in the sharp, angular style of the times, and shows that his education was superior to many of the early emigrants. His autograph is annexed.



First Generation.

James Kidder came to New England, married Anna Moore before 1650, and had the following children:

Second Generation.

1.—Hannah, b. 1 1mo. 1650; m. Nathaniel Kettell, of Charlestown, 1672. 2.—Dorothy, b. 1651; m. Jona. Hyde, at Billerica, 1673. 3.—James, b. 3 11mo. 1653; m. Elizabeth Brown, 1678. 4.—John, b. prob. 1655; m. Lydia Parker

at Chelmsford, 1684. 5.—Thomas, b. 1 1mo. 1657; made a freeman at Watertown, 1690. 6.—Nathaniel, b. prob. 1658; d. in Newton, in 1690. 7.—Ephraim, b. Aug. 31, 1660; m. Rachel Crosby, in Billerica, 1685. 8.—Stephen, b. Nov. 26, 1662; m. Mary—resided in Charlestown. 9.—Enoch, b. Sept. 1664; m. Mary—lived in Billerica. 10.—Samuel, b. Jan. 7, 1666; m. Sarah Griggs, in Cambridge, 1690. 11.—Sarah, b. June 1, 1667; m. George Brown, of Chelmsford, 1689. 12.—Joseph, b. Nov. 20, 1670; probably died young.

II.* James Kidder, Jr. (s. of James); m. Elizabeth Brown, Sept. 23, 1678. Resided in Billerica, where he died Dec. 15, 1732, æ. 78; his wife d. Aug. 10, 1691. Their children:

1.—James, b. Jan. 27, 1679; m. Mary Abbott, at Concord, 1703. 2.—John, b. Jan. 27, 1681; m. Mary Phelps, at Charlestown, 1706. 3.—Joseph, b. April 21, 1683; d. July 30, 1683. 4.—Elizabeth, b. March 30, 1686; d. April 14, 1703. 5.—Hannah, b. April 27, 1689. 6.—Samuel, b. May 23, 1691; d. 1692.

II. John Kidder, (son of James,) m. Lydia Parker, at Chelmsford, Sept. 3, 1684. In 1686 he bought of Jonathan Tyng, 500 acres of land, lying on the west side of Concord river in Chelmsford, where he afterwards resided. Their children:

1.—Anna, b. Sept. 12, 1685. 2.—John, b. Dec. 23, 1683; m. Mary. 3.—Thomas, b. Oct. 30, 1690; m. Joanna Keyes 1716. 4.—Nathaniel, b. Dec. 13, 1692. 5.—Mary, b. April 9, 1695. 6.—Joseph, b. August 11, 1697—kept the Green Dragon Tavern in Boston, 1734. 7.—Benjamin, b. August 11, 1697; d. at Souhegan East in 1746; he was with Lovell in his expedition in 1724. 8.—James, b. Jan. 28, 1700; m. Abigail. 9.—Jonathan, b. Jan. 14, 1701. 10.—Elizabeth, b. July 12, 1704. 11.—David, b. October 11, 1706; living in C. in 1767. 12.—Sarah, b. June 2, 1709.

II. Ephraim Kidder, (s. of James,) m. Rachel Crosby, August 4, 1685. He resided on the paternal estate at Billerica,

* The generations will be designated by Roman Numerals.

where he d. Sept. 25, 1724, æ. 64 ; she d. in 1721. His estate was administered on by his sons Thomas and Benjamin, "Joseph being gone to sea." Their children :

1.—Joseph ; m. Dorothy Drew, at Charlestown, in 1712. 2.—Ephraim, b. April 26, 1687. 3.—Rachel, b. April 1, 1691 ; m. Thomas Taylor at Charlestown, 1714. 4.—Alice, b. Feb. 8, 1692. 5.—Hannah—6—Dorothy—twins, born at Medford, Sept. 2, 1646. Hannah m. J. B. Rhodes in 1737. 7—Thomas, b. August 3, 1700 ; m. Lydia Cooper at Cambridge, 1725. 8.—Benjamin, b. August 3, 1702. 9.—Richard, b. May 10, 1705; removed to Dudley ; d. 1773.

II. Enoch Kidder (s. of James) ; m. Mary—she died 1742—he m. Hannah Danforth, June 4, 1743—she d. 1752, His residence was in Billerica, where he d. in 1752, æ 89.—Their children :

1.—Mary, b. Sept. 14, 1693 ; d. in 1693. 2.—Abigail, b. Dec. 16, 1694. 3.—Enoch Jr., b. Dec. 30, 1697 ; m. Sarah Hunt ; he d. 1781. 4.—William, b. Dec. 5, 1700 ; d. 1702. 5.—Francis, b. Oct. 1, 1703 ; m. Elizabeth Hill, 1731 ; d. at Oxford. 6.—Mary, b. March 26, 1707. 7.—William, b. March 13, 1710.

II. Stephen Kidder, (s. of James,) settled at Charlestown. His wife's name was Mary. He was a blacksmith, a man of energy, and accumulated quite an estate. His will, dated March 19th, 1747, and proved July 18th, 1748, is on file in the Middlesex Probate Records. He leaves his property to be equally divided between his children Stephen, Isaac, John, Mary and Anna. Probably the others, as well as his wife, were then dead. He died in 1748, æ. 85. Some of his posterity were living in Charlestown till about 1840. His children :

1.—Stephen, b. Oct. 6, 1697 ; resided in Charlestown till 1741. 2.—Anna, b. Dec. 20, 1699. 3.—Sarah, b. April 22, 1700. 4.—Abigail, b. Jan. 1701. 5.—Elizabeth, b. Sept. 29, 1703. 6.—Mary, b. March 26, 1706. 7.—Isaac, b. Nov. 6, 1707 ; resided in C. till 1773. 8.—John, b. Feb. 13, 1708; m. Ann Walker of Boston, 1737. 9.—Eliza, b. 1710.

II. Samuel Kidder, (s. of James,) seems to have resided, while young, with his uncle Francis Moor, who gave him the family residence and farm in Cambridge. It was situated near where "Porter's Hotel" now is, comprehending the present race-ground, and extending west to the borders of Fresh Pond; a large part of it is still called "Kidder's Swamp," and a street near by is called "Kidder's Lane." He was a Deacon of the church, and a man of some importance in the town. He had a mill for manufacturing malt. He d. July 4, 1724, æ. 59; his wife d. Nov. 15, 1738, æ. 72. The inventory of his estate amounted to £1138, which was a large amount at that day. By his wife Sarah Griggs, whom he m. Oct. 23, 1689, he had children.

1.—Sarah, b. Aug. 17, 1690. 2.—Francis, b. 1692, m. Mary Prentice 1718, d. 1724, æ. 32. 3.—Samuel, b. 1694, d. 1718, æ. 24. 4.—James, b. 1696, d. 1714, æ. 18. 5.—John, b. 1701, d. 1735, æ. 34. 6.—Joseph, b. 1704, d. 1725, æ. 21.

II. Nathaniel Kidder, (s. of James,) resided in Newton 1690, d. unmarried. His will, dated Dec. 12, 1690, was proved April 7, 1691. His property, consisting mostly of land in New Cambridge (Newton), is mainly given "to his brother-in-law and his wife," (his sister). A small legacy is given to each of his seven brothers and two sisters; as Joseph is not named, it is presumed he had died previously.

II. Thomas Kidder, (s. of James,) resided at Watertown, where he was made freeman in 1690, and no further intelligence has been had respecting him.

III. Thomas Kidder, (son of John, grandson of James,) m. at Chelmsford Dec. 31, 1716, Joanna Keyes. Ch.

1.—Thomas, b. Jan. 2, 1718, supposed to have d. young. 2.—Aaron, b. Dec. 22, 1719, m. Rachel Bush at Marlborough, 1749. 3.—Reuben, b. Jan. 1, 1723, m. Susannah Burge, 1754, d. at New Ipswich, 1793. 4.—Joseph, b. Oct. 31, 1725, d. in Temple. 5.—Josiah, b. Feb. 20, 1727.

IV. Reuben Kidder and his wife Susannah had children : 1.—Sarah, b. Sept. 24, 1758 ; m. Daniel Batchelder of Wilton, d. 1848. 2.—Miriam, (Milly,) b. April 10, 1760 ; m. Samuel Dutton, d. 1848, æ. 88. 3.—Ruth, b. April 1, 1762 ; m. Doct. Jonas Prescott. 4.—Susannah, b. Aug. 5, 1764 ; m. John Gould. 5.—Abigail, b. Sept. 19, 1766 ; resides at New Ipswich. 6.—Reuben, b. April 3, 1768 ; m. Lois Crosby ; she d. 1809 ; he d. 1817. 7.—Isaiah, b. Feb. 3, 1770 ; m. Hepsey Jones, at Boston, 1799 ; d. 1811. 8.—Josiah, b. July 27, 1771 ; m. Betsey Shedd ; d. at Hampden, Me. 1848. 9.—Betsey, b. June 11, 1773 ; m. Simeon Stetson, resides at Hampden, Me. 10.—Joanna, b. Oct. 11, 1775 ; d. 1796. 11.—Lydia, b. Feb. 2, 1777 ; m. Stephen Jones of Ashby. 12.—Jeremiah, b. March 12 ; died in Maine. In 1844, seven of the daughters above named, met together at the house of one of them, (Mrs. Gould,) their united ages being 532 years. They had not all been present, at the same time, since the funeral of their father, more than fifty years previous. Five of them are still living, from 75 to 90 years of age ; probably the most remarkable case of longevity which has ever occured in town.

IV. Joseph Kidder (s. of Thomas) came here in 1750, settled on the farm afterwards mostly owned by Hon. Charles Barrett and Judge Champney. His house stood on the spot now occupied by the residence of John Preston, Esq., and he, no doubt, planted the magnificent elm, still so prominent an ornament of the village. He removed to Temple about 1770, where he died in 1817, æ. 93. He m. Rebecca Wilder. Ch. : 1.—Wilder, b. March 15, 1753 ; was living in New York State in 1840. 2.—Rebecca, b. Aug. 27, 1754. 3.—Sibyl, b. March 24, 1756. 4.—Susannah, b. Oct. 17, 1757. 5.—Lydia, b. Oct. 17, 1759. 6.—Molly, b. Nov. 1, 1761. 7.—Joseph, b. Aug. 22, 1763. 8.—Calvin, b. Aug. 22, 1765. 9.—Rhoda, b. Sept. 12, 1767.

IV. Aaron Kidder, (brother of the above,) came here about 1750. He resided near Dea. E. Adams, Jr. (XV. 1) ; was one of the first commanders of the military company, and

held some other town offices. He died very suddenly, Nov. 16, 1769, æ. 50. He m. May 19, 1749, at Marlboro', Rachel Bush; she d. 1815, æ. 90. Ch. (whose birth are on town records): 1.—Aaron, b. Nov. 18, 1764. 2.—Luther, b. June 29, 1767. 3.—Submit, b. Feb. 8, 1770. Also, Thomas, Joan, Lucy, Rachel, Eunice, not recorded.

V. Thomas Kidder, (s. of Aaron,) was a soldier in the revolution; m. Ruth. Ch.: 1.—Thomas, b. 1777; d. in Vermont. 2.—Benjamin, b. 1778. 3.—Sara, b. 1780.

V. Aaron Kidder, (s. of Aaron,) m. Elizabeth Bush Ch.: 1.—Aaron Bush, b. 1790. 2.—Luther, b. 1792; 3.—Jeremiah, b. 1794. 4.—James Carter, b. 1795. 5.—Betsey, b. 1796. 6.—Benjamin F., b. 1799. 7.—Thomas, b. 1801. 8.—Joanna, b. 1803. 9.—Elmina, b. 1806. 10.—Louisa, b. 1807.

V. Isaiah Kidder, (s. of Reuben,) m. Hepsey Jones, 1798. Ch.: 1.—Ann, resides in Cambridge. 2.—Sophia m. C. G. Salinus, resides in Charleston, S. C.; has four ch. 3.—Frederic, m. Harriet M. Hagar; is a merchant, resides in Boston. 4.—Edward m. Ann Potter; resides at Wilmington, N. C.; has six ch. 5.—Harriet, m. Charles Wood; d. 1849. 6.—George, d. 1815. 7.—Isaiah, d. 1822.

V. Reuben Kidder, (s. of Reuben,) graduated at Dartmouth College; settled as a lawyer at Waterville, Me.; m. Lois Crosby. He d. in Indiana in 1817. Ch.: 1.—George d. young. 2.—Henry d. at Port au Prince, æ. 15. 3.—Camillus m. Sarah Herrick; resides at Baltimore. 4.—Jerome G. resides in Boston.

VI. Edward Kidder, (s. of Isaiah,) m. Ann Potter. Ch.: 1.—Edward Hartwell, b. at Cambridge Aug. 11, 1840. 2.—George Wilson. 3.—Susan Smith. 4.—Gilbert Potter. 5.—Frederic. 6.—Anne, b. 1851. The last five were born at Wilmington, N. C.



Reuben Kidder was the son of Thomas, who was the grandson of the imigrant ancestor of the name. He was born in that part of the ancient town of Chelmsford, now Westford, in 1723;—of his youth but little can now be ascertained. He had the misfortune to lose his father when only six years of age, and he and his brothers had to struggle with all the difficulties incident to a state of orphanage. Notwithstanding this, he obtained the rudiments of an education superior to most of the young men of that day, and it did much to give him that station in life he subsequently reached.

His first step in the world beyond his native town was as a surveyor, and owing to the number of new townships then being laid out, and the constant sale of lands, the office was an important one to the community, and generally lucrative to the possessor. Among the benefits it conferred, not the least was in making him acquainted with the locations, value and claimants of the various tracts of land which had been so freely granted by the General Court about this period. It is

supposed that in this way he first became acquainted with the situation of New Ipswich, which by the running of the State line, had been taken from its original grantees, while the French and Indian wars of 1748 had caused almost an abandonment of its territory by the few settlers who had commenced preparing a home in that wilderness. With a spirit of enterprise so characteristic of him in after life, we find him, as soon as this war had closed, making purchases of some of the Ipswich grantees of their dormant rights, at merely nominal prices, and in the spring of 1749 had obtained a title to about four shares. He was the most prominent person in making arrangements for a new title, with Col. Blanchard as agent for the Masonian proprietors, and this was soon effected, and a Proprietory organization established in April 1750. In this instrument he, as well as his brother Joseph, are named among the grantees, and called residents of the town, but it is not supposed he was permanently here, until two or three years after. It was by his influence and exertions that a large number of young men, natives of old Chelmsford, including Westford, were induced to buy lands and become settlers here, and it is a well-known fact that we are indebted to that town for a larger emigration than any other.

Many of them purchased farms of Col. Kidder, who was a large land-seller both of his own and that of the Masonian proprietors, who soon constituted him their agent. A venerable man, who well remembers him, and whose opinion gives it weight, says that Col. K. may be said to have been, for the first twenty years of his residence here, the father of the town. In 1754 he was married to Susannah Burge, a native of the same town as himself, and in the spring of that year she accompanied him to the new township, making the twenty-fifth married woman here. Mr. Kidder had probably almost a free choice in the location of his farm, and whether he was most influenced by its suitableness as a farm, or the beauty of its scenery, is not known. It is to be supposed that the first was the strongest incentive, but from his known good taste we presume he did not overlook the latter; certain it is, that nowhere in the town could a more attractive spot have been selected. For his house he chose a location gently sloping

to the south, while in front and on the left extended noble meadows for nearly half a mile in extent, which those industrious animals the beavers, as advanced pioneers, had already cleared of the forest, and constructed dams, the remains of which a century have not obliterated, and so extensive, that this was then the broadest surface which was opened to the rays of the sun in the township. On the north was a conical hill, then covered with a thick grove of beech, which gave it the name still retained to the present time; while to the west, at the distance of only half a mile, was a range of mountains, the most prominent of which, for a century has borne the name of the "Kidder Mountain," and will serve to perpetuate his name to generations yet to come. On this farm, then said to be a mile in length, he commenced in the summer of 1750, the process of cultivation, and having several men in his employ, he was enabled to pursue it with energy, and the virgin soil yielded abundant crops of grain, while the beaver meadows brought, with little labor, large crops of hay, an article which is not soon obtained in a new settlement. He soon turned his attention to the culture of fruit, on a very extensive scale, and previous to the Revolution had one of the largest and most valuable orchards in New England, containing the rarest varieties of apples and pears; of the former it is very doubtful if any one orchard can at the present day, with all the boasted improvements in Pomology, be found, containing a greater variety of valuable kinds; and while it has been suffered to go to decay, and many kinds to become extinct, its scions are still flourishing from the Penobscot to the Ohio. He erected the first mill in this region, and made annually three to four hundred barrels of cider, a beverage then universal and indispensable in every family. All his enterprises seem to have been successful, and he soon attained an influence and respect much more extensive than any other man within a dozen miles. A large part of the province was then owned by residents of Portsmouth, where his business often called him. He was on intimate terms with Gov. Wentworth, for whom he had a great respect, and from him he received a commission appointing him his "Majesty's Justice of the Peace," which contained much larger powers than in more

recent times. Under this, he exercised almost supreme sway, and his decisions were potential through this and the adjacent towns. After the county was organized, he, with some others, held a Quarterly court at Amherst, with probably more form and as much dignity as the Superior Court now shows. In 1762 the Proprietors wishing an incorporation as a town, he was delegated "to go down to court and obtain the charter," which he did, and was appointed to call the first meeting. After this charter expired, he went again the second time, and afterwards presided at the reorganization of the town.

About 1770, Gov. Wentworth conferred on him the title of Colonel of a regiment of militia, which was then a responsible office, and this appointment was probably the principal reason for the course he subsequently took in the Revolution. From the Masonian proprietors he received the grant, under certain restrictions, of a township of land, afterwards called Camden, (from the celebrated British statesman of that name, who was a friend of Gov. Wentworth,) but subsequently named Washington. This grant was upon condition of his settling a certain number of families, building roads, &c., and in this enterprise Col. K. expended much time and money, but the Revolution and the subsequent pecuniary difficulties which afflicted the country, prevented him from realizing his expectations of profit. After his death, through the exertions of his son Isaiah, the family realized what he had earlier anticipated. The mansion at the head of this article was mainly built by him, about one hundred years ago, and the front added a dozen years later. In the parlor was a chimney-piece of slate, highly ornamented and wrought under his direction, the centre-piece representing the family "Coat of arms," and in this room paper hangings were first introduced, which antedated every other house in town at least a dozen years. He also owned and used the first carriage within twenty miles; a gentleman now living says he well remembers when the Colonel used to come out of church, hand his wife into the curricle, and when seated, his colored man Cesar would rein up his span of black horses and drive to his residence, much to the admiration of a large portion of the congregation, all of whom either came on horseback or on foot. Col. Kidder assisted in the organiza-

tion of the church, and was at first a member, but subsequently adopted more liberal views in religion, and both he and his wife would, at this day, be claimed as Unitarians; but he always paid cheerfully the largest sum of any person to the support of Mr. Farrar.

At the commencement of the Revolution he held two offices under the King, and many of his friends were among the royal party. Having so high an opinion of the power of England, and amid strong conservative influences, it is not strange that he should have viewed the measures of the patriots as injudicious, and calculated to prove disastrous to all engaged in them. Declining to act under the authority of a "Committee of Safety" or the "Provincial Congress," he was superseded in his military command by an act passed in 1775, and from that time seems to have devoted himself to his private affairs alone. Although he always expressed his opinions freely as averse to the war, and therefore must have been extermely unpopular, still the respectability of his character seems to have preserved him from any of the annoyances which many of the loyalists of that day had to encounter. He paid his full proportion, which was the greatest of any person in town, towards carrying on the war, to which, from principle, he was opposed, and which proved so disastrous to his pecuniary interests. In person he was tall, of a dignified appearance, courteous and affable to his friends and respectful to all, and in his numerous business relations was honorable and just. He died in 1793, aged 70. His widow survived him thirty-two years, and died in 1824, aged 88. For their children see Genealogical table.

Kidder, Isaiah (s. of Reuben,) was born at the mansion house of the family in 1770. In his boyhood he made considerable progress in the common schools, and afterwards finished his education at the Academy, under the tuition of Mr. Hubbard. In early manhood, for some two or three years, he kept one of the district schools, and there are yet living some among his pupils who well remember his encouraging voice and pleasant smile.

At the death of his father in 1793, he took charge of his ex-



Isaiah Nicholas

tensive affairs, and, in a few years, settled the estate, and made valuable the land titles that had been in confusion. In Feb. 1799, he commenced trade at Mason Village, then called Mason Harbor. By his enterprise and fair dealing, he soon won the confidence of the community, and, as his was the only store in Mason, Temple or Wilton, his trade was extensive and lucrative. He continued this business successfully, for about six years, and when it was closed he said that thirty dollars would cover all his losses by bad debts.

He was one of the originators of the turnpike, in which he made a large investment, and of which he was long time a director. He erected the large building, and occupied it as a store till his death, which has for many years been used as the only public house in the village.

In 1804 he purchased the farm where he was born, and to which he was much attached; and, although no practical farmer, still he continued to pursue it as a matter of taste. It was his pleasure to plan and put in operation various improvements in agriculture. In this connection, he was the first to introduce merino sheep into this part of the country, which has resulted in a great benefit to the community at large.

In 1806 he purchased of the Hon. Charles Barrett his interest in the first Cotton Factory. Up to that time, its operations had been limited to merely the process of spinning yarns; but Mr. K. had closely examined the subject, and foretold that the manufacture of cotton into various fabrics was to be a great interest in New England, and, if pursued with energy, would be of much importance to the town. He commenced in the establishment as principal manager, and it was known under the firm of Isaiah Kidder & Co. With a sanguine spirit, he soon began the manufacture of various kinds of goods, such as stripes,checks, ginghams, and velvets, and for this purpose procured various fixtures till then unknown in the country; and as no persons proper to carry on these projects were to be found, they were procured from England and Scotland. A long series of experiments had to be gone through with, and a long time elapsed before the goods were produced. Much difficulty occurred in making sales. They were sent to the South, and sometimes to Canada; but prejudice was very strong

against home manufactures, and their introduction was, consequently, exceedingly slow. It was left to later times and other persons to mature and carry out such enterprises successfully, and to reap the fruits of which he had first planted the seed.*

In 1810 he was chosen to represent the town in the Legislature, and again in 1811. No man was ever more popular in the town, or more interested for its prosperity. He was one of the Trustees of the Academy, and its warm friend.

In the spring of 1811, he was attacked by a fever, to which, after a few weeks' illness, he fell a victim. He died on the 28th of April, aged 41, in the midst of his active business, with many plans for future usefulness, and the prosperity of his native town unfulfilled. One of his associates has recently said, "his mind in regard to many of the great enterprises of the day was at least twenty years in advance of his time, and, had he lived, he would have been one of the first to have taken a leading part in some of the great projects of manufactures and intercommunication which have so benefitted New England."

In all his various transactions he was high-minded and honorable, and he always commanded the respect of a numerous acquaintance, and left not an enemy in the world. His funeral was very numerously attended. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hill of Mason, from which the following extract is made :

"To the mournful catalogue of such names of departed worth as a Bartlett, a Farrar, a Barrett and a Champney, you now have to add the name of Kidder. The general grief is his best eulogy. It shews you are not insensible to the worth of the man, and of the loss society sustains in his death. Possessed of a strong mind, cultivated by a good education, and enriched by reading and observation, his judgment was sound, active and enterprising. He was capable of much business and very extensive usefulness. Warmly interested in the

* His death was noticed in the Day Book kept at the Factory, by a black line drawn across the page. This still remains. It was significant of a mournful change in that establishment ; as, deprived of its head, it lingered for a few years, an unprofitable concern, and finally became almost a total loss.

prosperity of his country, and vigilant to promote the common welfare, he justly merited the confidence of his fellow-citizens. Just rising into public life, ah! how are all our fond expectations cut off."

Kinney, Samuel, was here before 1762; he was several times elected a selectman, and held other town offices. With several adult sons he resided on the Capt. Bailey farm. He was among those who took an active part in the Shaker meetings. During the summer of 1777 he and his son Samuel were engaged as carpenters in erecting for Col. Thomas Heald what has since been known as the Estabrook Tavern, when they both took the small-pox from a discharged soldier, and died. They were buried near the road, between the brick school-house and the river.

Knight, Enos, was b. at Salem, but came here from Topsfield in 1781, and purchased the farm of the Hon. Charles Barrett, on what is now known as "Knight's Hill." He was three times married, and had a number of children, most of them settled in Hancock and Antrim. He died 1804, æ. 74. His wife Louisa (or Lovis) d. 1788, æ. 62; his wife (Mrs. Mary Estabrook,) d. 1797, æ. 57; his 3d wife d. 1802. His son Elijah resided here on the farm inherited from his father till his death; he d. in 1828, and his only dau. Hepsy m. Ephraim Spoor, who resided on the farm with her father till her death. They had four surviving children, the eldest of whom, Elijah K., is a police officer in Boston.

Knowlton, Benjamin, (s. of Benjamin,) was b. in Ipswich, was here in 1752, settled in the northeast part of the town on the farm lately occupied by Capt. Chickering, (22, N. D.); m. Phebe ——. Children,

Phebe, b. 1752; Benjamin, b. 1753; Henry, b. 1756; Lydia, b. 1758; Esther, b. 1761; Sarah, b. 1764; John, b. 1766; Eunice, b. 1769, m. Luke Rice 1791; Bethia, b. 1771, d. 1777; Hannah, b. 1776. Removed to New York with his son Benjamin previous to 1808.

John removed to the south part of the town, and m. Sally Holden; and several of their descendants now reside in town. He d. 1838, æ. 71; his wife d. 1841, æ. 65.



Lee, Samuel, (s. of Samuel,) was born at Berlin, Ct. March 18, 1803; his father was the grandson of John Lee, who was one of the original proprietors of Farmington, Ct. Mr. Lee graduated at Yale College in 1827, studied Theology in the Seminary connected with that Institution, was settled as Pastor of the "Evangelical Church" in Sherburne, Mass., Nov. 4th, 1830. Having received a call to become pastor of the church in this town, he was dismissed from Sherburne, May 5, 1836, and soon after installed here. Mr. Lee's ministry here has been energetic and useful, and we trust will be long continued.

He was m. to Emily Fiske of Natick, Nov. 3, 1834; she d. March 5, 1843. He m. 2d, Lydia Coggeswell Wentworth of Concord, N. H. Ch.

Sarah Fiske, b. Sept. 14, 1838; Samuel Wentworth, b. Sept. 12, 1847; John Wentworth, b. April 3, 1852.

Mansfield, Daniel, was here from Lynnfield in 1765. His farm was on the town line, near Mason Village, and is still occupied by his grandson. He d. 1816, sup. about æ. 75. By his wife Lydia, had ch.: Jacob, b. 1766; Daniel, b. 1768;

Lydia, b. 1769; Joel, b. 1771; Polly, b. 1773; Thomas, b. 1775; Betsey, b. 1779; Israel, b. 1781; David, b. 1777, d. young; Newell, b. 1784; William, b. 1786; Sally, b. 1788. Two of his sons emigrated to Maine soon after the revolution.

Newell, Ebenezer, came here from Lynnfield in 1780. He owned the farm now belonging to Mr. Isaac Stearns. He d. in 1783, and, at his own request, was buried in his orchard.

Newell, Elijah, (s. of the above,) m. Hannah Gill. Ch.: William, b. 1790, d. 1845; Nancy, b. 1793; Hannah, b. 1792; James, b. 1795; Clarissa, b. 1797; Louisa, b. 1802. Mr. N. died in 1851, æ. about 84.

Newell, Onesimus, (s. of Ebenezer,) b. in Lynnfield. He came here about 1785. In his 19th year, he marched for the field of battle on Bunker Hill, but did not arrive in season to take part in the engagement. He was with the army at Rhode Island, under Gen. Sullivan, and was for some time in the garrison at Ticonderoga. He afterwards left the army, and entered the Naval service, and at Penobscot, after a brave resistance, was compelled to jump overboard and swim ashore, in order to avoid being captured. Soon after this, he engaged on board a privateer, in the capacity of gunner, and while in the act of elevating his piece, was wounded by a grape shot, which entered his mouth, passed out under his ear, and then struck his shoulder. The enemy's ship was taken. Although his wounds were severe, he soon recovered, but his mouth was much distorted. He again entered a privateer, was taken by the enemy and carried to Newfoundland, was soon exchanged and continued in the Naval service till the end of the war. He died in 1833, æ. 76; his first wife d. 1786; m. Lydia ——. Ch.: Ebenezer, b. 1789, grad. Harvard Coll. 1818; Samuel, b. 1791; Seth, b. 1794; Sarah, b. 1796; Mary, b. 1798; Lucy, b. 1800.

Parker, Joseph, came here about 1766; settled, first, adjoining the Gould farms (44 N. D.), then on the Fox farm, and afterwards on a part of the Chandler farm. Capt. Parker seems to have been fitted by nature for the part he was to act

in this town, particularly during the Revolution. He was a daring, energetic man, and had considerable influence over a certain class. He commanded a company of militia, and was prompt to march wherever his services were needed. He was at Cambridge, Ticonderoga, Rhode Island, and at the taking of Burgoyne. He was very popular with his soldiers. He died 1807, æ. 66; his wife died 1812, æ. 90. Ch.:

Joseph, b. 1767, removed to Lempster. Zachariah, b. 1770, carried on the potash business; removed to Ludlow, Vt. Amos, b. 1773, removed to Lempster. Susannah, b. 1774, d. 1781. Asa, b. 1777. John, b. 1779. Betty, b. 1783, d. 1807. Sarah, b. 1785, m. Sampson Tenney, lives in Illinois. Lydia, b. 1789; none of his descendants reside in town.

Parker, Jonathan, (brother of Joseph,) was an early settler, a soldier and pensioner, pious, lived a bachelor, somewhat eccentric in his character, and d. 1820, æ. 69.

Parker, Stephen, (s. of Stephen,) b. in Shrewsbury 1738, came here in 1765, and resided in the northeast part of the town (36 N. D.) In 1777 he was a lieutenant in the company of militia; he enlisted a company, of which he was commissioned captain; the members were from this town and Peterborough—the list of them will be found in another part of this work. With this company he marched from here about the 5th of July. Near the head of Lake Champlain he had a fight with some tories and Indians, whom he defeated, and soon after joined the army under Gen. Gates. He removed to Nelson about 1780, and afterwards to Walpole, where he d. 1814, æ. 77. He m. Mary Morse 1760. Ch.:

Jonathan, b. 1761; Almorin, b. 1764; Stephen, b. 1766; Molly, b. 1768; Nehemiah, b. 1770; Hezekiah, b. 1772; Elijah, b. about 1776; grad. at Dart. College; is a lawyer, and now resides in Keene.

Parker, Obadiah, came here from Groton in 1766; he resided in No. 1, now Mason, on the town line, where his dau. Hannah was born in 1754. He d. 1764.

Parker, Samuel, from Groton, was here in 1760; lived on

Champney farm. His ch. were: Abigail, b. 1762, m. Judge Champney; Ebenezer, b. 1759, m. dau. Silas Richardson, and kept tavern where Esquire Preston lives; Agnes, b. 1761, d. 1766; Samuel, b. 1762; Sarah, b. 1764; Mercy, b. 1766, m. Benj. Champney, Esq. d. ——; Jeremiah, b. 1767; Anne, b. 1769; Sampson, b. 1771; Reuben, b. 1773, d. 1775; he d. 1806, his wife Abigail d. 1786, æ. 54.

Parker, Samuel, (s. of Samuel,) lived here in early life, and removed to Stoddard. Among his children were: Sally, m. Caleb Farrar; Phebe, m. Jonas Champney, and afterwards E. H. Farrar, Esq.; Samuel, who d. 1812, æ. 25; Luther taught school in Boston; Abigail. His wife Sarah d. 1816.

Perham, Samuel, a native of Hollis was here in 1750. He, as well as his brother, were employed by Col. Kidder, and lived on the road west of him. His son Asa d. by sickness in the army during the revolution.

Perham, Ezekiel, (bro. of the above) was here about the same time.

Pratt, John, a native of Reading, came here in 1767, settled in the west part of the town (XV. 3.) He had several children. He d. 1799, æ. 75; his wife d. 1812, æ. 88.

Pratt, John, (s. of the above,) came here in 1785, and succeeded his father on the farm now owned by the town. He had received a good education for those times, and was much employed in the business of the town. He was very firm in his opinions when once formed; was an energetic and successful farmer, and became quite wealthy. His house was burned in 1806. He d. Feb. 4, 1816, æ. 67; his wife Hannah died four days after, æ. 74.

They had no children, but Pratt's Pond and Mountain will perpetuate the name. His estate, now the Poor House Farm, fell into the hands of his brother-in-law, Nathan Robbins.—The following account of the burning of his house was written at the time, by Miss Ruth Bacheller:

"Dec. 29, 1806.—This morning the most melancholy event

has occured that ever took place in town: The house of Lieut. John Pratt was consumed by fire. J. J., who is a foreigner, rose at about four o'clock in the morning, and on coming out of his chamber, his astonished eyes beheld the flames around the chimney extending to the floor above. After a general alarm to the reposing family, he sprang to the east chamber, where his daughter, a Mrs. Wheeler, slept. She arose, and fondly clasping her son of three years old, went down into the kitchen, which was filled with fire and smoke.

"After a fruitless attempt to pass a door, she turned back, fell at the broad stair, and dropped her child; but recovering herself, fled before the dreadful enemy. The foreigner, after awakening an elder son of Mrs. Wheeler's, now sought in vain for the child, and prevented the frantic mother from rushing into the flames to save her offspring. He, with the mother and the young man, escaped by jumping from a window. Mr. Pratt ran to the opposite side of the house, and broke in a window, through which he drew his aged mother. The bones of the child were afterwards found. Of the property nothing was saved."

Pratt, Nathaniel, (probably brother of John, sen'r.) came about the same time, and settled near him.

Pratt, Phinehas, came from Dunstable, and settled on the Carleton place; had a large family, among whom was Rev. Phinehas Pratt, and Hannah, wife of Rev. Thomas Fletcher. Mr. Pratt d. 1848, æ. 83.

Prentice, Nathaniel, (s. of William Henry,) b. 1755; came here from Westford, where he had learned the trade of a clothier, about 1778. He was employed by John Warner, who had a few years previous erected clothing works on the Falls where the Mountain Water Loom Cotton Mill now stands. He soon became a partner in the establishment, and, a few years later, purchased Mr. Warner's share, and for more than twenty years carried on the clothing business. He was an industrious, worthy man. He was descended from Henry Prentice, who was at Cambridge as early as 1640. He removed to Peterboro', where he died. He m. Anna Hoar, and they had ch.:

William Henry, b. 1781 ; m. Sarah Whipple, at Boston ; Nancy, b. 1783, m. Isaac Packard ; Polly, b. 1785, m. William Salter ; Nathaniel, b. 1787, m. Sarah Chapman ; Alfred, d. young ; John, b. 1791, d. young ; Alfred 2d, b. 1793, d. young ; Patty, b. 1795, m. James Holbrook ; Sumner, b. 1798, m. Nancy Wright ; Lona, b. 1800, m. James Perham ; Lucy, b. 1803, d. young.

William Henry, named above, was b. at the residence of his grandfather, Capt. Hoar, (see cut, p. 391.) Cast upon the world with only the good principles of his parents to guide him, at an early age he found his way to Boston, where his industry and perseverance soon opened the way for a successful business, which has long been pursued with an increasing reputation for integrity. Many of his old friends have partaken of his hospitable house, and been enlivened by the stories of his boyhood, which was spent along the Souhegan, where his memory still loves to linger. He m. Sally Whipple, and a large and happy family are the result of this union.

THE PRESTON FAMILY.

Dr. John, the first of the name in this town, was the son of Capt. Samuel of Littleton, who was a descendant of John of Andover. The family were in Andover as early as 1672, and Capt. Samuel, with his wife Hannah, settled at Littleton about 1728. He was an active and influential man in the town before the Revolution, and, besides serving in his military capacity, was town Treasurer, and in other town offices. His ch. : James, b. Jan. 10, 1729 ; Hannah, b. July 1733 ; John, b. Sept. 22, 1738 ; settled in New Ipswich ; Mary, b. May 13, 1742 ; Peter, b. Feb. 17, 1743. At the age of 18 years, Dr. John served one campaign at least, as a soldier in the company of his father in the French War in 1756. The particulars of his early education, which was probably defective, are not known —but, at the early age of 22 years, in 1760, he settled in this

town as a physician. Thus, in one year, two of the learned professions were filled by two active young men of the same age, and, in a few years more, the other also. Nov. 29, 1764, Dr. Preston married Rebecca Farrar, the sister of the minister. He became skilful and popular in his profession, and for more than forty years retained exclusive possession of the ground, except that, in the latter part of his life, he took his son into partnership, and, at his decease, left the whole practice in his hands. As a citizen, he was zealous, active and influential in all matters of general and political interest in the town. After the incorporation in 1762, he was elected one of the first board of Selectmen, and he often served the town as Representative in the General Court, and in other town offices. In 1782, on the resignation of Judge Farrar, he was chosen a member of the Convention for framing the State Constitution. During the Revolution, he was one of our most ardent Whigs, and did much to encourage the people to make the great exertions they did in aid of the common cause. Anecdotes of his wit and humor as a legislator have come down to our time, and the records of the town still preserve memorials of this trait in his character. He built the large house where his descendants still live, and resided there till his death, which occurred Feb. 17, 1803, in his 65th year. His wife survived him more than 26 years. See ante, Farrar Family. Their ch. were :

1. Rebecca, b. July 16, 1768, m. Aug. 10, 1791, John Hubbard, grad. Dartmouth 1785. 2. John, b. Feb. 15, 1770. 3. Lucy, b. Dec. 3, 1771, m. Oct. 16, 1794, Thos. Bancroft, of Pepperell, who d. 1846. 4. Lydia, b. Oct. 26, 1774, m. Josiah Bellows, and lived at Lancaster, N. H. 5. Hannah, b. Jan. 8, 1776, lived unmarried, and died at Lancaster with her sister. 6. Mary, b. June 5, 1777, lives unmarried at the family mansion in N. I. 7. Samuel, b. June 24, 1778, m. daughter of Timothy Taylor, Esq. of Dunstable; removed to Norwalk, O., where he followed the vocation of editor and printer of a newspaper till his decease. On the evening of March 3, 1852, in descending his office stairs; he fell and fractured his skull, so that he died the next morning in his 74th year. It is said "he was much respected, filled reputably a number of responsible offices, and left not a personal enemy." 8. Stephen Far-

RAR, b. June 2, 1780, m. Hannah Kimball, and lives in N. I. 9. TIMOTHY FARRAR, b. June 2, 1780, lives unmarried at the mansion house of his father. 10. PETER, b. June 20, 1782; d. a young man at Cape Breton. 11. NANCY, b. August 10, 1784, m. Oct. 1808, Seth King, who d. 1851. The widow and some of her children live with her brother and sister at the old family mansion.

JOHN, the oldest son of the above, was born Feb. 15, 1770, grad. Dartmouth 1791. He studied medicine partly with his father, and partly with Dr. Holyoke of Salem, and opened an apothecary's shop and commenced practice as a physician here, in connection with his father, in Dec. 1794. Jan. 21, 1798, he m. Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Ebenezer Champney. After his father's death in 1803, he succeeded to the general medical practice of the town; and, notwithstanding the adjoining towns were by this time supplied with physicians, he had occasional calls among them. After the Turnpike was built, he erected on that street the first dwelling house, being at that time the only one on that road, near the village, except the old parsonage house on the hill, which was appropriated for a tavern. To that place he removed his apothecary's shop, and there he lived till his death in 1828. He maintained a respectable standing and reputation as a physician, and was a good citizen. He served as Town Clerk for seventeen years, commencing in 1802, and several years as Selectman. He wrote a good, round recording hand, and the records bear ample evidence of his capacity as a Clerk, and occasionally of his personal feelings and predilections as a townsman. His wife and several children survive him, of whom JOHN, grad. Harvard Coll. 1823, is settled in the practice of law in this town. Ch.:

EBENEZER C., b. 1799, was an apothecary in Boston, d. 1828; REBECCA, b. 1800, d. 1807; JOHN, b. 1802; ELIZA, b. 1804, m. Elisha L. Hammond; LUCY, b. 1805, m. Francis K. Cragin; ABIGAIL, b. 1807, m. Benj. B. Brown; MARIA, b. 1809, d. 1830; WILLIAM HENRY, b. 1811; THOMAS BANCROFT, b. 1813; REBECCA, b. 1815, m. Benj. F. Whipple.

THE PRICHARD FAMILY.

The family of Prichard, Prichett, Prichet, or Pritchard, as it is variously written, came early to this country from Wales, and some of them were among the earliest settlers of that part of old Rowley now called Boxford. Pritchard Pond, (now Perley's,) on the line between these two towns, well known on the old records, was doubtless near their residence. Paul Prichard, one of the descendants, was born in 1721, and after having held several offices of honor and trust in that town, removed to N. I. in 1772, and settled near Mason village on what is now known as the Jefts Farm, (N. D. 18.) He was one of the most substantial and influential citizens of his day. In the time of the Revolution, he was a conspicuous member of the Committees of Safety and Correspondence, for giving instructions to delegates and representatives, for averaging claims for military service, for examining the Bill of Rights, &c. He contributed liberally of his means for the war, and had two sons in actual service. In 1779 he was chosen representative to the General Court, and for the three last years of his life was one of the Selectmen. He died 1787, æ. 64. He m. Hannah Perley, whose ancestors settled on the borders of the same pond as the Prichards. She was a woman of uncommon energy of body and mind, and could accomplish the ordinary labor of three persons. She had made the subject of midwifery a study, and had considerable practice in her native town. Nor did she confine herself to this branch of practice, but became quite celebrated in scrofula, salt rheum, liver complaint, &c., for which her fame was quite extensive. After removing to N. I., she had an extensive practice in that and the neighboring towns. She was always ready to answer calls, and allowed no hour and no weather to detain her ; and when the roads were so blocked up with snow, and the weather so tedious that others would quail at the undertaking, and, though unusually corpulent, she would mount the snow shoes and breast the storm over hill and dale. This she continued to do, until very far advanced in life, to the no small annoy-

ance of the accredited physicians. She survived her husband twenty-five years, and died 1810, æ. 81. Their ch. were: 1. Sarah, b. 1750, d. 1785. 2. Amos. 3. Jeremiah. 4. Perley, b. 1757, d. 1775. 5. William. 6. Sarah, b. 1762, m. Nehemiah Stratton. 7. Hannah, b. 1764, m. David Sherwin, parents of Thomas Sherwin, the present distinguished teacher of the English High School in Boston. 8. John. 9. Benjamin. 10. Stephen—all of whom, except the latter were born in Boxford, and afterwards lived in this town. The sons were all somewhat remarkable as large, athletic men, of sound constitution, and capable of accomplishing a large amount of labor.

Prichard, Amos, (s. of Paul,) b. 1761, lived on the farm north of his father, which was a part of the paternal estate. He m. Anna Andrews of Boxford. Their ch. were: 1. Anna, b. 1776, m. Silas Cragin. 2. Perley, b. 1778, grad. Dartmouth Coll., studied medicine, m. Mrs. Stone of Billerica, went to Baltimore, and commenced business, and is supposed to have been lost on his passage to the West Indies. 3. Hannah, b. 1780, m. Reuben Holden. 4. Sally, b. 1781, m. N. G. Duren (Gould.) 5. Amos, b. 1783, soon after the death of his father; m. Jane Dustin, and lived in West Brookfield, where he died a few years since. Mr. P. was a carpenter, and died while building the Hills house, November 23, 1782, æ. 31. His wife survived him sixteen years, and died on the Campbell place in 1798, æ. 50.

Prichard, Jeremiah, (s. of Paul) was b. 1754. In 1775, he enlisted in Capt. Town's company, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill; was afterwards a Lieutenant in the regular army; was at the battle of Hubbardston, and all those connected with the taking of Burgoyne, and also at the battle of White Plains, where he received a wound, for which he drew an officer's pension during life. After the war, he married Elizabeth Smith of Hollis, where he resided a few years, but returned here, and constructed the tan-yard, which he carried on for many years. His residence at that time was in the house he built near the corner, next south of Mr. Peter Clark's house. He afterwards removed to the John Wilkins farm,



Residence of Dr. Stillman Gibson, (see p. 217.)

and built the house now occupied by Dr. S. Gibson, where he resided some years, and then removed to the middle of the town, to the house next south of the Charles Barrett estate, and there spent the remainder of his days. He was a man of fine personal appearance, of great energy and enterprise, brave and resolute, and yet of great dignity and refinement in all his manners. He had an unusually good common education, wrote a beautiful hand, and served the town very many years as Clerk, Selectman, Representative, and in numerous minor capacities, up to 1802. Chiefly through his efforts, the troop of cavalry from this and the neighboring towns was formed, and the command, which became a sort of heir-loom in the family, was first held by him. He d. 1813, æ. 59. His wife lived many years afterwards with her son George. Their ch. were:

1. Jeremiah; 2. Moses, b. 1789, a trader in Concord, Mass. and for many years Sheriff of Middlesex county; 3. George W., b. 1792, a trader in Oxford, Vt., where he has been one of the leading men; 4. Gilman, a merchant in Boston, and one of the first who engaged in the sale of domestic manufactures on commission. He was an active member of the church in Essex street, and died of consumption about 1835.

Prichard, William, (s. of Paul,) was born Sept. 19, 1759. He served in the Continental Army as a three years man, and was in several battles. He afterwards lived on the farm of his brother Amos, until, about the year 1810, on the death of his brother-in-law, Charles Cummings, he removed to the High Bridge, and carried on the saw and grist mill there, until they were removed to give place to the Souhegan factory. In his younger days, he was unusually attractive in his person and manners, and was highly respected through life. He was Captain of the Troop, and was killed instantly by being thrown from his chaise, 1835, æ. 75. He m. Deidamia, dau. Eleazer Cummings. She was found dead, and her room on fire; and, from appearances, her clothes having taken fire when about to retire, she was almost instantly suffocated 1840, æ. 69. Ch.: William, b. 1792, m. Eliza Butman; Asa, b. 1793, m. Caroline Barr; Barnard, b. 1795, d. 1846; Deidamia, b. 1797, m. William Johnson, d. 1849; Charles C., b. 1799, d. 1800; Charles, b. 1802, d. 1846, æ. 43; Francis Perley, b. 1803, d. 1807; Caroline, b. 1805, d. 1806; Adaline, b. 1807; Sarah, b. 1809.

Prichard, John, (s. of Paul,) b. Mar. 25, 1766, m. Lovice, dau. of Josiah Wilkins, and had a large family, several of whom still reside in town. He was a man of large stature and great strength. He d. 1843, æ. 76. His wife d. in 1850. His son Francis P. d. in 1850, æ. 43, an enterprising and successful man, enjoying the confidence of his townsmen as a man of good sense and sound judgment. His son William now owns and resides on the Judge Champney farm.

Prichard, Benjamin, (s. of Paul,) b. 1769, was a carpenter, built the Saw and Grist Mills on the south road, and then a small Cotton Mill; he also built the house on the Mill Village road, east of the Campbell house; removed to Bedford, N. H. and there built another Cotton Mill, and finally another in Boscawen. He m. Patty Sherwin of Townsend in 1791.— Among his ch. were: Alanson, who was drowned at Mason Village; Bernice; Cyrene; Dexter.

Prichard, Stephen, (s. of Paul,) b. 1772, m. Polly, dau. of William Start; lived in the tavern-house on the Village Green, where he d. in 1802, æ. 30. His widow afterwards married —— Howe, and removed to Camden, Me., where his descendants still reside. Among his ch. are William Start of Bangor; Mary, &c.

Prichard, Jeremiah, (s. of Jeremiah,) b. 1787; has passed a long and active life, mostly in town. After the death of his father he resided several years in the family mansion, and carried on the Tanyard. He has been much engaged in the service of the town as Selectman and in other capacities. He was, like his father, uncle and cousin, Commander of the Troop. He removed to Concord, N. H., about 1816, and then to Boston, and returned to this town about twenty years since. He m. Nancy Barr, and has a large and most respectable family. Their ch. are: Sarah Elizabeth, m. Rev. Reuben Bates, d. 1842; George, emigrated to Illinois; Mary Ann, m. Dr. T. H. Cochran; Jeremiah, merchant in Boston, and formerly American Consul in Porto Rico, m. Helen Vila; Henry, resides in Newton; Charles C. resides in Boston; William W.; Martha Jane, m. Jackson Burr; Emily, d. 1847, æ. 29.

Proctor, Oliver, b. in Chelmsford in 1721. Was here in 1752. He owned what was afterwards Rev. Mr. Farrar's farm (37 N. D.), and his house stood near the site of the old Academy, until after the Revolution. The cellar hole is still to be seen. He probably left town when he disposed of his land to Rev. Mr. Farrar, about 1761. A Benjamin Proctor, his cousin, was here about the same time, and lived at the northeast part of the town, (27 N. D.)

Pollard, Joseph, came from Westford in 1764, and settled on what is known as the Barr farm (64, new laid out). He bore the title of Adjutant. He m. Ruth Burge of Westford, sister to the wife of Col. Kidder. He d. 1786. Ch.:

Ruth, b. 1765, was the first wife of Capt. Timothy Fox, d. 1801; James, b. 1769; Moses, b. 1772; Susannah, b. 1774; Sarah, b. 1777, m. David Felt of Temple.

Pollard, Benjamin, (brother of Joseph,) came about the same time, and built a house near the brook, opposite the Hartwell house, now taken down. He had one son, Thomas, who removed to Enosburg, Vt., about 1800, where he was a prominent and useful man, and removed to Missouri. A dau. Milly d. 1777. He d., and his widow m. —— Whiting, and had a dau. Mercy, who lived in the same house many years.

Safford, Benjamin, a native of Ipswich, was here before 1754. His farm was next south of the Congregational meeting-house and the Common. He was often chosen to various town offices, and was much esteemed as a kind and pious man. He was remarkable for his punctual attendance at church for more than fifty years, and used to grope his way up the hill after he was almost totally blind. He was singularly fond of music, and used sometimes publicly to request the singers to repeat some of the good old tunes of that day. About 1800 an innovation was made by introducing a bass viol into meeting, which gave offence to many persons, one of whom indignantly asked Mr. S. what he thought of the singing that day. "I thought I was in heaven," was the enraptured reply of the good old man. He d. 1810, æ. 93. His wife Prudence d. 1784, æ. 64. Ch.:

Hannah, b. 1755; Lydia, b. 1757; Betsey, b. 1759; Lucy, b. 1760; Prudence, b. 1763; Benjamin, b. 1764; Reuben, b. 1767.

Safford, Benjamin, resided on his birthplace till about 1828, when he d. while on his way to Illinois, where several of his children reside. His wife Hannah d. 1807, æ. 45. He then m. Lydia Chandler, dau. of Dea. James Chandler.

Shattuck, William, was here before 1770, and was probably the son of Rev. Mr. Shattuck of Pepperell. He is said to have been the first man that taught a school in town. His farm was near the south burying ground (XI. 4.) He was an ardent patriot during the Revolution, and seems for several years to have had much influence, and was a delegate to the Provincial Congress in 1775. He removed to Jaffrey about 1790, where he d. in quite indigent circumstances. His son

William was a soldier in the Revolution, and was killed by the Indians near Crown Point in 1777. His son Peter buried three wives in town, one of whom was a daughter of John Breed.

Shattuck, John, came from Pepperell about 1770; m. Betty, dau. of Abel Miles, in 1783, and afterwards removed to Ashby, where his ch., John, Daniel, Lemuel and Betsey were born. He returned here about 1795, and this was the birth-place of Abel and Rebecca, who d. 1817, æ. 23. He resided on the farm now owned by Capt. Willard, (VII. 3.) His wife d. 1798; he d. 1816, æ. 70. His second wife, Mrs. Potter, d. 1851.

Shattuck, David, from Mason. Ch.: Francis, m. dau. Col. Thomas Heald; d. 1847, æ. 48. Shebuel, d. 1846, æ. 51.

Smith, Abijah, came here from Leominster about 1764. He purchased the farm of Benjamin King, north of the village, (34 N. D.) He had been a soldier in the French War, and commanded a company from this town for a short period during the Revolutionary War. He m. Abigail, at Leominster. Ch.: Abijah, b. 1765; Abigail, b. 1767; Cyrus; Lydia, b. 1770, d. 1785; David, b. 1771; Sally, b. 1773; Elijah, b. 1774; Rebecca, b. 1776; Samuel, b. 1778; Betsey, b. 1779; Polly, b. 1781; Jeremiah, b. 1782, d. 1808; Relief, b. 1784; Jesse, b. 1785; Lydia and Betsey, twins, b. 1786; he d. 1786.

Smith, Abijah, (s. of the above) resided many years on the same farm; m. in 1796, Hannah Jones. Ch.: Jeremiah, Jonas, Charles, and others. His house was destroyed by fire in 1816. He d. 1825, æ. 60. His son, Col. Jeremiah, is a well known resident. Charles recently died at Mobile, where two other brothers also died.

Spaulding, Andrew, of Westford, was one of the grantees under the Masonian charter, and signed the Covenant at the organization of the church, but probably never permanently resided here. He owned the farm (XI. 3), and had a house near Mr. Reuben Taylor's; was connected by marriage with the Crosby's, and they and his son probably occupied his lots.

Spaulding, Thomas, (prob. s. of Andrew) was here about 1760. He settled on the farm near Mill Village, afterwards owned by his son Stephen. He m. Rachel Chandler, at Westford. Ch.: Rachel, b. 1761; Thomas, b. 1763; Stephen, b. 1766, d. 1826; Lydia, b. 1768; Ruth, b. 1769, m. Z. Taylor: Lucy, b. 1772.

Spaulding, James, was among the numerous families of the name who have resided in town, all of whom were descended from Edward Spaulding, who was at Braintree in 1640, and removed to Chelmsford, where he d. in 1670. James Spaulding resided here but a few years, and returned to Westford, where he d. about 1790. His s. James, who was b. in Westford 1758, settled on the north side of Watatic, just over the Ashburnham line, about 1773. Although without its limits, he was always socially connected with this town, where he was allowed to pay his minister and school rates, and participate in those advantages. For sixty-five years he was a constant attendant at church. When the alarm of "Concord fight" was given, he started immediately for the scene of action, while his wife and eldest son spent the afternoon of that day upon the summit of Watatic, where they saw the smoke of the burning buildings, and distinctly heard the report of the British cannon. His wife Hannah (Barron) d. in 1814; he afterwards m. the widow of John Wilkins, and resided on her estate near the meeting-house. He d. June 8, 1832. Among his numerous family was Jonathan, who was b. at Westford in 1770; was one of the earliest scholars at our Academy, under Mr. Hubbard, where he acquired a good education, of much use to him and others during his life. He m. Milly, dau. of Capt. James Bennett of Ashby, (a Revolutionary patriot,) and settled in Lempster, N. H. He possessed an active and intelligent mind, and was much engaged in organizing and carrying on the affairs of that then new town. He raised and commanded a grenadier company there, which was then the admiration of the regiment. He removed to this town in 1812, and two years afterwards was prostrated by a paralytic shock, which he survived but a few years. He d. in Vermont in

1823, æ. 52. Two of his sons, (Sewall and James,) were volunteer soldiers from this town in 1812; the latter of whom suffered so much from a severe contagious fever, as entirely to lose his hearing. But notwithstanding this disability, many pages of this work will bear evidence to his persevering love of local history. Isaac was another son of James, well known in town.

Spear, William, settled here prior to 1760, a little south of the Batchelder tavern. He was one of those that were severely wounded by the falling of Wilton meeting-house, in 1773. He d. 1805, æ. 78. Ch.:

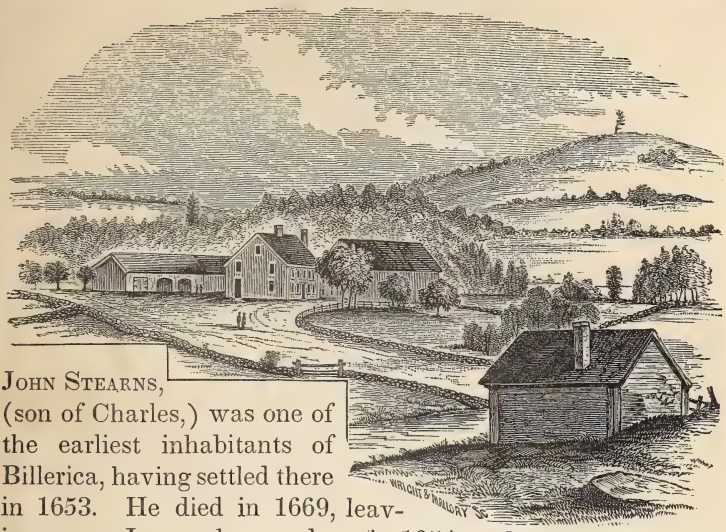
William, b. 1759, d. 1787. Margaret, b. 1762. Hannah, b. 1765. Lydia, b. 1768. Mary, b. 1770. Joseph, b. 1775, resided on the paternal farm—had five children; d. suddenly in 1818, from drinking cold water.

Start, William, came here about 1770, and resided on the farm first occupied by Jonathan Stevens, and now owned by Mark Farrar (26 N. D.) Married Keziah, dau. of Ebenezer Bullard. Ch.:

Sally, d. 1785, æ. 13. William, d. 1781. Lucy, d. 1780. George, m. Susan Wood of Pepperell. Polly, m. Stephen Prichard. Ebenezer. George and Ebenezer removed to Camden, Me., where their descendants are numerous. He died 1784. His wife then m. Col. Ezra Towne, 1788, to whose house she afterwards removed; and after his death, m. Jonathan Hartshorne, and returned to her former residence. He d. 1812, æ. 64, and she removed to Maine.

Start, George, brother of the preceding, purchased of Joseph Stevens his farm (35 N. D.) about 1764. He m. Mary, dau. of Capt. Moses Tucker. Their ch. were,

Moses, m. Peggy, dau. of Simeon Gould; removed to Enosbury, Vt. Polly, m. Robert Nicholas, d. 1834, æ. 61. Amos. Sally, m. Peter Powers of Hollis, afterwards a blacksmith in Temple. Leffy, (Relief) George. John. Most of the ch. went to Vermont when young, where it is believed they still reside. His wife d. 1812, æ. 55.



JOHN STEARNS, (son of Charles,) was one of the earliest inhabitants of Billerica, having settled there in 1653. He died in 1669, leaving a son, JOHN, who was born in 1654, and who held several offices, civil and military. He died 1728; his son JOHN, b. 1686, d. 1776, æ. 90. His son ISAAC, b. 1722, d. 1808, was a member of the Senate of Massachusetts. His son ISAAC, b. 1750, removed to Ashburnham 1777, d. 1807, he was a sergeant in the Revolutionary army. JESSE, his 2d son, b. 1784, m. Lucinda Davis in 1811; was a school teacher twenty-two years. His son, JESSE GEORGE DAVIS, b. 1812, grad. at Amherst College 1836, A. M. 1839, tutor two years, studied Divinity at Andover, ordained at Billerica 1843.

EVELINE LUCINDA, b. 1814, educated at our Academy, m. Rev. S. S. Tappan of Boston, 1835, d. at Conway, N. H. 1850.

JOSIAH MILTON, b. 1818, grad. at Marshall College, Penn., 1844, studied Theology at Cincinnati, O.; settled at Lunenburg, Vt. 1849.

ISAAC CROSBY, b. 1820.

ABIGAIL MARY, b. 1822, educated at our Academy and at Mount Holyoke Seminary; m. Rev. Seneca Cummings 1847, with whom she went as a missionary to China.

LUCY ESTABROOK, b. 1827, educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and is under appointment with Rev. Charles Hartwell of Lincoln, to the same Missionary station.

JOHN MILTON, b. 1829.

Stevens, Joseph, from Townsend, was probably one of the very first settlers, and is supposed to have been here as early as 1740, and located on the Supply Wilson farm (35 N. D.) In 1743, his intention of marriage to Elizabeth Sawtell is to be found on Groton town records, where he is called "of New Ipswich." He is said to have been brother to John Stevens, who was the first Proprietors' clerk, and who surrveyed and made the plot of the township. Joseph Stevens emigrated to Maine before 1770.

Stevens, Ephraim, was here in 1753, for Robert Choate, and is supposed to have been a brother to the above.

Stevens, Jonathan, probably another brother, settled the Mark Farrar place (26 N. D.)

Stone, Isaac, came here from Framingham; was a saddler; m. Grace Whiting. Had ch.:

Isaac, Eliza, Rebecca, Mary Ann; they left town many years ago; but the children, with filial piety, have since erected, in the old grave-yard, a marble monument to the memory of their mother, a woman of intelligence and true excellence.

Stratton, Daniel, came in 1769, settled on the hill north of Enos Knights. His ch. were

Sarah, b. 1771, d. 1790; Daniel, m. Jane Stickney, and lived on the farm after the death of his father; John; Asa, d. 1802, æ. 25; Dolly; Dolly, 2d.; Lucy; William; Sarah; Lydia; Polly; several of these died young,—but his descendants have continued on the old place until recently. He died 1832, æ. 89; his wife d. 1825.

Taylor, Reuben, (s. of Samuel,) was b. at Dunstable; settled near the geographical centre of the town (XI. 2). It is supposed that he and his brother Amos bought their land of Col. Blanchard. They were here about 1757. He d. 1813 of spotted fever, æ. 77. By his wife Lucy his ch. were,

Lucy, b. 1762, d. 1789; Reuben, b. 1764; Zebedee, b. 1765; Rachel, b. 1767, m. Stephen Brooks; Aaron, b. 1768, d. an

infant; HANNAH, b. 1770; JAMES, b. 1772; WILLIAM, b. 1781; HANNAH, b. 1784. His wife d. 1814, æ. 71.

TAYLOR, THADDEUS, (s. of Samuel,) born at Dunstable, was here before the incorporation in 1762; lived over the mountains at the southwest corner of the town, (No. 79.) By wife Mary (Walton) he had THADDEUS, still living in N. I.; JOHN, m. Sally Jones; KATY, b. 1777, m. Edmund Jones; SUSANNAH, b. 1779, m. Dea. Jonas Barrett; SAMUEL, b. 1781, m. Persis Jones, and still lives at Mill Village; OLIVER SWAIN, b. 1784, grad. Dart. Coll. 1809, was afterwards preceptor of the Academy, and now practises medicine in Auburn, N. Y.; HEPSEY, b. 1789, m. Benjamin B. Williams. He d. 1825, æ. 81.

TAYLOR, ZEBEDEE, (s. of Reuben,) lived on the same farm as his father; m. Ruth Spaulding. Ch.:

GEORGE, b. 1797; SOPHIA, b. 1798; ASENATH, b. 1800; RUTH, b. 1802; MILLY, b. 1804, m. Joseph Brooks; SOPHIA, b. 1806; REUBEN, b. 1809; HENRY, b. 1811; LUCY, b. 1816, m. R. Farwell. He died 1845, æ. 80, and his widow still survives. His son Reuben still occupies the homestead. The descendants are quite numerous.

TAYLOR, AMOS, (brother of Thaddeus,) from Dunstable, was a member of the first church formed in town; settled on the farm next west of his brother Reuben, (XII. 2,) and many years occupied by Mr. Buckman. It is believed that he either returned to Dunstable before the incorporation of the town, or settled in some of the adjoining towns.

THOMAS, ODOARDO, b. in Shrewsbury in 1731, m. Hannah Morse, 1757. Came here in 1764. Ch.: JOHN, b. 1758; LYDIA, b. 1770; EBEN'R, b. 1761; JOSEPH, b. 1763; SOLOMON, d. 1769; MARY, b. 1765; HANNAH, b. 1767. Only the three last were b. here. He lived in the vicinity of the Crosby family, but removed to Maine soon after the Revolution, in which his son John served three years.

TOWNE, EZRA, was born at Topsfield, April 30th, 1736, and was one of three brothers at one birth, children of Benjamin

and Susannah Towne. He settled in the north-easterly part of the town, on what is now known as the Richardson farm (23 N. D.) about 1759, and here he lived, pursuing his avocation as a farmer until 1775, when, at the call of his country, he promptly took the field. On the afternoon of the 19th of April, being at work in his field, he heard the alarm guns fired on the common, immediately hastened to that spot, and was soon on his way to the seat of war, with the large numbers furnished by this town, accompanied by his son Ezra, then but fifteen years of age. On their arrival at Cambridge, having previously been an officer in the militia and possessing a fine military appearance, he was soon introduced by some friends to the Committee of Safety, who proposed at once his enlisting a company from among his townsmen and their neighbors. He opened his roll on the 23d of April, and on that day obtained the names of thirty men, and soon after it was increased to sixty-five men, and was subsequently attached to Col. Reed's regiment. A few days after, occurred the battle of Bunker Hill, in which Capt. Towne and his company nobly did their duty. A part of the company were enlisted for only four months, but the officers and most of the men remained eight months. The next year he again took the field, and at the head of a company, part of whom were from this town, he went on an expedition to Canada and participated in all the hardships of that campaign, until the surrender of Burgoyne's army. This probably closed his active service, but his opinion on military matters was often solicited during the war. He was appointed colonel of the regiment of which this town made a part, and in this office remained till his death, and was very popular. He was a brave man and a fine officer; his death was accidental and very melancholy: On the evening of the 23th of December, a neighbor requested of him a little straw; he entered his barn, mounted the scaffold, and threw it down; while sliding down himself, a hay-hook entered his abdomen and caused his death in a few hours. The hay-hook is still preserved in the house where he lived and died, and a label attached to it tells the melancholy tale. He was buried with military honors on the 31st December, 1795, æ. 59.

By his wife Elizabeth he had children,—Ezra, b. 1760; Reuben, b. 1763; Betty, b. 1765; Elijah, b. 1767.

His wife died ——, he married, in 1769, Elizabeth Dutton. Ch.: Nehemiah, b. 1769; Luther, b. 1772, d. 1775; Rhoda, b. 1774, d. 1775; Rhoda, 2d, b. 1776; Mercy, b. 1778; Rachel, b. 1780; Wilder, b. 1781. His wife d. 1787; he m. in 1788, Keziah, widow of Wm. Start. Ch.: Jeremiah, b. 1792.

His son Ezra was a very respectable ship-master. He left two daughters, one of whom Mrs. Isaac Williams, still survives.

Another son, Elijah, resided and died in town, leaving an only child, Ezra, who now resides at Syracuse, N. Y.

Tucker, Moses, was here probably before 1745. He located on "Town Hill," (II. 1.) The place is now known as the Russell Pasture. The house was taken down many years since. He is said to have been a very resolute man, and to have been an officer in some of the French and Indian wars. It is supposed that his house was fortified and used for the protection of that neighborhood, at the time of the capture of John Fitch and family by the Indians, July 6, 1748. The alarm was so great that all the inhabitants fled, except Capt. Tucker, who, for a while, was the sole occupant of the place. After the incorporation of the town, he was for several years Town Clerk and Selectman. He d. Jan. 6, 1769, æ. 66, and was then the oldest man in town. There is no record of the births of his ch. His son Joseph m. Martha Woolson; she d. 1773, æ. 22. His son Moses lived near Capt. Woolson's (III. 3,) and the place, now vacant, is still called the Tucker Orchard. He d. 1792, æ. 58. Either he or his father owned the farm afterwards occupied by Judge Champney. His dau. Susan m. Ithamar Wheelock. Mary m. George Start.

Walker, John, came here in 1760. He resided on a farm on the summit of the hills, near Binney Pond, on the Rindge Road, (No. 100,) in the S. W. part of the town, which was a wilderness, and they traversed by marked trees. He d. April 25, 1890 æ. 75. His dau. Anna m. John Binney, who came from Hull, and who afterwards resided on the farm.

Walker, Jesse, (s. of the above,) resided at the north-west part of the town on the Rindge road, (No. 152.) He early enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, and served three years and more. He was at the evacuation of Ticonderoga, and the capture of Burgoyne, and went out once from Fort Herkimer in a single company that routed about 500 Indians. He d. 1832. By his wife Sarah he had Rebecca, b. 1785, m. Joseph Brown, and Sarah, b. 1786, when she d. 1786. By his second wife he had seven children, viz: Nancy, Daniel, d. 1848, æ. 43, Nabby, John, and three who d. in infancy.

Walker, Zaccheus, was b. in Andover. Came here soon after the Revolution, in which he was engaged throughout the war, and served a part of the time in Washington's Life Guard. His son Danforth and numerous descendants are now residents. In 1790, he m. the widow of Silas Bigelow, and resided on her estate, formerly that of Samuel Whittemore. He d. 1832.

Walton, Josiah, b. in Reading, 1736, m. Elizabeth, 1759. Ch.: Josiah and James, twins, b. at Reading, 1760; Rachel, b. 1764, m. Josiah Fletcher; Asa, b. 1767, d. 1784; Hepzibah, b. 1770, d. 1789; Rebecca, b. 1778; Mary, b. 1781. Mrs. W. d. 1811, æ. 79; he d. 1831 æ. 95. Mr. Walton was a man of very firm and energetic character, and did more for his country than many men of more pretensions. At the age of 19, during the old French war, he joined a company that went from his native town to Lake George, and was in the severe battle that took place Sept. 4, 1755, where he was severely wounded, and returned home by water. He came to this town in 1763, and settled on the Flat Mountain when that part of the town was all a wilderness. At the commencement of the Revolution, he was a strong Whig, and did his duty through the war. He was a member of Capt. Towne's company at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he received a very severe wound in the neck, and was with difficulty carried from the field by his comrades. He however recovered so as again to take the field, and was present at the battle of Bennington. To this venerable and persevering man, we are indebted for many historical facts that have been of much use in compil-

ing this work. He kept a journal of his adventures in his first campaign, with all the names of the members of his company, part of which has been published. After he removed to this town, he continued it, and among his chronicles are a list of deaths from 1780 to 1820, and of the additions to the church, and remarks upon the weather and various other matters. About 1822 he removed to Temple. Three of his children still survive, of whom Josiah is 91, and still active.

Wheeler, Jonas, a native of Concord, was here in 1758, and located in the easterly part of the town, near Hoar Pond. He died in 1815, æ. 94, and his wife in 1816, æ. 87. He was descended from the famous Capt. Wheeler, who commanded the Concord horse companyin Philip's war, 1675.

Wheeler, Seth, (s. of Jonas,) came here with his father when about five years old. He served in the war of the Revolution, as the following copy of an order sent him by the N. H. Committee of Safety in 1775, will show :—

"To Mr. Seth Wheeler, &c.,—You are hereby directed to enlist ten men as soldiers, and as soon as your men have been mustered, your commission as Ensign shall be made out. You and said men are to be under the command of Capt. John Parker of Litchfield, in Col. James Reed's regiment."

He lived at first at the east part of the town, on the old Ashby road, and afterwards he built the well-known Wheeler tavern, on the turnpike where it enters the town.

The life of Capt. Wheeler was an active and useful one. He was a skilful surveyor, and his services in that profession much required. He filled the offices of Town Clerk and Selectman, often both at the same time, for eighteen out of nineteen years, and as a Committee man his services were often severely taxed. He possessed a sound and discriminating judgment, which enabled him to make estimates as contractor on public works, with great accuracy. He built a part of the turnpike and many of the roads in town. He was a contractor for building the Meeting-house in 1811, for which he was to receive about $5,400; but by a pretty shrewd agreement with the Selectmen, he took the pews for his pay, and cleared a handsome profit.

Among all the conflicting opinions and difficulties in town about the size and location of the Meeting-house, no one ever ventured to breathe a word but what the contract to build it had been faithfully fulfilled on his part. His whole life was a useful one. He d. 1822, æ. 72; his wife d. 1841, æ. 87.

Ch.: Seth, b. 1774; Betsey, b. 1776, m. —— Dickinson; Persis, b. 1779, m. Isaac Munroe; Rachel, b. 1781; Moses, b. 1783, d. in infancy; Stephen, b. 1784; Asenath, b. 1787; Mila, b. 1789; Silas, b. 1792; Moses, 2d, b. 1795. This numerous family are mostly settled in Boston, Baltimore, and Western New York. Stephen Wheeler, Esq. who m. Hannah Stratton, is the only representative of them remaining in town. He has often been called upon to serve as Representative to the Legislature, Selectman, Delegate to Conventions, &c., &c. Silas m. Mary Batchelder, was well educated, and is a leading man in western New York.

Several other families of this name were settlers in town within the first fifty years. Among them was John, who d. 1797, æ. 75. Aaron, d. 1806, æ. 66. William lived near the Ashby line, on one of the Emerson farms; d. 1842, æ. 67. Samuel lived on the Clary farm (XIV. 1), d. 1839, æ. 76. Joseph lived on the Kidder farm, adjoining. Richard lived at the foot of the hill, near the Poor farm, and afterwards on the Burrows place, where he d. 1832, æ. 72. Richard, one of his descendants, now owns and occupies the Bartlett farm.

White, Archibald, was a native of Pepperell. He came here in 1750, and is named in the Masonian Grant. He was in the employ of Col. Kidder, and at first settled near his farm, at the place now occupied by John Anderson (55 N. D.), and afterwards at the northeast part of the town (15 N. D.) His sons, Archibald and Daniel, were in Capt. Towne's company at the battle of Bunker Hill. Just previous to the Revolution he removed to Camden, N. H., where he was again employed by Col. Kidder in attending to his interests there. Mr. White was an ardent patriot, and it is said that it was mainly through his exertions that the name of Camden was changed to Washington in 1776, it being the first place on this conti-

nent that bore the name of "the father of his country." Mr. W. afterwards removed to Windsor, Vt., where his descendants reside. He m. at Lunenburg, in 1750, Margaret Mc Clary, whose parents were from Ireland. Ch.:

Mary, b. 1751; Archibald, b. 1753; Daniel, b. 1755; John, b. 1758; Samuel, b. 1760; Susannah, b. 1762.

Wheelock, Timothy, came here from Shrewsbury in 1768, with eight children, all born there. After the death of his wife, he returned to his native town, where he again married and resided till his death, which occurred in 1812. Three of his sons remained here, viz: Ithamar, b. 1761, lived near the Kidder farm, (55 N. D.) m. Susan, dau. of Moses Tucker, had no issue. Was a soldier in the Revolution, and was in the retreat from Ticonderoga, at Hubbardston, Saratoga and Stillwater; d. 1850 in the Poor House, æ. 89. Timothy, b. 1766, lived near the Wheeler Tavern, m. Matilda Cummings, 1790. Ch.: a son and a daughter, both d. young. He d. 1827, æ. 71. Joel resided here for some time, near the Kidder Mountain, (51 N. D.) and his wife, and one child d. here; but is believed to have afterward removed to Vermont.

Whittemore, Samuel, came here before 1760, settled on the north side of Whittemore Hill, on the farm now owned by Mr. Ramsdell (No. 1 new laid out.) He was a man of great physical endurance and industry. It is said "he would work at clearing land and rolling logs all day, then light a pine knot, shoulder a bag of grain, carry it two miles through the woods to mill, and the next morning be at his work as usual." About 1784, he and his wife became infatuated by some of the disciples of Ann Lee, the Shaker. Meetings were held at his house, and many in the neighborhood became converts, and finally he joined the brethren at Harvard. Mr. W.* lost his farm by

*Although deluded, still Mr. W. was honest in his belief, as the following anecdote will shew: About 1775, he bought of Deacon Appleton a valuable cow, agreeing to pay for her when it was convenient to him. Some years after, when Continental money became almost worthless, but still by law a legal tender, he waited on the Deacon and told him he would take up his note, offering him the amount in bills. The Deacon replied he did not want the money, particularly in such a currency, and asked him if he thought it right and honest to pay his debts

the movement, and returned to town poor. He lived with his son, and d. 1812, æ. 80; his wife Olive d. 1812. Ch.:

Olive, b. 1755; Samuel, b. 1757; Sarah, b. 1759, d. 1786; Sibyl, b. 1761; James, b. 1764; Ruth, b. 1767; Deliverance, b. 1771; Lucy, b. 1773; Rebecca, b. 1775; Nathan, b. 1778.

Whittemore, Peletiah, settled on the Wilkins farm, (VI. 3,) had ch: Debby, b. 1766; Hannah, b. 1768; Molly, b. 1775; Asa Lyman, b. 1777; his son Peletiah, was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army. He d. 1783, æ. 75.

Whittemore, Samuel, (s. of Samuel) resided upon the farm now owned by Mr. Shipley, (No. 12, new laid out.) His ch.: Amos, b. 1779; Eunice, b. 1783; Samuel, b. 1791; Sewall, b. 1792; Marvin, b. 1794; Betsey, b. 1796; he d. 1810, and the family left town soon after, but the beautiful hill near which they lived, still perpetuates the name.

Williams, Benjamin, was a native of Concord; came here in 1771, and lived west of the mountain, near the turnpike (No. 151.) He was orderly sergeant of Capt. Towne's company at the battle of Bunker Hill, and assisted in carrying from the field his neighbor Walton, who was severely wounded. Mr. W. was Ensign of Capt. Stephen Parker's company, which went to Bennington in 1777. He removed with his sons to Enosburg, Vt. in 1827, where he died. Ch.:

Abigail, b. in Concord; Hepzibah, b. 1772; Rhoda, b. 1774; Melicent, b. 1776, d. 1777; Melicent, b. 1778; Lucy, b. 1780; Benjamin B., b. 1782, m. 1st, —— Fox, 2d, Hepsy Taylor—lived and removed with his father; Hannah, b. 1784; Ephraim, b. 1786; Isaiah, b. 1788; Patty, b. 1791.

Wilson, Supply, b. in Woburn 1750; came here 1769, and settled in the northeast part of the town; m. Susannah, the

in that way. Mr. W. said he did not know certainly, as he had just sold a lamb for the same amount he gave for the cow, but he would ask his God what he ought to do. About a week afterwards he told Deacon A. that he had laid the case before his God, and he told him that he must pay as much money for his note as would buy as good a cow as the note was given for, which he immediately did, saying, "I should like to see any other God who would give a better opinion in such a case."

widow of John Cutter, 1777. Ch.: Supply, b. 1778; John, b. 1780; Susannah, b. 1782, m. Israel Mansfield; Sally, b. 1784, m. —— Edwards; Samuel, b. 1786; Isaac, b. 1788; Rachel, b. 1790, m. Joseph Wheeler; Rebecca, m. Richard Wheeler; Abigail, m. Samuel C. Wheeler; William Kimball, b. 1795; Polly, b. 1797, d. 1805. His wife Susannah d. 1815; he m. 2d, widow Elizabeth Batchelder, who d. 1835, æ. 73, and he survived her only a few months, æ. 85. On the news of Concord fight reaching here, he made one of the hundred men that hastened to the conflict. He enlisted in Capt. Town's company, and was appointed a non-commissioned officer; was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and afterwards served in the company which went from this town under the command of Capt. Abijah Smith. He was esteemed one of the best of citizens, and an excellent farmer, and by his industry acquired a handsome property, having purchased several of the farms adjoining the one he first occupied, (32 N. D.) He was for many years one of the Selectmen, and was always highly esteemed for his sound judgment and peace-making spirit. A number of his descendants still reside in town, and are among the best citizens and most substantial farmers.

Wilson, Maj. Supply, (s. of Supply,) has long lived on one of the farms acquired by his father, one of the most thrifty farmers in town. He m. Sally Scripture, dau. of Oliver S., who for many years lived with her. She d. 1837, æ. 57. They had a large and intelligent family. Among them are, Franklin; Sally, m. —— Perry; Susan, m. —— Kendall, and recently Geo. Sanders; Jane C., m. Rev. William Ireland, and is now a missionary in South Africa; Sophronia, m. Rev. —— —— of Jaffrey; Harriet, m. H. J. Taylor, and resides in Iowa; James, a distinguished teacher, and a man of high promise, d. in 1840, æ. 20; Abby, now a teacher at the West.

Wilson, John, (s. of Supply,) lives on the homestead, and has also a large and most respectable family, among whom are John Gardner, ; James Addison; Supply Cutter; Ann, m. Mark Farrar; and Adeline. He m. Miss Holt.

Wilson, Isaac, (s. of Supply,) after residing for a time on the Scripture farm, removed to Temple. He m. Miss Howard.

Woolson, Jonas, was born in Cambridge in 1711; he was one of the five earliest settlers, and is said to have been here in 1739, and to have worked about three summers on his land in company with Benjamin Hoar, Jr., returning to Littleton during the winter. It is supposed they both removed their families here in 1742, soon after his marriage. He is mentioned as one of the resident grantees under the Masonian Charter. His name is often noticed in the Proprietors' and Town Records, under both of which he was often appointed to important offices. His farm was located on the east side of the river on "Town Hill," (IV. 2.) It was occupied by him and his descendants for seventy years, and now constitutes a part of the farm of Mr. James Spaulding, and still preserves the original bounds as laid out over a hundred years ago. The dwelling-house, after standing nearly a century, was taken down the last year. Mr. W. was at the taking of Burgoyne, where he lost a valuable horse. This name is very rare in this country, and is entirely unknown in England. On good authority it is stated that it is properly Woolaston, which is pronounced there Woolson. Some of Mr. W.'s descendants now spell their name Wilson. The following extract from the Townsend Records shows that he was among the earliest residents of our town, and was here previous to his marriage.

"June 23, 1742. Married, by the Rev. Mr. Heminway, Jonas Woolson of New Ipswich, to Susannah Wallis of Townsend." Their Ch. were,

Elizabeth, b. 1743, d. 1794; Susannah, b. 1745; Martha, b. 1751; Jonas, b. 1757.

Capt. Jonas Woolson d. 1790, æ. 78; his wife d. 1796, æ. 70.

Woolson, Jonas, (s. of Jonas,) d. 1804. His widow Elizabeth m. William Lock; his dau. Anna m. Reuben Russell; his son George m. Miss Wallace of Townsend, who d. 1804. He was a superior performer on musical instruments, especially on the fife. He enlisted in the army in the war of 1812,

and after one of the battles on the northern frontiers, was among the missing. NATHAN lived on Knight's Hill, (R. II. 1.)

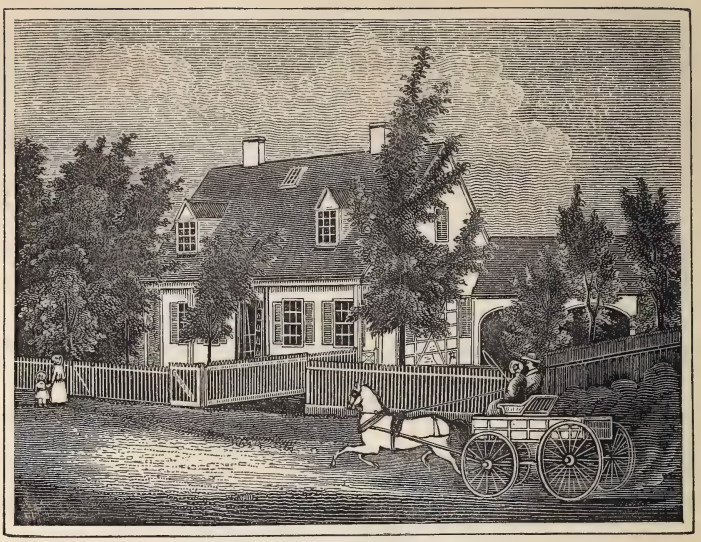
WRIGHT, SIMEON, resided on the farm now owned by Mr. Jonas Nutting, (98 narrow lot.)

He was badly wounded at the raising of Wilton meeting-house in 1773, one of his ankles being crushed by the falling timbers. He recovered; and about 1786, accidentally wounded the same ankle with an axe; he instantly dropped his axe, ran a few rods, and fell dead from the great quantity of blood that issued from the newly-opened wound. Sarah, his widow, d. 1795.

OLIVER, probably his brother, resided at the southwest part of the town.

EMERSON, JOHN, was the son of Dea. Brown E., of South Reading, the son of Peter, the son of Joseph, who came from England, and was settled the first minister in Mendon, 1669. He came to N. I. about 1783, and settled near the present school house in Tophet Swamp, (probably No. 147.) His ch. JOHN; WILLIAM; Rev. REUBEN, now of Reading; JACOB, lived in Ohio; Rev. BROWN, now of Salem; PHEBE and ROMANUS, now of Boston, were b. in Ashby between 1765 and 1782. ANNA, b. 1785, m. —— Hewins of West Roxbury, and Rev. NOAH, now of Hollis, b. 1787, were natives of this town. He removed to Hancock about 1793, and d. in 1809, æ. 71. In consequence of having been defrauded, they came to town in very humble circumstances; but by the usual process pursued by aspiring New Hampshire boys, viz: farming in summer, Academy in autumn, and teaching in winter, three of the sons acquired a liberal education, and have reputably pursued the profession for which the Emerson race is so wonderfully distinguished. "Piety and preaching" might well be the family motto.

EMERSON, THOMAS, distantly related to the preceding, settled on the south margin of the town, on the old Ashby and Rindge road, over the side of Watatic mountain. Several descendants have lived near him, and one lived on the Jesse Walker place, on the north Rindge road.



Residence of Edward M. Isaacs, Esq.

Isaacs, Henry, was born at Portsmouth; came to Mason village and engaged in trade about 1816, and was to some extent connected in a manufacturing establishment there. About 1822 he removed to this town, commenced trade in the store at "Mechanics' Corner," and subsequently in the brick store on the turnpike, where he continued till his death, about 1846. He was for a time President of the Bank, and was engaged in various enterprises. He m. Clarissa, dau. of Rev. Mr. Whitney of Shirley. Ch.: 1. Henry A.; 2. Edward M. succeeds his father in business; 3. Charles, d. young.

Locke, William, (s. of Samuel of Woburn,) resided some time at Lancaster, but came here from Rindge, about 1808, and purchased the Barr farm; but soon sold it, and resided on the estate of his second wife. His first wife was Sarah Fowle; 2d, Hannah, widow of Jonas Woolson; she d. 1828, æ. 70; he d. 1827, æ. 78. His son William removed to this town, where he now resides; he m. Eleanor Haynes. his son James m. Frances Hallett 1805; was a trader here for several years, in company with his brother; d. 1818. Nancy, b. 1789, and Lucretia, b. 1787, reside in N. I.

Hildreth, Stephen, settled on the farm near Pratt's Pond, (XIV. 4,) about 1772. He was a soldier of the Revolution, d. 1800, æ. 58. He was the father of Mr. James Hildreth, who d. 1844, æ. 67, highly respected as an upright man. He m. Rebecca, dau. Silas Davis.

Hildreth, Simeon, was an early settler upon the south part of the Roger Chandler farm, (XII. 4.)

Wilder, Peter, came from Boston about 1810, and established a chair manufactory near the northwest corner of the town, in connection with his son-in-law, Abijah Wetherbee. Ch.: Elizabeth, m. A. Wetherbee; Joseph; Thomas; Peter; d. 1814, æ. 22; Andrew; Louisa, m. —— Adams; Nancy, m. —— Smith; Josiah P.; John B.; Calvin. He d. 1846, æ. 80; his wife Tamar d. 1843, æ. 80.

Mr. Wetherbee d. 1835, æ. 54. His only surviving child was Ann Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Addison Brown.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

A few additional facts have presented themselves while the volume has been in press, of sufficient importance to require insertion. Errors have also been detected, a few of which we here correct.

Page 10, 7 lines from top, for "north 70° 40m. west," read "west 7° 40m. north."

" The altitude of the territory and water courses is from two to three hundred feet higher than stated.

" " 4 lines from top, for "1000" read "1600."

" " 6 " " " the stream returns into Sharon, and thence into Peterborough, and joins the Contoocook.

" 44, 6 line from bottom, for "John" read "Joseph."

" 104, 7 line from top, for "410" read "110."

" 119, 14 " " " for "within a certain period," read "for four years in succession."

" 125, 8 line from top, *insert* George Woolson, Jonas Dutton, Jr., Isaac Stone.

" 132, 31 line from top, *insert*, the first pauper family was that of Samuel Perham, 1762. Phinehas Goodale had been previously sent to Townsend.

" 135, 7 line from top, *insert*, About 1795 there was a muster on the plain near the house of Ebenezer Brown.

" 140, 12 line from top, for "James Taft" read "Benjamin A. Billings."

Page 165, 6 line from top, *insert*, In 1756, Capt. Hoar was authorized to receive dollars at £4.10*s.* old tenor, proprietors' money, for payment of Mr. Perrey, [Rev. Joseph Perry, probably,] and pay said money at £3.10*s.* same tenor.

" 184, 4 line from top, *insert* the list of Deacons : Ephraim Adams and Benjamin Adams, chosen 1762; Isaac Appleton, 1774; Ephraim Adams, Jr., —— ; Noah Bartlett, 1807 ; Nathaniel D. Gould and Thomas Wetherbee, 1812; Isaac Adams, 1814; John Clark, 1819 ; Isaiah Cragin, 1827 ; James Tolman, —— ; James Davis, 1831; James Bancroft, ——.

" 189, 5 line from bottom, for " Amos " read " Samuel."

" 198, 8 line from top, for " John " read " Jonathan."

" 214, 26 " " " *insert* Ephraim Adams, Dart. Coll. 1839.

" " 29 " " " for " Amherst " read " Marshall."

" 215, 2 " " " *insert* " Charles " before Stetson.

" " 3 " " " for " John " read " Moody."

" " 16 " " " *insert* Dr. Jesse Rice 1774 to 1777.

" 216, last line, read " south part of the town."

" 219, at top, *insert*, Ephraim Adams and Richard Hall are missionaries at the West.

" 243. In reference to the last paragraph, in has now been ascertained, that the first company was organized in 1754, and that the officers were Capt. Benjamin Hoar, Lieut. Reuben Kidder, and Ensign Timothy Heald. Reuben Kidder was Captain in 1759 ; Jonas Woolson in 1768. Moses Tucker must have been Captain before he came to town.

" 267. The persons named as Representatives, from 1774 to 1781, were Moderators. The names should read in succession—Stephen Farrar, William Shattuck, Nathaniel Stone, Paul Prichard, Thomas Heald, Ephraim Adams.

" 293, 6 line from top, for " Benjamin " read " Isaac."

" 335, 5 line from bottom, for " New Hampshire " read " New Ipswich."

The inscription mentioned in the note on page 11, is

I R
1684
B D H W

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

This Jubilee had its origin at the meeting of three old schoolmates in Boston, during the summer of 1845. After a mutual consultation on the subject, it was agreed, that each one should write to some resident of the town, and call their attention to the matter. This was done, but without eliciting a single answer. The parties had continued to mention the design whenever an opportunity occurred; and when they again met at the same place, in 1847, it was found that each had done something to call attention towards the occasion.

In the summer of 1849, one of the three persons visited the town to collect some materials toward his family history; and, at his request, a few persons assembled together and agreed that they would make an effort to have something done in the town, relative to the subject, the following spring. Accordingly a meeting of the citizens was held Feb. 7th, 1850; and a Resolution was passed to have a Celebration during the summer, as the Centennial Anniversary of the Masonian Charter of the town.

The following Committee was appointed to carry the vote into effect:

George Barrett, John Preston, Joseph Barrett, Supply Wilson, Francis P. Prichard, Jeremiah Smith, Isaac C. Stearns, William W. Johnson, Stephen Thayer, Samuel Lee and Thomas H. Cochran.

A Corresponding Committee at Boston was also appointed, consisting of

Hon. Timothy Farrar, N. D. Gould, Samuel Batchelder, and Frederic Kidder.

To this general Committee the following persons were afterwards added, representing the different districts of the town:

J. W. Bliss, George Fox, James Chandler, Martin Ames, J. P. Clark, Hiram Smith, Charles M. Wheeler, Christopher Whitney, H. W. Brown, Stillman Gibson, Walton Brooks, J. P. Wilder, C. H. Goddard, Frederick Jones, G. C. Gibson, Sumner Prichard, R. K. Gould, Ai Sherwin, Roby Fletcher, H. Bachelder, Richard Wheeler, E. H. Farrar, Nathan Sanders, C. H. Obear, Jeremiah Prichard, William Hassall, Orlando Marshall, Henry Adams, Asa Prichard, Reuben Taylor, John Wilson, Hosea Eaton.

After some correspondence between the Committees, the day for the Celebration was agreed upon; and at a meeting of the Committee, May 4th, a vote was passed, requesting Dr. Augustus A. Gould of Boston, to deliver the Address on that occasion.

This vote was communicated to Dr. Gould, through the Corresponding Committee at Boston, accompanied with an earnest expression of the wishes of that Committee, that he would accept the appointment. His reply was as follows:

Boston, May 25, 1850.

Gentlemen, — Your note, communicating the vote of the Committee of Arrangements for the proposed Centennial Celebration at New Ipswich, requesting me "to deliver the Address on that occasion," has been received.

My leisure time is already more than fully occupied by extra-professional engagements, and the undertaking is altogether foreign to the quiet and secluded ministrations of the physician. It is, therefore, after much hesitation, and much distrust in my qualifications to do anything like justice to myself or the occasion, that I have concluded to comply with the request.

As the occasion is one of historical interest, a discourse, to be appropriate, must be based upon historical data. It must, therefore, be a condition of my acceptance that you aid me by furnishing the necessary documents. I shall want whatever Records exist, from which a history of the town may be learned, especially the *earliest history*,—such as the Town Records, Church Records, Academy Records, List of Births and Deaths, &c.

Relying upon your kindness and co-operation, I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, yours, Augustus A. Gould.

To Messrs. Samuel Batchelder, Timothy Farrar, Frederic Kidder,
Committee of Correspondence.

On the 23d of June, a letter from the sub-committee was addressed to Eugene Batchelder, Esq. of Cambridge, requesting him to prepare and deliver a Poem on the occasion; to which he gave a favorable reply.

The following Officers and Committees were also subsequently appointed:

President—Hon. John Preston.

Vice Presidents—Samuel Batchelder, Hon. Timothy Farrar, Seth King, Supply Wilson, Samuel Greele, Stephen Wheeler, Isaac Spaulding, Wm. H. Prentice, Joseph Davis, George Barrett, Frederic Kidder, Silas Wheeler, James F. Miller, Joseph Barrett, Stillman Gibson, Nathaniel D. Gould, Jonas Chickering, Solomon Brooks, Ephraim H. Farrar, John Elliot.

Chaplains—Rev. Samuel Lee, Rev. Jonathan Hall, Rev. A. H. House.

Secretaries—I. C. Stearns, T. H. Cochran, G. C. Gibson.

Chief Marshal—Jeremiah Prichard.

Aids—Gilman Brickett, E. M. Isaacs, George Fox.

Marshals—T. H. Cochran, Matthias S. Wilson, L. W. Wheeler, Henry A. Isaacs.

COMMITTEES.

Finance—George Barrett, John Preston, Supply Wilson, J. W. Bliss, Jeremiah Smith.

Invitations—Jeremiah Smith, T. H. Cochran, E. M. Isaacs, Timothy Farrar, Frederic Kidder.

Tent and Table—F. P. Prichard, Hosea Eaton, R. K. Gould, George Fox, Roby Fletcher, J. W. Bliss, Sumner Prichard, Asa Prichard, William Hassall, Ai Sherwin, Clark H. Obear.

Amphitheatre—Stephen Thayer, James A. Weston, M. S. Wilson, Samuel Lee, Hosea Eaton, Martin Ames.

Dinner—Jeremiah Prichard, F. P. Prichard, Supply Wilson, Ai Sherwin, P. H. Clark.

Music—Peter H. Clark.

Reception—E. M. Isaacs, Stephen Thayer, Seth King, George Fox, William Hassall, George Sanders, Hosea Eaton.

Toasts—Samuel Lee, John Preston, E. M. Isaacs, James Spaulding, George M. Champney.

A Committee of twenty-four ladies was appointed by the Chairman to decorate the tables.

The Committee on Invitations issued the following Circular, of which more than three hundred copies were forwarded to families and individuals.

New Ipswich, August 1, 1850.

Dear Sir, — The Inhabitants of this Town propose to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the reorganization of the place under the New Hampshire (Masonian) Charter, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of September next, by appropriate ceremonies and festivities. They invite the presence and co-operation of all, who, from circumstances of Birth, Education, Connections, or otherwise, feel an interest in the History of the Town, or its former or present Inhabitants.

We would therefore express the hope, that you will favor us with your personal attendance, together with such friends and connections as may find it convenient and pleasant to accompany you on the occasion.

Jeremiah Smith, Thomas H. Cochran, Edward M. Isaacs,
Timothy Farrar, Frederic Kidder, Committee of Invitation.

On the morning of the 10th, those from Boston and the vicinity, who proposed to join in the Celebration, took the cars to West Townsend, and thence were conveyed up the hills, along the old turnpike, in carriages. On approaching the eastern limit of the town, at the Wheeler tavern, they were met by the Committee of Reception, with a cavalcade under the direction of Col. John P. Clark. An American flag was hoisted on one carriage, and a banner, with an appropriate motto, upon another. As they crossed the town line, they were heartily welcomed with "three cheers for our friends from abroad;" and, as they passed over the brow of Knights' Hill, in long and triumphal procession, a field-piece on one of the hills near the Mountain Mills commenced its welcoming peals. Thus they were escorted through the Factory villages to the Meeting-house, and thence through the main street to the turnpike, delighted with the recognition of old scenes, new improvements, and here and there a well-known face. The evening was spent in pleasant reunions and reminiscences.

The morning of the 11th of September, 1850, was as beautiful as any one that had preceded it, since the settlement of the town. It was ushered in by the ringing of bells, &c. ; a large national flag was suspended in front of the house of Peter H. Clark, and others were seen floating from trees and housetops throughout the village. The village was soon filled with persons from this and the towns in the vicinity. One of the most pleasant features of the morning was the frequent meetings of old schoolmates, acquaintances and friends that had not met for many long years, and the hearty recognitions and hurried inquiries about relatives or remembered friends, many of whom are probably not destined to meet again in this world.

About nine o'clock a procession was formed at Union Hall in the following order :—

Chief Marshal and Aids.
Band of Music led by P. H. Clark.
Watatic Lodge of Odd Fellows in regalia, as escort to the procession.
Committee of Arrangements.
Orator and Poet.
Chaplains of the day.
President and Vice-Presidents.
Invited Guests and Natives from abroad, headed by their Marshal, Jonas Chickering, Esq.
At the front was borne a banner—inscription :
OUR BIRTH-PLACE.
"Where'er we roam, whatever realms we see,
"Our hearts, untravelled, fondly turn to thee."
In the rear, Dea. N. D. Gould bore a banner, on which was represented the Old Meeting-House, and under it
"1770 to 1816."
Alumni of the Academy,
succeeded by the present Students, bearing a banner with
"New Ipswich Academy, incorporated 1789."
On the reverse—"Per Angusta ad Augusta. Toil. Hope."
The Children from the Public Schools ;
Banner—"A Nation's Hope."
Citizens of New Ipswich.
Citizens of the neighboring towns.

At ten o'clock the procession moved through the street towards the meeting-house, receiving constant cheers and welcomes in passing. When it arrived opposite the residence of Newton Brooks, it turned through his grounds into a field in the rear, and soon reached the destined spot. This was a natural amphitheatre, made by a recess in the slopes of the two hills, of so striking an appearance that one gentleman exclaimed, "It must have been made on purpose for this occasion." A speaker's stand had been erected at one end ; and seats constructed for the multitude, gently rose from the centre so as to convene all. After the great congregation was

seated, the services commenced by an Invocation from Rev. Seth Chandler of Shirley, followed by the reading of select portions of the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Lee, from a volume of Erasmus' Commentaries, printed in 1548, in old black letter.

The following original Ode, (written for the occasion by Miss Isabella Batchelder, now Mrs. James of Philadelphia,) was sung by the whole assembly.

Nor 'neath crumbling arch and column,
Brothers, do we meet to-day;
But with nature calm and solemn,
Rises our Centennial day.
Near us bends the leafy wildwood,
Decked with flowers that bloomed of yore,
While the pillared hills of childhood
Bound the world for us once more.

Hoary heads, with honors laden,
Manhood in the flush of pride,
Aged matron, blooming maiden,
Meet together, side by side.
Home we come, a band long parted,
Careless of our worldly strife,
To the spot from which we started
Onward in the race of life.

Yet we miss some well-known faces,
Some kind voices we have loved—
Broken phalanx—vacant places,
Only to be filled above.
But the echo of their actions,
Sounding down the stream of time,
Bids forget all sundering factions,
And as one, harmonious join.

Prayer by Rev. John Wheeler, President of the University of Vermont, followed by an original Hymn by James Spaulding.

The Orator of the day, Dr. Augustus A. Gould, then rose and addressed the large assemblage. He spoke for nearly an hour and a half. The introductory and concluding portions were as follow:

Fellow-Townsmen:—An occasion like this on which we have met, has never before occurred to any one of us, and in all probability, never can occur to any one of us again. The anniversary day of our National Independence returns to us;—great National Revolutions often occur;—our Sabbaths return; and the returns of our birth-day may be threescore and ten;—but who of us has ever seen, or ever will again see a centennial day, corresponding to this? Like the day of our birth and the day of our death, we shall experience it but once. It is now somewhat more than one hundred years since our ancestors penetrated into the then wilderness, and began to clear the region where we are now assembled; and we are met to celebrate that event. Some of us have made our habita-

tion here, since the day of our birth; and in quietude and simplicity, remote from the whirlwind of metropolitan bustle, have been content to live in comparative retirement, and to move within a very limited sphere. Such have made a wise choice. Others of us, more restless and ambitious, have overleaped these mountain barriers in search of fame, fortune and happiness in wider fields and more exciting scenes. Some have tried the thronged city, with all its bustle, magnificence and wickedness; some have gone to the far West, attracted thither by golden visions, which, in most instances, proved but visions; some have crossed the ocean to the mother land, and have witnessed the splendor of royalty and perhaps enjoyed the smiles of princes: they have visited the scenes which are famous in story, and viewed the treasures of nature and art which have required centuries for their accumulation; and some may have even encompassed the globe itself. But, during our wanderings, has not this valley of our birth, encompassed by hills which shut out the prospect beyond, reminded us of the valley of Rasselas—"the happy valley," in which all the sources of true happiness were concentrated? and though, like Rasselas, we may have contrived to escape from it, and have looked for happiness and contentment in the distinctions which wealth, and station, and learning, and success confer, have we not, like him, found sorrow and disappointment and discontent everywhere?

In behalf of all these rovers I will venture to speak, and to say, that no Alps have ever appeared to them so formidable as did once the mountains around us; no river has caused us to forget Souhegan; no embosomed Swiss or Scottish lakes have seemed more lovely than Pratt's Pond; no lofty and crumbling cathedral has impressed upon us such reverential awe as the old meeting-house on the hill; no institution of learning has excelled the old district school, where the twig was first bent, and felt too; no festival ever surpassed in extravagance and in relish, the old thanksgiving dinner; no happiness has been found, far or near, to be compared with that at the old country fireside. A friend of mine, a year or two since, removed from the city, and built him a pretty residence in a retired village some twelve miles distant. He gave for his reason, that he wished his children, in after life, to enjoy the associations of childhood, which he regarded as among their most exalted sources of subsequent happiness—to have some tree, or rock, or rill, around which the memories of childhood might cling. It was a happy thought; it was a good reason.

In one of my drives in the vicinity of the city I gathered some blossoms, and placed them in my room. Some time afterwards the cook met me, and with sparkling eyes inquired,—"and where did you get those blossoms in your room? why, they are raal ha'thorn; I have not seen any these six years and a half, since I left Ireland." However laughable her enthusiasm might seem, I could not but

honor her feelings. The innocent and joyous days of childhood were brought before her, and she was for the moment restored again to her home and her kindred.

It is with similar feelings that we come back to-day, to gaze on the landscape upon which our eyes first opened—to breathe the air and tread the soil, from the elements of which, our very selves were made—to do homage at the tombs of our fathers—to look once more on the venerable faces of our elders—more especially to greet our contemporaries, from whom we separated ten, twenty, thirty or more years ago, and who, by tell-tale wrinkles, gray locks and shining heads excite our surprise that they should have grown so old, while we remain so young. Some we bring with us,—our better halfs, who have left father and mother, to cleave unto us; and with them we bring some of the pledges of our union; doubting not that you are as curious to know something of our family-matters as we are to know about yours; and trusting that we shall mutually excuse each other for the little pride we may take in the presentation. Strangers as they are, may we not promise ourselves that, on our account, they will receive a cordial welcome from those whose homes are here?

Since these things are so, let us celebrate the day with enthusiasm, with becoming solemnities, with rejoicing and good cheer, and with social greetings; and, above all, with devout thankfulness to Him in whom we live and move and have our being, for all the way in which He has led us;—for the wonderful results which we see around us as the fruits of one hundred years, and for the privilege granted us of meeting on this festive day.

Honored as I feel myself to have been, in being called to address you on this occasion, I at once selected the theme on which I supposed the current of thought would this day run; and shall endeavor, so far as the hour will admit, to satisfy the curiosity which must naturally arise, to know what was our origin; who were the men, who came alone and unprotected into the dreary wild, and made the first beginnings here;—what were the steps of their progress; what has been the result, and what have been the principal influences in securing it.

[Here followed the historical sketch of which this volume is an amplification.]

We have thus touched upon some of the principal incidents in the history of our town during this the first century of its settlement; and now for a moment let us compare the end with the beginning. Instead of a howling wilderness, into which the summer sun rarely penetrated, we now see smiling fields and waving grain; instead of log cabins, covered with bark, we have ample and comfortable architectural dwellings; instead of a few paths indicated by spotted trees, passable only on foot, or at most mere bridle paths, our territory is now threaded in every direction with carriage roads,

and every man has his vehicle moreover, for his use and pleasure. Instead of the log meeting-house, with the bushes growing up within it, we have four or five houses of worship and as many worshipping assemblies. Instead of the single schoolmaster, going from place to place to teach a few urchins for two or three weeks, we have our sixteen common schools with as many teachers, and, above all, our noble, time-honored Academy. Many of us remember when there were only four or five painted houses in town—when there was scarcely a room papered or carpeted—when wooden bowls, plates, spoons and platters, or in the better families pewter ones, supplied the place of crockery, glass and silver—when square, high-backed, flag-bottomed chairs and settles stood where rocking chairs and velvet sofas now stand; when six yards of calico were considered an ample pattern for a dress, and none but the most extravagant thought of seven. But on the contrast we will not dwell; it presents itself to the eye; and it is but the contrast which prevails throughout our happy land.

And we have done something for the welfare of the wide, wide world also. Within the walls of our Academy many men of distinction, of every calling, have received their preliminary education. From among our citizens, either born here or who passed their early years here, we enumerate one President of a college, one Professor and one Tutor; two Members of Congress in other States; at least twenty-six Clergymen, three of whom have devoted themselves to Foreign, and two to Home Missions, two of them having had the honor of founding missions to two Eastern nations, and of first translating the New Testament into the language of those nations; moreover, three of the daughters of New Ipswich have become the wives of Missionaries to the East. We have had as many as twelve lawyers, four of whom have been Judges. Ten or more have become Physicians. And we may add, as perhaps exerting a more important influence than all, we have furnished numberless teachers, who have labored all over our broad land. And all this in a population of from twelve to eighteen hundred.

Would you speak of enterprise in Trade and Manufactures, look at our merchant princes in Boston and elsewhere; look at our Factories in town; look at Waltham and Lowell and Saco, in which our townsmen have taken so prominent a part.

Do you speak of Philanthropy, and ask what has been done for the Institutions of Benevolence and Learning? Look about you, and names synonymous with liberality, familiar to you from childhood, will rise spontaneously. Go inquire in the metropolis of New England, and you will be pointed to many, whose ancestral graves are here. And especially will they point you to him, whose business, I should rather say whose pleasure, it has been for many years to listen to an incessant round of solicitations from the unfortunate or the philanthropic. All are heard patiently, so long as time

and strength will allow; none are ever rudely repulsed, and few ever part from him without kind words and substantial aid. Many is the heart he has made glad; and he is distinguished not more for the number and amount of his bestowments than for his discrimination in the selection of the objects of his benevolence; and still more, for the cordial and artless manner in which he bestows them.

No better evidence of the standing in which the sons of New Ipswich are held abroad need be adduced, than the fact that, at the recent New Hampshire Festival in Boston, three of the Committee of Arrangements and five of the twelve Vice Presidents were New Ipswich men; and it was remarked in my hearing, by a gentleman from another town, that probably the sons of New Ipswich had accumulated more wealth than the sons of any other town in the State of like numbers. And what should give us great pleasure is, that they have all been engaged in legitimate trade; and their wealth is the legitimate fruit of productive industry. I have never yet heard of the first man among them whose integrity in trade was not unimpeachable.

And though last that we shall mention, not least, we have done something for Art. Music especially has received much at our hands. A choir was organized here at a very early date; and our citizens have ever been diligent in the cultivation of chaste and substantial music, both vocal and instrumental. How many thousands have received musical instruction from some of our citizens! We look back with pride to the palmy days of the Hubbard Society, as a musical association almost unrivalled at that time, save by the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston. Time was, and at no very distant day either, when a piano forte was a possession to which no ordinary citizen could aspire. Thirty years ago, and very few ears had been delighted with the sound of even one of the tinkling piano fortes of that day; and one who could perform upon such an instrument was a prodigy indeed. But how is it now; pianos resound on all sides and throughout every nook and corner of the land; and no drawing-room is considered completely furnished without one. Every little miss expects to be provided with one; and the number of performers is legion. The sweet and soothing influences of music are felt in every school and in almost every dwelling. A great and happy change has been wrought in social life. And to whom is this delightful change mainly owing? Is it not to one of our own citizens? Do we not remember him, as he quietly plied the saw, the plane, and the lathe near yonder rill. It is Chickering; and it is to his industry, perseverance and good taste, that we owe, more than to that of any other individual, this great social change. Nearly 11,000 instruments have gone directly from his manufactory; and 1,300 from the establishment of Wilkins, another son of New Ipswich. By his skill and perseverance,

he has now a world renown, and his instruments are unsurpassed, if equalled, in any land. At the same time, it is particularly pleasing to record, that his personal worth is as universally acknowledged as his professional merit. He must be regarded as one of the great benefactors of his race. We may be proud that we can claim him as ours.

The sister art of Painting, too, is not without a worthy representative. Already has the gifted Champney, though scarcely yet entered upon the stage of life, given ample proof of superior skill. He has designed and executed a gigantic work of great merit. We have seen the Rhine, with all its beetling heights crowned with lofty castles,—its vineyards, its cities, its palaces,—we have seen it flow, as it came from his pencil. May his reward be equal to his merits, and his fame be as undying as his Art.

In short, hoping no offence to our neighbors, for their own reputation should raise them above jealousy, we feel that we may adopt the lines of the little poem, which has been on every school-boy's lips, and which of itself is enough to confer lasting renown on New Ipswich, lines that are as pertinent now, as on the day when they were written,—

> "And where's the town, go far and near,
> That does not find a rival here?"

And now, as we separate for a more general participation in the festivities of this occasion, let us pause for a moment to indulge in one solemn thought. A century has past, and with it have gone nearly three generations. Very many of us remember when yonder churchyard, the New Burying Ground as we called it, was first appropriated to its sacred purpose; and then it was considered too large. Already has the necessity of enlarging it arrived. We remember when the first body was laid there—it was that of my nearest neighbor;—and now the place is filled with graves and tombstones. A number equal to all the present inhabitants now lies there, and before this century closes as many more will be there. A century! how brief it is! and yet within it are concentrated for us the destinies of countless centuries to come!

And may the virtue, the piety, the harmony, the industry and enterprize, and intellectual culture which have characterized this town for so large a part of the past century, and have secured for it such a measure of local prosperity, and contributed so much also to the well-being of the community at large, prevail, in still greater degree, through the coming century; so that the satisfaction with which those who, at the close of that epoch, shall contemplate the past, may far surpass that which we now enjoy.

After the Orator had closed, the company had a few moments recess, and were entertained by Music from the Band.

Then came the Poem by Eugene Batchelder, Esq. of Cambridge. This was a very interesting production, and well received. It called to remembrance many bygone scenes and persons, in a graphic and amusing style. It was soon after published, has gone through four editions, and has been extensively read and quoted. The commencement and close, with a song, casually introduced, were as follows :

How vain the task to paint the thoughts that burn
When wandering exiles to their homes return !
What feelings gush from every opening heart,
What tears of joy from every eyelid start,
What smiles rekindle, and what hopes renew,
As bursts once more our native town in view;
What joyful welcomes bid the heart to feel
That kindness here, is not officious zeal,
But something more—a greeting kind, and warm,
That gladdens life, and takes your heart by storm.

This we have felt; a newborn impulse thrills
Our souls, to think we tread our native hills;
We view with joy that sacred village spire
Illumed with light, as glows the east with fire,
And hear its chimes careering on the breeze
That still awake ten thousand memories.
We see the roof where first we drew our breath;
Yon sacred graves, where rest our sires in death;
The village play-ground, with its spreading-tree,
Where oft we roamed in youthful frolics, free;
The ancient school-house, where, with "shining face,"
We first began fair learning's mighty race.

SONG.

How noiseless and swift have a hundred years fled;
How fast they have circled away,
Since our fathers first gazed on these hills that we tread
With such varied emotions to-day.
O ! say, did they dream, as they shouldered the axe,
And trod through the forest's dark maze,
With their rifles, and household gear slung at their backs,
That we on this fair scene should gaze;
Did they dream, as the deer started forth from their path,
And sped through the forest away,—
While the Indian looked down from yon hill in his wrath,
At his hunting-grounds stolen away,—
That we, on this morning, should all gather here,
From city—town—valley—and glen,—
To recite all the deeds, which we now hold *so dear*,
Of those glorious Pioneer Men.

II.

No, they thought not of us; but, to hazard a guess,
I suspect that they thought vastly more
Of how they should manage, by skill and address,
To keep famine and wolves from their door :

I suspect that their thoughts took a practical turn;
That they felt there was *work* to be *done;*
That *their future* was bounded by what they could earn,
'Twixt the sun-rise, and set of the sun;
That they thought of the friends they had left on the shore,
So many days journey away—
Where the bright waters dance, and the loud billows roar,
In Boston's old time-honored Bay;
And as fancy reviewed every scene of the past,
They sighed, if such men ever sigh,
That though now in the desert their bleak lot was cast,
They might once see those shores ere they die.

Farewell, farewell, this day is flying fast,
Soon 't will be numbered with the mighty past;
But often we with pleasure shall look back,
As o'er life's sea we hold our stormy track,
To this fair Haven, where we safely lay,
And moored our barks with pleasere for a day,
Forgot the tempests of life's troubled main,
And pressed the hands of welcome friends again;
Threw off the burden of our daily toil,
And trod once more our own, our native soil:
And though to-morrow we may spread our sail,
And bear away before fair fortune's gale,
Yet still, some word of kindly greeting here
Shall linger with us, on our brief career,
Until we reach that bright and heavenly shore,
Where storms invade not, and no billows roar;
O! there again may we in perfect peace
Meet,—where all partings and all sorrows cease.

After singing Old Hundred, the service ended.

The procession was re-formed, the gentlemen being joined by their wives and families, and marched a short distance to the Pavilion, which had been erected in front of the Barrett mansion. It was 114 feet long and 80 feet wide, covered by sails brought from Boston. It contained twelve tables with 1024 plates, with an elevated platform at each end for the officers and music. The whole was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens by the Committee of ladies. The Dinner was prepared by Messrs. William J. Greenman and Daniel G. Murphy.

After as many as could be seated were received, they were called to order by the President. A blessing was invoked by the Rev. Ephraim Peabody of Boston, and the company was soon busily engaged with knife and fork. After the inner man was satisfied, the President opened the subsequent entertainment by the following appropriate remarks:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The position assigned to me on this occasion, confers upon me the very pleasant privilege of bidding you welcome to our beloved and venerated town.

Our revered Mother, on this her Centennial birth-day, has called

home her absent children to unite with those who occupy the homestead, in a tribute of gratitude for the many favors we have received at her hand. How cheerfully have the loved and absent ones responded to the invitation.

We have with us to-day those who dwell upon the banks of the Penobscot. Her sons and daughters have come from the borders of the beautiful Ohio; from beyond the mighty Mississippi; from every State from the line of Victoria's dominions, far—far away to the good old North State. Massachusetts has sent us large numbers who have gone out from us to distinguish themselves and the place of their birth by the honors which they have acquired in their various pursuits. All, all unite with glad hearts and voices in acknowledging the benefits conferred by, and in asking for God's choicest blessings upon our dear native town.

Her sons and daughters fill and adorn every honorable calling and profession. She has sent forth her loved ones to preside over some of the most respectable of our colleges and other seats of learning. The pulpit acknowledges its indebtedness to her for many a worthy and distinguished divine. We have with us those who stand in the front rank in the legal profession. Her physicians are known across the broad Atlantic, for their scientific attainments. Who has not heard of her merchant princes and their unbounded munificence?

Where shall we find manufacturers more distinguished for their skill? where mechanics in the various departments who excel them? Their names and works are known in every land where harmony resides. Her farmers are among the most industrious and respectable. But who shall attempt to eulogize her daughters?—

"Come then, expressive Silence, muse their praise."

Happy Mother of distinguished sons and daughters! Long, long may she continue to give birth to their equals. Long, long may the country and the world be blessed by their labors and virtues!

But I forbear. I am already transgressing a rule which I was about to suggest to others. We have with us many distinguished gentlemen—gentlemen to whose eloquence we would gladly listen for hours, did the short time which remains to us permit. We would hear them *all*; but to give an opportunity to a *few* only of the many, we must consider *brevity* not a *virtue* only, but a *necessity*. Our Clergymen always speak *well*, but never better than when pronouncing the *bene*-diction. Our Physicians must practice upon the homœopathic system. Our Lawyers must "file brief statements," in conformity with the statutes in such cases made and provided. All others must remember that "brevity is the soul of wit," and I trust we shall be found abounding in that rare commodity.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I again bid you welcome, *thrice* welcome, to the place of our birth, the home of our affections.

The President then gave the following as the first toast : *

1. *The Day we celebrate.*

After the reading of this toast, the President remarked that some fifty years ago there was a showy muster of the military, in this town, and a March was composed, called "Ipswich Muster;" and he proposed that it should be revived on this occasion. It was accordingly played by the band.

2. *The Orator of the day.*—We have hitherto been proud of his name and reputation as one of the great lights of the scientific world; he has to-day laid us under infinite obligation for his interesting and eloquent Address.

Dr. Gould replied, that as he had already done so much of the speaking, he would not further intrude, though he would have been glad to have added much more, which want of time had forced him to leave unsaid. After expressing the pleasure he had experienced in again meeting many of his fellow townsmen, and the gratitude he felt for the attention with which he had been listened to, he offered the following sentiment :

Ipswich People, to whom this town was first granted : an honest, intelligent, industrious, frugal, enterprising, pious and patriotic people ; may the excellent qualities of the parent stock abound in the scions.

3. *The Poet of the day ;* our first Poet Laureate.

Mr. Batchelder responded : Ladies and Gentlemen,—when I arrived here yesterday, I cheered till I cheered myself hoarse ; and the efforts of to-day have rendered me much more so. I will, therefore, only remark, that I had considered my native town to be altogether barren of poetic interest ; that nothing at all of a poetic nature had ever occurred in its history. But by the assistance of the Doctor here, and of that renowned antiquarian, Mr. Kidder, I have very happily found myself mistaken. I would propose as a sentiment :

The Town of New Ipswich : patriotic and stedfast; so may it ever continue.

4. *The Memory of our departed Ancestors.*—When the spirits of the sires and the sons shall mingle, may the latter have no cause to lament that they have no better sustained the reputation of their good and pious forefathers.

Hon. Salma Hale, of Keene, replied. Ladies and Gentlemen : There is nothing that I have looked upon, in the whole course of my life, with so much interest as upon the labors and trials of those who have marched forward and been the first to open our forests—the feelings they must have had, and the firmness, perseverance and energy with which they encountered the difficulties of a new settlement. These have been the means by which our country has been going on in a constant march of improve-

* Some of the toasts and accompanying remarks, which follow, were necessarily unspoken, for want of time, though prepared for the occasion.

ment. And I hope, Gentlemen, that this feeling, which was implanted in the nature of our fathers, will not be entirely extinct in the generation that is before us. I look forward to the time when the prosperity we witness will be excelled by that which is to come. I think that can be acquired by education—not of the mind merely, but of the body also. Let us educate the body first, the affections next, and let the mind follow, for that is the least important of the whole.

5. *Rev. Stephen Farrar, the first Pastor*—the memory of the just is blessed.

Ephraim Hartwell Farrar, Esq. (son of the venerated Pastor,) responded.

It may be expected by some, that I should respond to the sentiment just uttered; by others, that modesty would induce my silence. I fear I may fall short of meeting the expectations of the first, and tire the patience of the latter; but justice to the individual requires that I should be faithful, and the subject that I should be plain and explicit; while the time and place remind me that I should be brief.

In 1760, ten years after their first organization as a town, the Rev. Stephen Farrar was settled as a minister over this church and people. Mr. Farrar was courteous and familiar with his friends, and at times facetious, and would often unbend himself in his own family and in the families of his parishioners: yet he was always dignified, and never lowered himself in their estimation. As to the forbidding aspect, and the awe with which he was approached by strangers, to which reference has been made, I can readily assent; though for myself I can say, I never felt any of this dread in his presence, when in the way of duty. I have seen it in others, and felt it myself, when in the way of transgression. I have seen the boy, who, with knife in hand, was marking his neighbor's fence, or with pole in hand, was beating his neighbor's orchard, quail under the severe rebuke of his penetrating eye, drop his implements and retire from the scene of his depredations as fast as possible. This awe and distance may not all of it have arisen from any special severity in the individual; some of it may be attributed to the reverence at that day thrown around the sacred office; and the dress peculiar to the minister, the lawyer, and the judge, in those days, might have contributed to this result.

Mr. Farrar was about twenty years old when he commenced preaching, and, I have been told, had a very youthful appearance for one of that age, and in ascending the pulpit looked like a mere boy. This circumstance might have induced him to throw all the sternness possible into his countenance, to counteract any want of respect his boyish appearance might induce on the younger portion of his audience, and to enhance the dignity of his office. However this might have been, I will relate an anecdote in confirmation of the fact of his youthful appearance. Not long after his settlement, he had occasion to journey at a distance, and fell in company with

a clergyman who, having learned that he was from New Ipswich, began to question him how he liked his minister. He, not being very desirous of saying much in his own praise, answered him rather coolly. "I am surprised to hear you speak so," said the clergyman; "let me tell you, young man, it does not become you, with no beard upon your face, to speak thus lightly of your minister: I have been told, that he is a very devoted, talented young man." "He is, indeed, very young and inexperienced, and I much fear, he will not be able to meet the wants of his church, or the raised expectations of his people. I have very humbling views of him myself." Indignant at this, the clergyman could forbear no longer: "You little young upstart, I'll teach you better manners than thus to undervalue your minister." "O, sir, to show you that I have the deepest interest in his welfare, and the best means possible of judging of his deficiencies and imperfections, let me tell you I am myself the minister of New Ipswich." The minister, grasping his hand, said, "Let me assure you, sir, I have greater confidence in your usefulness than ever."

At the close of nearly half a century of ministerial labors among this people, I have often heard him express the desire, always with submission, that his labors and his life might terminate together, which proved to be the fact; he preached the Sabbath before his death. This, to him, I believe, was a happy coincidence. But his usefulness did not terminate at his death; it was very evident that he had left the impress of his character, and the evidences of his ministerial fidelity upon many a heart in the midst of the community in which he dwelt. And for a long time after his decease, at the bare mention of his name, the eye of piety would glisten and the tear of penitence be dropped by hundreds of those, who had a hope that they had been redeemed, through his instrumentality, from spiritual death to newness of life and new obedience. And even to this day, the print of his footsteps is not entirely obliterated. Ask that aged saint, who worships God leaning upon the top of his staff, whence all that ardor of piety and fervency of devotion, in which he pours out his soul, morning and evening, as he gathers his family around the domestic altar and commends all his interests for time and eternity to the protection of that God in whom is all his trust, and to the redeeming blood of that Saviour, from whom is all his hope,—and he will tell you, that, under God, he owes it all to the faithful labors and exemplary life of the first settled minister of New Ipswich. And I will venture to predict, that, after another hundred years shall have unfolded all their eventful history, and we all of us, who are here congregated, shall have been laid in our graves, and other sons and other daughters from these green hill-tops and these verdant valleys shall have come together to celebrate another centennial festival, the moral influence of the first settled minister in New Ipswich will still be felt.

And here, Mr. President, before I close, let me pay a tribute of respect and drop a tear of gratitude on the grave of those pioneers in the cause of truth and righteousness, who were the first members of the first church gathered in New Ipswich, and especially to its officers, the Adamses, the Appletons and Chandlers, the Aarons and Hurs, who stayed up the hands of their minister, and who so eminently contributed, with him, to make New Ipswich for good—what she was, what she is, and what she may be hereafter. I close with this sentiment:—

Church and State: we want no other union than that of the former, to secure the perpetuity of the latter.

6. *New Ipswich Academy;* itself poor, but making others rich.

Dea. Samuel Greele of Boston. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Though I am not a son of New Ipswich according to the flesh, I am a son according to the spirit; for my mind received some of its earliest and best impressions here. I am glad to see before me men and women of all parties in politics, and of all denominations in religion. This is as it should be. For we have met for no sectarian or political purpose. We have assembled, as sons and daughters of pious and virtuous ancestors, to brighten and strengthen the chain that binds us together, as brothers and sisters, in common sympathies and common affections. There is no room for party discussion here.

Few festal occasions are more salutary in their effects, than those which commemorate the early settlement of our cities, towns, and villages. It is well for us, who repose on downy couches, sit at plenteous tables in comfortable dwellings, to recur in imagination to the labors and privations of those, to whom we are indebted for our present conveniences, comforts and luxuries. It is well for us, while worshipping in our sanctuaries, (perhaps I might appropriately call them chapels of ease,) without any to molest or make us afraid, to think of those who repaired to the house of God, armed not only with the shield of faith, the breastplate of righteousness, and the sword of the spirit, but protected by other weapons than those of celestial temperament,—swords, guns and bayonets were never forged in heaven,—not because they delighted in war, but that they might defend themselves from savage foes.

Well may the natives of this town look back with honest pride on those to whom, under God, they owe their earthly existence. Though my knowledge of some of these worthies commenced more than half a century ago, my recollection of them is as fresh as though I had parted with them but yesterday.

If departed spirits take cognizance of human affairs, may we not indulge the belief, that the fathers are mingling their sympathies with those of their sons this day, who seek not so much to garnish their sepulchres, as to recall the memory of their persons and their

virtues. I am sure the thought, that the spirits of the Farrars, of Hartwell, Appleton, Champney, Barrett, Kidder, Preston, Prichard, Batchelder, Wilson, and a host of others, together with their excellent consorts now in heaven, may be with us at this time,—I am sure that this thought will not so much sadden as it will deepen and chasten our joys. Truly, giants in intellect and heart lived here in days of yore. I trust they have impressed their moral image on the present generation. Departed worthies! may we imitate as well as laud your virtues.

The Academy, which these men established more than sixty years ago, (it was the second that was incorporated in this State, Exeter being the first,) is a monument of their wisdom, and a proof of their interest in the education of their sons and their daughters, when learning was comparatively but little appreciated, and when such institutions were rare in the land. Many, who afterwards became distinguished in church and in state, at the bar, in the medical profession, in the pulpit, and in the councils of the nation, were fitted for college at this venerable institution. Others, who have been ornaments in the several spheres in which they moved, consummated their education here.

Boston is largely indebted to this town, and to this seminary, for some of her most honored citizens. For want of time, I can name but few. The Appletons are as well known in our city for their munificence, as was the Man of Ross in England for his generous deeds. To recount their charities would be to transcribe a page from almost every philanthropic society in the metropolis of New England. As the elder Appleton is not present, I trust I shall not be wanting in delicacy to my venerable friend, if I narrate an interview I had with him, after he had met with an accident which deprived him of the support of his nether limbs. On my expressing my regret at his misfortune, he replied, "As I have had the use of these legs for eighty years, why should I complain that I can use them no longer?" This is philosophy baptized into Christianity. If it is not, I must confess that I am ignorant of philosophy and of Christianity too.

Other distinguished citizens of Boston had their origin in this town. I will not cause a blush on their manly cheeks, by calling them by name. I rejoice at seeing so many alumni of the Academy and natives of this place now before me. Though their names may not be written in the book of Kings, their deeds will be recorded in the first book of Chronicles of the times.

To revert once more to the Academy, my earliest Alma Mater: she has well discharged the office and the duties of a normal school, by educating teachers for our primary and district schools. I was initiated into the mysteries of my mother tongue by a lady, who was educated at this seminary. Bingham's Ladies' Accidence was the first English classic which I studied, and "love" was the first

verb which I learned to conjugate. Paradoxical as it may seem, though by the aid of this excellent instructress I could conjugate the verb *to love* through all the moods, tenses, numbers and persons, I could never yet learn to decline it. Thanks to this kind lady, her instructions have sunk so deep into my heart that I always have loved, I still do love, and I trust by the blessing of heaven I always shall and will love, as long as I live, all good persons and good things, my excellent and amiable school-mistress certainly not excepted.

A little more autobiography, and I shall have done in regard to myself. During my short academic course, I was favored with the instruction of two excellent men, the late Rev. Dr. Worcester of Salem, and the late Rev. Mr. Palmer of Townsend. Though their temperaments and style of manners were widely different, the one being grave, and the other gay, they were, each in his own way, good instructors, as well as respectable divines and true-hearted men. The former was distinguished in his profession. The solemn notes of the one, and the merry tones of the other, are still audible to memory's ear. Various are the methods of accomplishing the same object. Both frowns and smiles have a beneficent agency in the education of the young. We may be reasoned into regret, or laughed into shame, for our short-comings in duty. Thanks then to those who have made us better scholars and better men, either by jokes or reproofs, by smiles or tears. The cheerful Christian cannot say to the solemn one, I have no need of thee; neither can the solemn Christian say to the cheerful one, I have no need of thee. Both may be equally good pillars in the temple of our Lord.

I have intimated in my remarks, that many New Ipswich men have found pleasant and profitable homes in Boston. I will now add, that some of those ladies who are now the pride and the ornament of our city parlors and social circles, as well as efficient agents in our eleemosynary and benevolent institutions, were born and reared in the farm-houses of New England. New Ipswich is well represented in this goodly society of elect ladies.

I am happy to say, that the advantage is not on one side only. Some of our city-born and city-educated females have exchanged the delicate employments of the needle and pencil for the more active labors of the farm-house and the dairy, to the manifest improvement of their health, and to the increased thrift of their loving lords and husbands. Should an opportunity present, I hope some of my fair hearers may be induced to exchange their country homes for city ones, by accepting such offers as I have alluded to. Should any of you, in this way, come to reside in Boston, (I assure you it is a glorious place to live in,) I venture to promise you, in the name of our city, our protection and blessing. I furthermore engage, we will not abandon these our wards, for the gold diggings of California. We will never go in quest of silver and gold abroad, while

such rubies and diamonds demand our care, regard and safe-keeping at home.

I cannot close my remarks, before expressing my thanks to the committee, to whom we are indebted for the admirable arrangements of this repast. On festal occasions, which I have attended on bygone days, there was always a plenty of gentlemen, an abundance of alcholic spirits, and of creature comforts, as they are called, but a great lack of ladies. The present occasion presents a pleasing contrast to former times,—no wine or alcoholic spirits crowning the table; but instead thereof, a goodly number of our fair sisters, encircling this well-spread festive board. I repeat it, thanks to your committee, who have exorcised evil spirits, and introduced good ones in their place. I will close with a sentiment:

The Alumni and present Pupils of the Academy: May they, by their learning and piety, prove an honor to their Alma Mater.

7. *Hon. Timothy Farrar:* laden with early honors, adorning a useful and eventful life, prolonged beyond that of all his fellows.

This was responded to by his son, Hon. Timothy Farrar of Boston. Mr. President: It is impossible for me to remain unmoved at the mention—at any mention, of that venerable name. But, Sir; after the extreme kindness and respect with which it has been so repeatedly mentioned and received by my fellow townsmen, on this occasion, it would be unpardonable in me to occupy the time with any remarks of my own. I hope, therefore, to be excused from any thing more than the heartfelt expression of my profound gratitude, for the great respect that has been manifested here for my venerable father.

Col. Reuben Kidder—One hundred years ago he was prominent in the organization of this town, of which he was always a distinguished citizen; while yonder Mountain perpetuates his name, his memory will endure.

To which his grandson, Mr. Frederic Kidder of Boston, replied as follows: Mr. President, I thank you for the kind sentiment in which you have honored my ancestor. He was truly a prominent man in the affairs of this town. Among the first settlers, he did probably more than any other one towards forwarding and regulating its affairs; and as the first Magistrate, his decisions and authority established law and order for at least twenty miles around. But, Sir, the generation that knew him has passed away; and but little that was familiar to their eyes, save the hills and valleys, now remains. It would be pleasing to take a retrospect of the people and times down to the days of our own boyhood; but the lengthening shadows of yonder elms warn me to be brief, and I will close with a sentiment:

The Neighbors of Col. Kidder, the Appleton and Gould Families—May the intimacy and friendship, that have extended through three generations become in their descendants as perpetual as your sentiment has made his memory.

The Legal Profession—Its members from abroad are welcome to our family festivities.

Gen. JAMES DANA, of Charlestown, also a grandson of Hon. Charles Barrett, replied:

I have been struck, in coming up here to-day, and seeing this assembly, with the beauty, advantage and profit of these occasions. We ought to esteem it a privilege to live where we can enjoy them. There are many of our friends gone to the West, who cannot, for many a long year, have these centennials. They are delightful, by the family feeling which is cultivated, as is manifest on this occasion. May that feeling continue to be cherished. You will allow me, therefore, Mr. President, in accordance with these remarks, to offer the following sentiment:

New England—May the time never come, when her sons or her daughters, wherever they may be, forget to love her.

8. *Hon. Charles Barrett;* a pioneer in the principal enterprises which have given importance to the town.

This was replied to by MARTIN AMES, Esq., in behalf of George Barrett, Esq., grandson of the person alluded to. After recounting some of the enterprises in which he had been engaged, and the offices he had held, (which may be found in his biographical sketch) Mr. A. said, that "in the brightest portion of the brilliant galaxy of early settlers in this town, would stand the name of CHARLES BARRETT. He possessed the elements of character which would have rendered him in a high degree an accession to any town. He was a man of strong character, and vigorous mind, and was enterprising, active and successful in business. In him was verified the proverb, "seest thou a man diligent in business? he shall not stand before mean men." He has long since gone to his last reward; but the brilliancy of his deeds and name remain to posterity."

Letters were read from non-resident natives and invited guests; among others, from President Fillmore, whose ancestors were Old Ipswich people; from Gov. Dinsmore; from Hon. Frank Pierce, whose lady is one of the Appleton family; from Hon. Joel Parker, Josiah P. Cooke, Esq., of Boston, Hon. Samuel Farrar, of Andover, who were prevented by professional engagements from attending.

Rev. LUTHER WRIGHT, of Woburn, now 80 years of age, writes:

I still retain a vivid recollection of the pleasant manner in which I spent a part of the years 1790–1, in your celebrated Academy, under the tuition of the amiable, learned and beloved Hubbard. Never shall I forget the able and faithful ministrations of the reverend and venerable Farrar, nor the parental courtesy and kindness of the Hon. Timothy Farrar. The respecta-

ble names of the Farrars, Hartwells, Champneys, Prestons, Appletons, &c. are very familiar to my recollection. I should love to descant on my reminiscences of New Ipswich, and its highly favored literary institution, but I must forbear.

A letter from Dr. GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, another of the early students at the Academy, was also read.

GENTLEMEN—Your kind invitation to participate in the celebration, entitles you and the people of the town to my grateful acknowledgement. It recals incidents of thrilling interest, passed away more than half a century ago. In 1798, the fame of the Academy at New Ipswich was at its height. A border State felt its influence. The youth from the entire region around resorted to it to prepare for the strife of life. Your invited guest, then just entered on his teens, was sent by a pious mother to her sister in New Ipswich, to pass a novitiate in the classics at her Academy. About an hundred of various ages and sizes and of both sexes, from the full grown man and woman downward, had assembled to be taught. David Palmer, the Preceptor, had an encouraging word and smile for every tyro. The untutored assemblage all bent to their tasks, determined to do their best. Of those then and there assembled, the counting-room, the bar, the church, and other humbler yet equally useful callings have exhibited no unworthy specimens of varied excellence. The genius of the place favored the progress of the youth in training to habits of industry and virtue. The citizens of the town were venerable for their virtue and example. The pledge to stand by the Constitution and support the Union, in the form of the Federal Cockade, the ladies placed on the heads of the boys. The "cunning work" was performed by the patriotic fair, who have since been mothers in Israel. Time does not allow of detail, therefore cannot describe Amos Twitchell, just from the mountains, as he conjugated his Greek verbs, on his way from the boarding-house to the Academy, nor yet how the boys felt when they saw one of their number settling on the bed of the Souhegan, where they had gone to bathe, until an expert, with friendly hand, had conveyed him to the shore, to recover breath and a forgotten lesson from his mother. Nor yet can I speak of Elisha Hammond at the Exhibition, enacting the part of the King in Young's tragedy of the Revenge, where Miss Easterbrook, then just in the bloom of womanly perfection looked and acted the Queen, but will apologize for my unavoidable absence by offering as a sentiment:

The Memory of the Early Settlers of New Ipswich, whose stout hearts and hard hands covered her "granite hills" with the "sustaining corn," and whose piety and patriotism endowed posterity by furnishing halls of instruction where their sons were trained to enter the lists with the wise men and "merchant princes" of the nation.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY writes:

Many of the reminiscences of my early life are closely associated with the names and virtues of some of your early inhabitants.

I spent some of the most happy days of my youth within the limits of your ancient and honorable town.

May it long continue to prosper, and long be able to feel proud of the talent and worth it has produced in various walks of life; strengthening, as she has been strengthened by, those peculiar institutions and habits of New England, which have conferred on her so much glory and power.

Hon. Amos Kendall writes from Washington:

Many of the early and most agreeable incidents of a busy life are associated in my memory with the scenery of New Ipswich and the features of its inhabitants; and it would have given me a great, though I doubt not, a melancholy pleasure, to mingle in the festivities of your anniversary. The scenery which delighted in youth, cannot but please in old age; but the faces which beamed with kindness and love, where are they? Buried in the grave, or so changed by the hand of time, as scarcely to be recognized. Kind remembrances would doubtless smile upon me through the disguise which the enemy of all that is beautiful in the human form has put upon the faces of kindred and friends; but how many there are who can smile no more!

With many thanks for your kindness, and sincere wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the people of New Ipswich, until their hundredth anniversary shall be a hundred times repeated, I remain.

Hon. James Wilson of Peterborough,—

I want to see the sons of New Ipswich assembled in grand Convention. I want to hear them talk over old matters. I want the Appletons and Barretts, and Farrars and Champneys, and Pritchards and Wilsons, and Adamses, &c. &c., of the old families, to assemble on the soil of their birth, and to revive old associations, and give utterance to the reminiscences of early life. It would be charming. I know my heart would be moved and improved by such a meeting. . . I would respectfully ask you to present to your meeting the following sentiment:

New Ipswich Boys—When they go from home in their *home-spun* garments, may they not forget to take with them, and preserve with special care, their old, sound, excellent *home-spun* principles.

Hon. Charles Stetson, of Bangor, Member of Congress, writes from Washington:

Although removed in early life from the home of my maternal ancestors to the State of Maine, I have ever cherished the history of your State; which, in able men and in the manly virtues of its citizens, has no superior. My own State, (and which one is not?) is largely indebted to the hardy, virtuous and talented emigrants from the Granite State.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder of Dorchester:

There is something in this celebration higher and nobler than the momentary pleasures of the eye or taste; it calls to mind the associations of by-gone days, renews the bonds of friendship and social relations, and will afford a most grateful subject for future reflection and satisfaction.

Although I cannot claim the honor of being a son of the worthy town of N. I., yet I doubt not I am much indebted to its Academy for the standing I possess, and the happiness that has thus far attended me in life.

To the town of New Ipswich belongs a high encomium for the early aids afforded by this institution to advance the cause of education and human improvement; and, as one who has shared in her bounty, I tender to its citizens my unfeigned wishes for their prosperity and for the usefulness of all her descendants.

Permit me, gentlemen, to offer as a sentiment:

The New Ipswich Academy—A fountain opened for the refreshment of souls thirsting after knowledge. Many have drawn of its waters, and thousands have dispensed them for the intellectual and moral improvement of mankind.

The Non-resident sons of New Ipswich:

Men are the fruits our frozen climes supply;
And *souls* are ripened in our northern sky.

Hon. JOHN APPLETON of Bangor, Me., responded:

An occasion which has assembled friends, united by the ties of a common origin, from the cotton-fields and pine plains of the South, from the fertile prairies and the populous cities of the West, from the land which the sun greets in his rising—ay, and from the isles of the ocean, must be one of no usual interest. It is the tie of our birth-place which unites and which has brought us hither—not so much to consider the present as to commemorate the past.

It is a day of contrast—the past to be contrasted with the present; and how immense the change. A century ago, this magnificent amphitheatre which encloses us, lay in its primeval solitude. A century passes away—and now how changed! The eternal hills, the flowing streams and the firmament above, alone remain as they were. The mountains and the valley gladden the eye with the habitations of civilized man. The idle streams, seized in their course by the art of man, have been compelled to become laborious and industrious co-workers with him. The path of the wayfarer was then indicated by the blazed tree or the broken twig; now the track of the railroad is almost within your borders, and you can almost hear the shrill whistle and the proud step of the iron steed.

A century ago, home was across the waters of the Atlantic. Here were colonies, disunited—powerless—dependent. Now, lands then unknown and undiscovered, have become powerful States, and have become parts of a great confederacy extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and whose limits may yet be co-extensive with a continent. The flag of the republic, whose growth has transcended all history, floats gorgeously above us.

In looking back upon our past local history, no portion seems so full of proud recollections as that of the revolutionary period; and so in the nature of things must it have been. The first settlers were of the genuine Puritan stock—and of a more glorious lineage no man can boast—men hating tyranny in all its forms; of a stern religion, but lovers of civil and religious freedom. They were men whom Cromwell would have rejoiced to have enrolled among his Ironsides, and who would have followed him in his fiercest charges. They were the wheat winnowed from the surrounding chaff—fit seed of empire. Such were the early settlers. And when the cry passed from man to man, from town to town, that blood had been spilt—each man was at his post, ready for the conflict. The ox was left in the furrow, to pass the sound along or to hasten to the

scene of action. The settlement was recent, the inhabitants poor; yet you have heard, from the lips of our eloquent orator, how the first call found them prompt and unanimous in action; how no call for men found them laggard—no call for money found them irresponsive; how this infant settlement sent forth a fiftieth of those who commenced the war at Bunker Hill; and how her means were expended, and her soldiers doing battle from the commencement to the closing scene of the Revolution.

Mr. President, I give you as a sentiment,

The Revolutionary Annals of our ancestors: Ever to be held in proud remembrance by their posterity.

The Natives of Ipswich, wherever they are located, from the seashore to the prairies; *e pluribus unum.*

Edward Kidder, Esq. of Wilmington, N. C., replied as follows:

I am most happy, Sir, to have come here to-day, with all my household, and to meet (probably for the last time) so many old friends and townsmen.

Like many other sons of New England now here, I have made my home in a distant State, to which I feel strong attachments; yet I can never forget the home of my childhood or the graves of my ancestors. I offer, Sir, this sentiment:

The States of our nativity and the States of our adoption; may they always be one—one *United States.*

Letters were communicated and portions read from the following gentlemen:

Salem, Sept. 6, 1850.

I have much reason to be interested in New Ipswich, although I have never been in the place, unless it was in my infancy. My father studied at the Academy, and was afterwards the Preceptor. In a letter to Dea. Isaac Appleton, under date April 26, 1795, a few months before he graduated, he refers very affectionately to his residence there, while fitting for College. "I cherish," he says, "a grateful remembrance of the kindnesses I have experienced at your hands and at your house. I especially remember the solicitude you manifested for my success in the pursuit of learning, and the interest you appeared to take in whatever concerned my welfare and my usefulness in life. It was under your hospitable roof that I first came to a determination of prosecuting a classical education. I shall never forget the place; it is dear as that of my nativity. I had almost said, it is the birth-place of my mind."

If I could be present on the 11th, I should be strongly inclined to address a few words to the assembly, if an opportunity were afforded, and I do not know that I could find any better sentiment to offer, than that which is so naturally suggested by the "grateful remembrances" of my revered father and which, if formally expressed according to the usage of such occasions, might read somewhat as follows:

New Ipswich—The birth-place of many noble sons, and of the minds of many renowned fathers.

Very respectfully yours, Samuel M. Worcester.

From Dr. Oliver Swain Taylor, of Auburn, N. Y., a native of this town, and formerly Preceptor of the Academy :

Were pride either allowable or wise, well might the inhabitants of New Ipswich be permitted to exult in the retrospect of their history. Could it be seen what that little town has done for the neighborhood, for the State, and for the Republic ; what she has effected by her Academy ; an influence diffused much farther, an agency operating much wider, than ever was heard the sound of her name ; could the labors of all her sons and daughters—could their civil and moral influence be justly appreciated—then, and not till then, could we estimate the amount of her energies, and the extent of good accomplished for herself, for her country, and the world.

Were it granted me to utter one faint, trembling, dying whisper in the ear of your assembly, on the approaching joyful re-union, I would say : Friends, brothers, fellow-citizens, let your prayers, your hopes and your labors be exerted to equal, nay, to surpass your ancestors ; keep them and their example forever in your eye, so that if you do not acquire a world-wide fame, nevertheless, by the Divine blessing, you shall be as " the salt of the earth," yourselves and your posterity forming the characters and moulding the destiny of millions, both here and hereafter.

From Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston :

Pittsfield, 4 Sept. 1850.

Dear Sir—I duly received yours of the 19th ult., inviting me to attend the Centennial Celebration of New Ipswich on the 11th inst.

I have delayed answering it until now, in the hope that the state of my health would enable me to be present on the interesting occasion ; but, although considerably improved, it will not furnish me this gratification.

I have never visited the streams and the mountains amidst which I passed my boyhood, without the associations connected with the past, which it is delightful to cherish, and which lead to thoughts and reflections on the changing scenes of life, full of admiration and adoration to the Being who rules all these changes for good.

I should be pleased to renew these reminiscences, to meet the few remaining associates of my youth, (alas, how few !) to witness the vigor and elasticity of the generations which have succeeded us, and the joyous hopes of the younger branches, to which they must in turn soon give place.

Hoping the occasion may realize all the satisfaction anticipated by its promoters, and furnish a fund for future reflection,

I remain, gentlemen, with much respect,

Your very obedient servant,

N. Appleton.

From Hon. Samuel Batchelder, of Cambridge :

Among my regrets in not being able to attend, one of the principal is the loss of the opportunity of renewing many of the associations connected with the New Ipswich Academy, an institution which, perhaps, like a prophet in his own country, fails to excite the interest it justly deserves.

If we look back to the circumstances connected with its first establishment, when there was only one other institution of the kind in the State, and by a voluntary association of individuals pledging themselves, not only formally, but for each other, to support it for a certain time, it affords a proof of intelligence and liberality, scarcely to have been expected among a community of husbandmen just commencing the cultivation of their farms, and at a time

when the country had hardly begun to feel the effects of a settled and established government.

Where so many will be brought together, who will look back with interest to the instructions and benefits they have derived from this institution, I cannot but hope that some measures will be taken for its future support, and have no doubt that others will join with me in the *promise* as well as the hope.

While we have among us a name, which, through the liberality of different members of the family, has been known beyond the limits of our own country, we may well expect such aid as circumstances may require, to place the New Ipswich Academy on a respectable and permanent foundation.

I beg leave to conclude with the following sentiment for the table :

The Founders of the New Ipswich Academy—Pioneers in the cause of education, while they were yet *but pioneers* in the forest ; may their descendants maintain the institution in a condition to do honor to the founders and to themselves.

The President then read the following letter from Samuel Appleton of Boston :—

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite note of August 14, inviting me to be present at the Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of New Ipswich, to be held September 11th, 1850.

Please to accept my best thanks for this kind invitation. I perfectly approve of the festival, and I doubt not it will be an interesting one. It will assemble together many friends, and call up many pleasant reminiscences. Such an occasion is calculated to improve the social and patriotic feelings. I sincerely wish success to the anniversary, and I very much regret my inability to attend, on account of my advanced age (more than fourscore and four years), and my infirmities.

The early recollections I have of New Ipswich are very pleasant. My boyhood and youth were nearly all passed there, and I look back upon those days with much satisfaction. The first settlers of New Ipswich were very superior men. Like the Pilgrim Fathers they believed, that the only sure foundations of individual and national prosperity were piety and knowledge. They acted on the principle themselves, and endeavored to impress it upon the minds of their children.

The founders of New Ipswich Academy in 1789, were a noble company of men. Their object in founding the Institution, as expressed in the instrument itself, was to promote piety and virtue, and a knowledge of the arts and sciences. They acted in conformity with the principles of the early settlers of the town of which they were a part. No one would wish to see those principles departed from by their descendants. The zeal they had for education was so great, that some of them even mortgaged their houses and lands to raise money to educate their sons and daughters. I recollect many of those men well. They are gone, and I sincerely trust are now enjoying the rewards promised in the other world to those who endeavor to do their duty.

For fifty-six years last past, I have not personally known much of New Ipswich. I have, however, always felt an interest in its prosperity, and I shall continue my best wishes for the well-being of its inhabitants. As a sentiment on the present occasion, I send you the following, which I hope will meet the approbation of all present :

The Literary Institutions of New Hampshire in general, and the Academy of

New Ipswich in particular; and to enable that Institution to assume its former standing and extend its future usefulness, *I, Samuel Appleton of Boston, do hereby promise to pay, to the Trustees of New Ipswich Academy, for the benefit of said Academy, Five Thousand Dollars, on demand.*

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient, most humble servant,
SAMUEL APPLETON.

The reading of this letter, which took the audience by surprise, created great sensation. The band struck up a merry peal, and the tent resounded with applause. It was also responded to by the following toast:

Hon. Samuel Appleton: The successful merchant, the benevolent gentleman, to whose ample munificence we are already under the greatest obligations.

Rev. Mr. LEE rose to this toast, and said: Mr. President—In behalf of my colleagues, the Trustees of the New Ipswich Academy, I cannot refrain from expressing our profound gratitude for the favor we have now received from our distinguished and munificent benefactor.

Dr. A. A. GOULD then pledged himself to give to the Academy an extensive collection of Shells, Plants, and other objects of Natural History, whenever the resident citizens would furnish suitable cases for their arrangement and preservation.

The Reverend Clergy. We of New Ipswich are safe from the rocks and shoals in the perilous voyage of life when the helm's *a lee.*

To this the Rev. SAMUEL LEE, Pastor of the Congregational Church, responded as follows:

Mr. President—Although my name is found in the vocabulary of the sailor, I have had but little experience of the sea, and must confess my ignorance, in many particulars, of the import of nautical terms. If, however, I rightly interpret the phrase in which you are understood to allude to myself, I welcome it. I will adopt it as a motto. It is significant of a most important part of the work which I am attempting to accomplish upon my fellow-men in the name of the Master.

I find mankind, (and our friends of every creed will tolerate the utterance, since the text has been put into my hands by the officers of the day; and by the rules of my profession, I must "stick to my text,")—I find mankind, under the influence of "the wind and tide" of life, going the wrong, though it is the "broad" way—away from "the port of safety"—"the haven of rest." And I put the helm "a-lee," and I press it down with all my might; and for the reason that I would turn men from the error of their ways. And that, not by some slight deviation from their former course, but quite about, so that their former course shall compare with the present as darkness with light.

And, Mr. President, I am speaking at the close of a century. May I be permitted to allude to the clergy of that entire period.

We have been told by the Orator of the day, that among the earliest arrangements entered into by the inhabitants of this town, was one to secure for themselves a Minister. And I am happy to say, that, in the true idea of Apostolic succession, there has been, from the first, an unbroken line of men who, in the particular indicated by the text you have given me, have been like the last in the series —the humble incumbent of the present day. They have all put the helm *a-lee*.

And, Sir, allow me to "magnify mine office." New Ipswich has been distinguished for men of excellence, and especially for men of great efficiency. Now, Sir, the philosophy of England in the days of Charles II. and of New England from 1620 to this glad day, is the philosophy of New Ipswich for the last century and for the present hour. We connect now and here, as then and there, similar antecedents and consequents, as cause and effect. And among the causes that have secured to our goodly town such honor from the character of her sons, that, decisive above all others, is unquestionably the influence of her pulpit; whose proclamations were first from yonder eastern hill, and then from that other over against it—the Gerizim and the Ebal of our "inheritance." That great and good man, the venerable and now sainted Farrar, and whose son, worthy of such a sire, has spoken with so much propriety of his father to-day, has, in my humble opinion, done more than any other man—I had almost said, than all others, to secure those results upon character of which we are so proud, and I would hope not ungrateful, this day.

Parson Farrar kept the helm *a-lee*, and his successors have done the same. And, let me add, wo to that successor, unworthy as he will be of the name, who shall fail to do so. Why, Sir, the father of the New Ipswich pulpit would come up from his grave, like the ghost of Samuel, and utter in his ear the fearful message, that the Lord had departed from him and become his enemy.

I respond, Sir, with all my heart, to the sentiment proposed: "We of New Ipswich are safe from rocks and shoals, in the perilous voyage of life, while her clergy keep the helm *a-lee*."

Several other letters from those who found it impossible to attend, were then presented; from which the following are extracts:

Rev. Ebenezer Newhall, now of Willsboro, N. Y.

As an humble individual, who received his birth in that place, his early training at its schools, his preparatory course at its Academy, and who can, as doubtless others can, designate and recognize many a stone and many a rock, many a vale and many a height, the sight of which, the remembrance of which, the imaginary sight of which, calls up emotions and sensations of inexpressible interest, it would truly gratify me to be present. I should be glad to furnish some incidents, connected with some of the early settlers, their history, the Church, or the Literary Institutions of the place, which

still flourishes; though I must reproach myself, that I have treasured up so few of these incidental facts. I should be glad to relate some from the lips of my grandmother, relative to the first venerable Pastor,—his family,—his visits in the family at that early time, with incidents about his ministry. From his hands the writer received baptism.

I must be excused for alluding to another name, great, and dear to many, who outlived a century, a large part of which period he was a resident, in active and public life. And though my tribute is a small one, yet his name I love to call to mind, of whom I have heard a father speak in terms of unmeasured respect; his person I love to call to view, whose words of favor and whose signature procured me introduction and attention in the University. The man, or the youth, who has had the favor of one who outlived a century, whose life was a material part of the century, and whose name is one of the brightest ornaments of the New Hampshire Bench, may be excused for speaking a word. We almost imagine the meridian period of Rev. Stephen Farrar and Judge Farrar, and their contemporaries, a sort of golden age in morals and religion.

My desire and hope is, that the moral worth, the goodness, the intelligence, the unsullied religion of the place of our birth, may be as eminent as its advantages.

Rev. Rodney G. Dennis, now of Grafton, Mass.

Although the town of New Ipswich is not the place of my nativity, yet I claim to be one of her *adopted* sons. She took me, when quite young, under her fostering care, and fitted me at her time-honored Academy, for giving instruction in the common school, and ultimately for admission to Bowdoin College, under the tuition and presidency of her own native and most worthy son, the late Rev. Jesse Appleton, D. D. It was beneath the salutary influence of her literary and religious institutions, attended, at one time particularly, with remarkable displays of the divine power, that I first learned, as I humbly trust, to apprehend correctly the gospel of the grace of God, and become a participant and teacher of its sublime realities. For these reasons, her name and her history will ever be dear to my mind.

But there is yet another consideration which has ever surrounded her, in my estimation, with excellence, and inspired me with veneration for her character and desires for her continued prosperity. *It is the worth of her early settlers.* They were men of rare intellectual endowments, of ardent and consistent piety, and of firm adherence to the principles and cause of civil and religious liberty. This was her brightest glory in former times; to this, more than any other cause, she owes her steady and brilliant progress; and may it never be diverted, or obscured by counteracting influences. I give you the following sentiment:

The Pulpit of New Ipswich: May it ever be the defence of those *fixed and eternal principles of religion,* for which it was so pure and distinguished in the days of a Farrar and a Hall.

Isaac Spaulding, Esq., now of Nashua, regretted the necessity of being absent, and furnished the following sentiment:

The Town of New Ipswich: Like a wise and virtuous matron, she has "looked well to the ways of her household," furnished her children with the means of moral and mental cultivation, and dismissed them duly qualified to follow the diverging paths of life. May she continue to send forth her Appletons, Barretts, Farrars and Adamses to bless the community and do honor to their parentage.

The 'Prentices of our town ; they soon became skilful journeymen, and have since set up for themselves with success; we welcome one back to-day, with his partner and young Prentices.

William H. Prentice, Esq. of Boston, grandson of Capt. Hoar, replied in some appropriate remarks, and gave as a sentiment, and in allusion to the stream on whose banks he was born—

The Souhegan ; so intimately connected with the fame and prosperity of this town, and ever dear in the memory of those who drank its waters and sported on its banks in childhoood.

Elisha L. Hammond, of Northampton, in a letter wherein he alludes to the sacrifices of blood and treasure which our fathers made in behalf of freedom, gave as a sentiment the injunction of the Apostle :

"Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them ; and them which suffer adversity as being yourselves also in the body."

Stephen Farrar Safford offered the following comprehensive sentiment. It was furnished by telegraph, and was dated Quincy, Illinois, (a distance of two thousand miles,) Sept. 9, (two days previous.) It may serve as one of the evidences of improvement upon the means of intercommunication "one hundred years ago."

New Ipswich granite hills, pearly rills, pleasant dells, merry bells;
Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, blessings on thee all.

The following most interesting communication was received from a large colony who went from New Ipswich as the founders of the flourishing town of Denmark, near Fort Madison, in Iowa.

To the Committee of Arrangements of the
New Ipswich Centennial Celebration :

Seeing an invitation in some of the public journals, requesting the emigrants from New Ipswich, now residing in other places, to be present or to communicate to you on that occasion ;—those of us who are natives of that place, and those of us who had adopted that as our home, and emigrated to this place and located in and about Denmark, still sympathizing with you and feeling an interest in the happiness of those we have left, and trusting that the same is reciprocated by you,—have thought proper to respond to the call in a brief review of our efforts, and of those influences upon our minds which have had a tendency to fix our habits of life and our moral principles, and to show the result of those habits and principles practically carried out in action. In the spring of 1836, the pioneers of our colony came to this place and made the location, and also such arrangements as we could make, in the shape of Log Cabins, for our then present temporal comfort, with but four families the first winter, closely stowed in two cabins. In the summer of 1837, we commenced holding religious meetings on the Sabbath in one of our rooms, reading sermons, &c. And from that time we had occasional preaching, mostly by those sent out as missionaries by the Home Missionary Society, until the summer of 1838, when Asa Turner, our present pastor, then employed as agent for the Western States, came and resided with us. In May, 1838, a church was here organized

with thirty-two members. In November, 1840, our present pastor, Asa Turner, was installed over us. In 1845–6, we built a substantial brick church, 63 by 43 feet, at an expense of about $4000, which was dedicated to the worship of the triune God in July 1846, the Bell from the cupola of which now, regularly, on each returning Sabbath, calls us to the worship of God.

Since the organization of our church, there have been added, at various times, by profession, 98, and by letter 109 members, making in all who have been united with us 239 members; and we have now in regular standing 172—one of the largest, if not the largest congregational church in Iowa. And this embraces (with gratitude to the great Head of the Church we say it,) almost all of our children and of those connected with us who have come to sufficient maturity to fully understand the subject. We have also a Sabbath school of 175 members, embracing those of all ages, from the gray hair to the child of four or five years. We have, for the last four years, supported our own minister, and we pay annually about $150 to the Bible, Tract and Missionary cause. We also, in the outset, built a small house which we occupied for meetings and for a school-house for primary education.

The four families who first came here laid out the town of Denmark, which is three-fourths of a mile square, into town lots for building, and donated one-half of those lots to the purposes of Education, and placed them, by a legislative act, in the hands of five trustees, therein named, to be held and disposed of by them and their successors in office, and the avails to be secured as a permanent fund, the interest of which only to be expended in sustaining a High School or an Academy. This design has been further forwarded by erecting, by voluntary subscription, a two-story building of dressed stone, 40 by 30 feet, at an expense of about $1500, and a School is now in successful operation in the same. About seven-eighths of those donated lots have been sold, and the fund from these sales amounts to some $1440.

We have also, within the limits of the town, two substantial brick school-houses, built by a tax levied by law upon taxable property, at a cost of more than $1000, with some fifty to sixty scholars each, for primary education.

We mention these things to show the result of principles carried out. We look back to the spirit and principles of the Pilgrim Fathers so strongly marked in the first settlers of New Ipswich, for moral and intellectual culture, and to those habits of industry and close application of the physical powers so well adapted to promote the greatest amount of happiness to man, which by example and influence were the very means of forming our characters and fixing our principles. One very marked trait in the character of the first settlers of New Ipswich, was their veneration for the institutions of the Bible, and particularly for their minister.

Our motto is: Our own best good, here and hereafter, and the best good of those who shall come after us. And we feel that we have here laid the foundation of our motto; and we trust that the generations who shall here come after us, will reap the advantages of our labors. We feel that our temporal and pecuniary interests have not been materially diminished by any sacrifices which we have made in carrying out our principles;—for our temporal prosperity has been fully equal to our prosperity in other respects. Of this we cannot particularly speak in this sheet; but will say to all our friends, Come and see.

The health of our settlement has been unusual. Only two deaths have occured, of those who have lived in New Ipswich, in the fourteen years

which we have been here ; and about thirty deaths in all, in our settlement, of those associated with us—fourteen adults and sixteen or seventeen children. In conclusion, we beg leave to present the following sentiment :

May the Puritan virtues of those, whose deeds we this day celebrate, be ever cherished by their descendants, so that promised "mercies" may continue to be "shown" unto another third and fourth generation.

Dated at Denmark, this 26th of August, 1850.

Timothy Fox,	Four first Families who came out.	Francis Sawyer,
Mary Fox,		Lydia Sawyer,
Lewis Epps,		Elbridge Sawyer,
Lucy Epps,		Hannah Hornby,
Curtis Shedd,		Charles E. Whitmarsh,
Sophronia Shedd,		George Shedd,
William Brown,		Oliver Brooks,
Lucy K. Brown,		Eliza C. F. Brooks,
Hartwell J. Taylor,		Flood Wilder,
Harriet W. Taylor,		Laura Wilder,
Daniel Epps,		Francis Sawyer, Jr,,
Anna Epps,		Lucy Sawyer.

We have appointed Curtis Shedd and J. E. Leeper our Delegates to the Centennial Celebration.

Progress and Reform; watchwords of the settlers and sons of New Ipswich.

Rev. John Chandler, of Shirley, in reply to this, gave a somewhat detailed account of the privations and perseverance of the early settlers ; their subsequent enterprises especially in the establishment of the Academy and of Cotton Manufactories ; he alluded to the baneful effects of the use of ardent spirits, which formerly prevailed, and to the success of the Temperance Reform ; he gave sketches of some of the citizens and especially of President Appleton ; and concluded as follows :

Mr. President—Suffer me to close my remarks by appending to them a sentiment involving what I regard the merits of two of the most distinguished natives of this town ; one of whom has long since ascended to his reward, and the other stands lingering upon the shores of time, awaiting, submissively, his summons to depart to his place of rest. I will say,

Rev. Jesse Appleton and Samuel Appleton, Esq.—the divine and the merchant; the scholar and the philanthropist :—the one has left a monument of his greatness in his printed works, the other will leave a monument of his goodness, equally durable, in his deeds of benevolence. May succeeding generations hold in grateful remembrance their truly moral, social and religious worth.

The President remarked, that, sixty-three years ago, Nathaniel Gould was appointed by the town to "set the psalm ;" and that there was direct evidence of there being three generations of his adopted children now present, who have been setting psalms and making psalm tunes, more or less, ever since ; and we doubt not that the father, whose voice we have, most of us, heard before, will let us hear it once more.

Dea. Nathaniel D. Gould replied, that he was by far more used to sing than to speak in public, and should have been very willing to present himself in that way on this occasion. After recapitulating many of his reminiscences of sixty years ago, when the minister and deacons and some others wore wigs and cocked hats, and when it was still the practice for the deacon in front of the pulpit to "line the psalm," which was then sung with a power and quaver of the voice which still rung in his ears; he gave a sketch of the attention which had at different times been paid to music in town, which has been embodied in the preceding history. He concluded with a sentiment nearly in the words of one of the patriarchs of the town [Dea. E. Adams]:—

Music: If David with a single instrument could cause the Evil Spirit to depart from Saul, may we not ascribe to the influence of good music much of the social harmony that has prevailed in town during so large a part of the past century; and confidently hope that the excellent music of to-day may banish every evil spirit from the present and coming generation.

Our Great Grandfathers: Would that their virtues might be as readily and successfully assumed by the present generation as their costumes have been.

Mr. George M. Champney, in behalf of several persons here alluded to, replied:—

As the sentiment just offered is supposed to refer to the persons who have for this occasion assumed the garb worn by our ancestors a century since, they would respond to it, by apologizing for undertaking to represent a class so worthy and dignified as those "gentlemen of the old school." They did not expect to wear the mantle, nor even to fill the shoes of those honored men, whose knee-buckles they are not "worthy to unloose." But in the exercise of a truant disposition, they thought it might not be unacceptable to the young persons present at this gathering, to look upon the costumes of the days we are commemorating, and to bring before the elderly ones associations of the past, which must linger pleasantly in their memories. If they have in any degree added to the variety or interest of this happy occasion, they will esteem it as an undeserved honor. For had they been treated as they strongly suspect might have been their deserts, at their presumption in imitating our venerated grandsires, they would probably have shared the fate of the daw, who arrayed herself in "borrowed feathers."

Mr. Chairman—I think your memory must extend to the verge of that period known as the days of the "cocked-up hat and cane." And they doubtless seem to you as palmy days, that never will or can return. You cannot now see such gentlemen as then walked these streets, under the protection of a wig and cane, and of a dignity that awed into distance and respectful obedience the wildest

urchins in their play. What are our town meetings and their moderators, our selectmen, deacons and tything-men, to those who filled these offices then! What are our captains and colonels to the military heroes that headed the "train-bands" on the common or the muster field in those days! Alas, "we ne'er shall look upon their like again." The "counterfeit presentments" now before you must painfully remind of a glory that is departed. To cut short, however, these sad recollections, I will resume my seat, and hand you the following sentiment:

The Spirit that animated our Fathers; may it not depart with the costume to which they gave historic dignity.

The Navy and its gallant Officers; few of them are likely to be twice caught in the same trap.

The President remarked, that this seemed to be a doubled-headed matrimonial shot, intended to hit a certain Greene, who yet was not so green but that he was shrewd enough to select his partner from New Ipswich; and also a certain Miller, who, like some millers of old, had taken toll twice from the same grist.

Lieut. James F. Miller, whose matrimonial alliance was alluded to, rose and said, that the Navy needed no defence or praise from him; it had spoken for itself, whenever or wherever the country demanded. He spoke particularly of the unparalleled achievement of Com. Connor, seconded by every heart and hand in his squadron, in landing, under the guns of Vera Cruz, an army of 12,000 men, with horses, ammunition and baggage, in six hours, without the loss of a man or a horse.

In reference, Sir, to that part of the sentiment alluding specially to myself, I am happy to say that I am not "solitary and alone" in its application; and I am not so "*greene*" as to be responsible for the whole, and I trust you are not so green as to allow gentlemen to accept the good things of the day without acknowledgment. [The President asked pardon for his verdancy.]

Turning, Sir, from subjects of a personal and professional bearing—I think, Sir, this great gathering of old faces, this meeting of old friends upon our old play-grounds, must cause a thrill of happiness and pleasure in our bosoms to-day, which we have seldom experienced through the course of life. I confess I feel it to no small extent. It was remarked by the Orator of the day, that of twelve Vice Presidents at the late New Hampshire Festival, this little town of hill and valley, with scarcely a smooth acre upon its surface, contributed five of them,* each one of them prominent, and some of them pre-eminent in different lines of business or profession, and each esteemed and admired in all the public and domestic

* Samuel and Nathan Appleton, Timothy Farrar, Samuel Batchelder, and Jonas Chickering.

relations of life. And, Sir, that pride may well be a little flushed to-day, after having listened to the eloquence and poetry of two others of her sons, the fame of one of whom is not, and the other's will not be, bounded by the limits of town, state, or country, however expanded, in which they were born.

Some allusion having been made to "Peterborough folks," Mr. F. Kidder, after recounting the fact that, during the Revolution, companies were formed of men from that town and this, to do service in the war, offered the following:

The towns of Peterborough and New Ipswich, jointly represented in one company on the glorious battle-fields of Bunker Hill and Bennington; may they never be divided in any good word or work.

Hon. Timothy Farrar read a paper in reference to the satirical Poem, and its author, referred to in the preceding history, p. 183, of which the following is an abstract:—

Among all who have hitherto vied with each other in doing honor to our ancestors and predecessors, I regret to observe that no one has risen to do justice to our ancient, learned and illustrious fellow-townsman, his Honor Isaac Iambic. For the apathy that has thus far been manifested towards him, I am constrained to fear, that many now present may be ignorant of his important life, character, and works. Lest this should be the case, I would mention that the old gentleman flourished about the beginning of the present century. His lineage and early history, like that of the town, is involved in great obscurity. There is no doubt that, like many other very great men, he was a native of this town, with whose fame and history he has identified his name. That he was educated at your principal literary Institution may be safely inferred from some passages in his works; and that he was a member of that venerable assemblage, the Demosthenian Society, he all but directly asserts. That he was on terms of familiarity with many highly respectable citizens is quite evident from the freedom with which he introduces their names and conduct. His great work was completed and published at the end of the first year of this century. It was a regularly built Epic Poem, having a Dedication, Argument, Text and Notes, all in due form; and may be considered, by way of eminence, the Epic. He assumed jurisdiction over the follies of the town, and lashed them to his heart's content. He was particularly severe on the matters of the Turnpike and the Singing Schools; on the latter subject he was absolutely unmerciful, because the town would not vote money to pay for teaching music. It is obvious, from his extreme sensitiveness on the subject, that he was a *great musician*, or at least a great *musical amateur*.

In one passage of his great Epic, he speaks of the "store upon the height," a well-known locality to the people of that generation,

and of things said and done there, in a manner to show that he was a frequent visitor. If our friend in Cambridge, who occupied the store in those days, could be induced to state his recollections of the old gentleman, he would doubtless amuse the assembly with many interesting anecdotes in regard to his manners and habits, albeit, from their strong attachment for each other, he would have done it with great personal kindness and respect, though it is not to be disguised that Isaac spoke of him in disparaging terms. Had our friend in Cambridge been capable of harboring malice, there might have been some reason to suspect him of foul play, on account of the gross and unfounded attack made on him in the Poem. That he was in some way knowing to the cause of Isaac's disappearance, I am reluctantly compelled to admit there is too much reason to believe. But I beg you to consider that he is absent, and unable to answer for himself. The melancholy truth undoubtedly is, that Isaac Iambic actually died, by force, violence, fraud, or otherwise, in the course of the year 1802. I give you

The immortal Memory of His Honor Isaac Iambic. His own works are his best eulogy.

The adopted Sons of New Ipswich.

Dr. Thomas H. Cochran rose, and replied to this toast.

Several volunteer toasts were given, and songs were known to be in readiness by N. D. Gould, James Spaulding, George M. Champney, and William D. Lock; but the coming darkness brought the exercises to a close just as every man had become eager for toast-giving and speech-making.

On motion, it was voted that the thanks of the assembly be presented to the Orator and Poet of the day, and that copies of the Address and Poem be requested for the Press.

Voted, That the President of the day be requested to nominate a Publishing Committee, and notify them of the same.

Voted, That a Committee of five be chosen to solicit subscriptions from non-resident natives and alumni, to form a permanent fund in aid of the New Ipswich Academy; and, on nomination, the follow-persons were chosen: Hon. Samuel Batchelder, Hon. Timothy Farrar, Jonas Chickering, Esq., Dr. A. A. Gould, and Frederic Kidder, Esq.

On motion of Mr. F. Kidder, it was voted that it is the sense of this meeting that a centennial meeting be held during the year 1860, in commemoration of the organization of the first church, and the settlement of the first pastor.

Voted, That the members of the General Committee for this occasion be a Standing Committee, to take such measures at that time as may be requisite to effect the object.

HYMN.

BY JAMES SPAULDING.

Sung at the close of the Services.

God of our fathers, Thou didst bless
Them in the dreary wilderness;
To Thee this day, we joyful raise
A hymn of Gratitude and Praise.

When perils dark beset them there,
Our fathers trusted in Thy care;
From dangers they deliverance found;
Thy loving kindness hedged them round.

Through feeble age Thy guiding hand
Their faltering footsteps did attend,
Was their support, their hope and stay
When life was waning fast away.

To Thee, O God, their children now,
This day before Thee humbly bow;
As Thou our fathers deigned to hear,
Wilt Thou to us incline Thine ear.

To Thy protecting power we owe
All that we have, or are, or know;
To Thee this day we joyful raise
This hymn of Gratitude and Praise.

SONG.

BY GEORGE M. CHAMPNEY.

In the good old days, those honest days,
One hundred years ago,
Our fathers from old Ipswich came,
This land to reap and sow.
They found a rough and sterile soil,
With forests overlaid,
And hills, that to their reverent eyes
Sublimest scenes displayed.
They cleared the way, their houses built,
Nor feared the savage foe,
For our fathers were a hardy race,
One hundred years ago.

But you've been told of those rough days
In which our sires were schooled,
By him who was our orator,
The learned Doctor Gould;
His page is glowing bright with names
That ne'er shall be forgot;
Their memory shall dwell around
This consecrated spot.

Those names we'll sing, as best we may,
In harmony's rich flow;
For our fathers were a worthy race
One hundred years ago.

'Twas Foster, who, with wife and child,
Dwelt first amid these hills,
Braving, with sturdy arm and heart,
The early settlers' ills.
Then Hoar and Tucker followed on,
With axe, and plough, and spade;
And Appleton, with pious zeal,
Soon lent his powerful aid;
For learning and for virtue's cause,
His sons their wealth bestow,
And bear a name more honored now
Than a hundred years ago.

And now come Bullard, Bates, and How,
To swell the little band;
The Adamses and Woolsons too,
Seek out the forest land.
Nor Whittemore shall be forgot
While stands that lofty hill;
While Fletcher's patriot deeds shall live
While waters turn the mill.
We'll sing of Chandler, Stevens, Brown,
And Barrett, who, you know,
Stood high among the race that lived
One hundred years ago.

The village smiles, the fields are green,
The church surmounts the hill,
The school-house rears its modest front
The eager mind to fill.
Industry's busy hum is heard,
The cattle browse the plain,
The brooklet turns the mammoth wheel
To grind the ripened grain.
And Knowlton, Davis, Wilson, Breed,
Their ready aid bestow
To make this scene of fair content
One hundred years ago.

Safford and Taylor, King and White,
Were men of solid worth;
And Preston's skill with lance and pill
Gave hope to many a hearth.
Prichard and Heald, and Wheeler too,
Our praises well may claim,
Whose judgments ripe and honest thrift
Might gild the humblest name.
Our dames, in search of goods and wares
For substance or for show,
To Rogers, Hills, or Hartwells went
One hundred years ago.

We'll gather yet, from out the list,
Some names of bright renown.
See Kidder, like that mountain, stand
Among the men in town.
The pulpit and the bench both claim
The Farrars as their own,
Whose lives of purity and faith
Bright on their altars shone.
When knotty points our fathers found,
And legal lore would know,
Champney the law expounded well
One hundred years ago.

When music's silvery voice is heard,
When flows the graceful pen,
The Goulds in memory's cells are stirred
And move our hearts again.
In Chickering we're proud to trace
Skill for the Art divine,
Whose triumphs now have won a fame
These hills can ne'er confine.
We've nurtured too, beside our streams,
A Batchelder, you know,
Although we had no cotton mills
A hundred years ago.

Still might we cull names fair and good,
From those who cast their lot
Among these scenes so wild and rude—
But, they'll not be forgot.
Their virtues and their deeds have swelled
The stream that here has flown,
Bearing to us those blessings dear
We fondly call our own;
And since to those we owe so much,
Who here good seed did sow,
We'll pledge to *all* that noble band
Of a hundred years ago.

In the evening, the spacious mansion of George Barrett, Esq. was thrown open, and many hundreds of the sons and daughters of New Ipswich, resident and non-resident, met for social intercourse. Such as chose music or the merry dance, or to sit down and recount the events of "auld lang syne," all had free and ample opportunity. A sumptuous entertainment was given, on temperance principles, and it was only on the near approach of early dawn that the company finally and reluctantly separated.

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